MARTIAL

SELECT EPIGRAMS

BOOKS VII–XII

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SELECT EPIGRAMS OF MARTIAL

BOOKS VII–XII

EDITED FROM THE TEXT OF PROFESSOR LINDSAY

BY

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PREFACE

This edition of selected epigrams from the last six books of Martial is intended for the use of upper forms in schools. There are two reasons why Martial should be read in these forms. In the first place, his epigrams belong to a distinct species of literature, characteristically Roman both in form and matter. Secondly, Martial throws a valuable and instructive light on the social life of Rome in the first century of our era. If these are the two reasons why boys still at school should read Martial, yet it is probably true that they should read him rapidly and without the rigid attention to detail which is necessary in studying the best classical writers. It has been our aim, therefore, to keep our notes concise, and not to fill the place of the dictionary and the atlas, but, as far as possible, to make clear the thought and point of each epigram. With this end in view a short abstract of the meaning is prefixed to the notes on each poem, but few attempts have been made to supply ready-made translation.

In the Introduction has been added a connected account of certain features of Roman life which are constantly referred to in the epigrams; this seemed better than writing short and scattered notes on the passages concerned. We have also given a biographical index of some of the proper names occurring in the text, and we hope that our general index may be of use in finding references in the poet to the many features of Roman life on which he touches.

The text is that of Professor W. M. Lindsay, published in the Oxford Classical Texts, and we are indebted to him for

kindly looking over our brief sketch of the MSS. and for help on one or two passages. In the Notes we are under obligation on every page to the great edition of Friedländer, which combines wonderful thoroughness with an invariable appreciation of what is relevant. We also wish to acknowledge the help received from various friends, above all from Mr. H. E. Butler, Fellow of New College, Oxford, who has read our proofs and made many valuable suggestions.

R. T. B.
E. D. C. L.

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INTRODUCTION

LIFE OF MARTIAL

MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS was born at Bilbilis, a centre of iron and gold-mining in Spain. The exact year of his birth is unknown, but it was on March 1 in one of the years 38 to 41 A.D.[1] His parents had him well educated in the province,[2] but a young man of talent was sure to be drawn to Rome, and to Rome Martial went in about his 25th year.[3] Here he assumed the position of a client, and naturally attached himself to the great Spanish family of the Senecas. While the Senecas were still powerful Martial's lot was no doubt easy enough. But with the fall of this house in the Pisonian conspiracy of 65, soon after his arrival in Rome, Martial had to enter other service, and this he found much more irksome. He is perpetually dwelling on the hardships and indignities which ordinary clientship involved. But he never exerted himself to obtain an independent position by the practice of a profession, though urged by his fellow-countryman Quintilian to do so.[4] His patrons he repaid by writing complimentary poems in their honour.

Martial first came into connexion with the imperial circle in the year 80 A.D., by publishing a small book of poems, the *Spectaculorum Liber*, to celebrate the consecration of the Flavian amphitheatre. But while Titus probably gave him the *ius trium liberorum*,[5] he did not receive much from the imperial bounty, although under Domitian he was never weary of extolling the merits of the Emperor and the imperial freedmen. The Emperor read his poems with

[1] His tenth book, of which the poems were written in the years 95 to 98, contains one (xxiv.) written on his fifty-seventh birthday.

[2] IX. lxxiii. 7 'at me litterulas stulti docuere parentes.'

[3] X. ciii. 7 (written in 98) 'quattuor accessit tricesima messibus aestas, | ut sine me Cereri rustica liba datis.'

[4] II. xc.

[5] IX. xcvii. 5 'tribuit quod Caesar uterque | ius mihi natorum' (uterque = Titus and Domitian).

pleasure, but left their writer without much material reward. Martial obtained the gift of citizenship for others,[1] but was refused a gift of money for himself.[2]

His subsequent life in Rome was uneventful. He was no doubt well-known in circles both fashionable and literary. Among his friends were Quintilian[3] and Juvenal,[4] but with Statius he seems to have quarrelled, for he never mentions him though he must have known him well.[5] If he complains of some hostile criticism, yet the general verdict of his contemporaries was favourable and his works were universally read. Although he possessed a little country estate at Nomentum and from the year 94 a house in Rome, he never seems to have been in easy financial circumstances, and no doubt the life he led was an expensive one. As a result we find him not ashamed to beg for presents,[6] and even complaining that he has been imposed on when flattery has failed to produce a return in kind.[7]

Possibly it was the financial difficulty of living at Rome that led him in 98, after his thirty-four years' stay in the capital, to return to Spain. Even for this journey Pliny presented him with a sum of money. This motive was no doubt reinforced by his disgust with the tedious duties of clientship and the consequent lack of sleep of which he complains so bitterly.[8] His position in Spain was made easy by the liberality of friends, in particular a Spanish lady, Marcella, who gave him an estate sufficient to maintain him. Here he lived in comfortable simplicity. His only grievances were a certain lack of sympathy among his fellow-countrymen and an occasional feeling of regret for the more stimu-

[1] III. xcv. 11 'quot mihi Caesareo facti sunt munere cives.'

[2] VI. x. 1 'pauca Iovem nuper cum milia forte rogarem,' &c.

[3] II. xc. 1 'Quintiliane, vagae moderator summe iuventae.'

[4] VII. xci. 1 'de nostro, facunde, tibi, Iuvenalis, agello | Saturnalicias mittimus, ecce, nuces.' It is probable, but not certain that this was Juvenal the Satirist. Cp. XII. xviii.

[5] It is clear that they moved in the same society from the fact that in many of their poems they take the same subjects and refer to the same people.

[6] VI. lxxxii. 12 'mittas, Rufe, mihi bonas lacernas.'

[7] V. xxxvi. 1 'laudatus nostro quidam, Faustine, libello | dissimulat, quasi nil debeat : inposuit.'

[8] X. lxxiv. 12 'quid concupiscam quaeris ergo? dormire.'

lating life of Rome.[1] But on the whole he lived happily until his death, which took place not later than the year 104.[2]

MARTIAL AND THE EPIGRAM

The epigram, as its name shows, was originally an inscription carved either on a tomb or on a votive offering. The term is applied by Herodotus to the famous couplet of Simonides on the graves of the Spartans who fell at Thermopylae. In the earliest times such inscriptions would be in verse, because prose had not yet become a recognized form of literary expression, and even when prose had arisen, the metrical shape was retained from its greater solemnity and convenience of recollection, the metre habitually employed being the elegiac.

By a natural extension of meaning the term was applied in Greek literature to short poems which were not in origin either epitaphs or dedications. But it was always felt that there must be a certain touch of greatness in the poem if it was to be dignified by this term. As Mr. Mackail says, 'The epigram may be described as a very short poem summing up as though in a memorial inscription what it is desired to make permanently memorable in any action or situation. It must have the compression and conciseness of a real inscription, and in proportion to the smallness of its bulk must be highly finished, evenly balanced, simple, lucid.'

It will thus be seen that the epigram, in its earlier sense, bears a different meaning to that which it has at the present day. In modern times an epigram invariably implies a point, and provided this is present, it is felt that more poetical qualities are not required, while the term, as we use it, does not imply verse at all. This change in the meaning of the term is mainly due to the influence of Martial, though something was contributed by his master, Catullus, and by epigrammatists of the same period who wrote in Greek.

Coming at a time when the fountain of poetry was not flowing

[1] XII. Epist. 8–15 'civitatis aures quibus adsueveram quaero . . . accedit his municipalium robigo dentium.'

[2] His death is referred to in Pliny, *Ep.* iii. 21, which was written not later than 104 A.D.

as freshly as in earlier times, Martial, like his contemporaries, tried to make up by point what he lacked of true poetical inspiration. He was not, indeed, without a real vein of poetry in his composition, a trait which appears when he is writing of the country or of such simple emotions as friendship and affection. But even in these cases there is invariably at the end of the poem a terse summing-up of the description which has gone before, and when he deals with the merry, heartless life about him in Rome the poetry often disappears altogether, and its place is taken by point.

It is not necessary to illustrate his power of epigram in the modern sense; it is abundantly evident on every page. But the frequency of this ornament is apt to blind us to the deeper tones which give him what claim he has to be in the same company as Virgil and Catullus. The latter poet he professedly took as his master, and we can see in some of Catullus' work the structure which is almost invariable in Martial as well as such mannerisms as ending consecutive lines with the same word, e.g. *ut mille laudem, Flacce, versibus Baias,* | *laudabo digne non satis tamen Baias.* | *Sed Martialem malo, Flacce, quam Baias* (XI. lxxx. 3).

Of the particular qualities which Martial's work possesses we may notice above all the power which he shows of painting a vivid picture rapidly. Thus he shows us a boat running easily before the breeze in the words *nec languet aequor, viva sed quies ponti* | *pictam phaselon adiuvante fert aura* (X. xxx. 12). We see the people of Rome waiting in crowds for the triumphal procession when he speaks of *ille dies quo campus et arbor et omnis* | *lucebit Latia culta fenestra nuru* (X. vi. 3). From the same power spring those concise and close-packed phrases which have in some cases become as familiar as those of Horace. *Pereunt et inputantur* he says of the hurrying hours; he reminds the over-eager schoolmaster that *aestate pueri si valent satis discunt*; to the man for whom wealth is everything, he cries *rape, congere, aufer, posside: relinquendum est*; and it would be hard to concentrate the brooding terror of Domitian's reign into fewer words than his *mane timenda libertas*, 'free speech to be regretted next morning.'

True feeling also, though not common, is occasionally to be met with in his work, and is all the more welcome from its rarity. The beautiful lines on the little slave-girl, Erotion, are well known:

mollia non rigidus caespes tegat ossa nec illi,
terra, gravis fueris: non fuit illa tibi. V. xxxiv. 9.

So, too, into the mouth of another child, whose epitaph he writes, he puts the pathetic cry *quid species, quid lingua mihi, quid profuit aetas?* (VII. xcvi. 5). We feel, also, that he draws from the heart his picture of 'that which should accompany old age',

praeteritosque dies et tutos respicit annos
nec metuit Lethes iam propioris aquas.
ulla recordanti lux est ingrata gravisque;
nulla fuit cuius non meminisse velit. X. xxiii. 3.

But unfortunately this better mood is rare, and Martial's work as a whole is spoiled by that Roman hardness to which the greater poets rose superior, and of which his grossness is only another side. As to this it was no answer to say that he was writing that Rome might read her life in his pages, *adgnoscat mores vita legatque suos*. Ugliness is always bad art, and Martial often failed as a poet from his choice of subject.

It is as a painter of contemporary life that he must for the most part be regarded, and this is his own view of himself, *hominem pagina nostra sapit*. Here he is faithful to one rule, *parcere personis, dicere de vitiis*, and he carries this out by substituting fictitious names whenever he makes an attack.

The best criticism of our author occurs in a letter of Macaulay, than whom no one had a sounder or more catholic taste in ancient literature. 'I have now gone through the first seven books of Martial, and have learned about 360 of the best lines. His merit seems to me to lie, not in wit, but in the rapid succession of vivid images. I wish he were less nauseous. He is as great a beast as Aristophanes. He is certainly a very clever, pleasant writer. Sometimes he runs Catullus himself hard. But, besides his indecency, his servility and his mendicancy disgust me. In his position,—for he was a Roman knight,—something more like self-respect would have been becoming. I make large allowance for the difference of manners; but it can never have been *comme il faut* in any age or nation for a man of note,—an accomplished man,—a man living with the great,—to be constantly asking for money, clothes, and dainties, and to pursue with volleys of abuse those who would give him nothing.'

PATRONUS—CLIENS

In the early days of the Roman Republic, the relations between the patron and the client were sanctified by feelings of personal affection and obligation, which are noticeably absent in the first century of our era. Although the motive which gave rise to the connexion was primarily, as in feudal times, the desire for a protection of personal liberty and property, which the laws of those early days were not powerful enough to ensure, the tie was invested with a sacred character, and was closely assimilated to the bond which united the members of a family.[1] But by the time of Martial both the sanctity of the relationship and the personal affection which strengthened it had disappeared. With the concentration of enormous wealth in a few hands, the number of well-to-do families had decreased, and the general mass of impoverished, but free-born Romans had largely increased. The decay of agriculture, the limited number of liberal professions which offered a livelihood, and the Roman aversion to all forms of trade and commerce as degrading, were causes which contributed to the growth of a very large class of penniless clients, who depended for their daily subsistence on the liberality of their patrons. As the number of patrons decreased, more importance came to be ascribed to the number of clients attached to the house than to the feelings which marked the association. The *clientela* became a profession; personal intimacy between the patron and his numerous clients became impossible. As was not unnatural under such circumstances, the intercourse of patron and client lost its sacred character, and assumed a purely commercial aspect. The duties of the inferior to his superior had become worthless labours, unprofitable to the patron and burdensome to the client,[2] who felt that

[1] It is worth noticing that Virgil condemns to the same punishment in Hades the man who struck his father and the patron who practised fraud upon his client (*Aen.* vi. 609). In the eyes of a Roman of the early Republic, duty to parents ranked first in importance, next the duty of a guardian to his ward, while duty towards a client came third, in priority to the duty owing to a guest or to a *cognatus* or relation by blood. On both sides there were obligations resembling those which existed between a feudal lord and his vassal.

[2] X. lxxxii. 7–8 'parce, precor, fesso vanosque remitte labores | qui tibi non prosunt et mihi, Galle, nocent.'

he was rather making himself a nuisance to his patron than fulfilling an obligation to him.[1] As a client, he was of no more value than a single unit added to a large number ;[2] he was no longer his patron's friend, and was only bound to him by the money-dole [3] which formed the scanty remuneration for his unwilling services ; and if he absented himself and broke the connexion, his loss would scarcely be felt.[4]

Time had not lightened the duties of a client, but rather made them more formal and exacting. The first and most important was the morning *salutatio*, attendance at which was rigorously demanded by custom, in the first or second hour of the day.[5] The client was compelled to rise early, often before day-break,[6] to put on the ceremonial dress, the white and cumbrous toga, so difficult to keep clean and tidy, to flounder through the mud of the narrow and badly laid streets, and to kick his heels in the ante-room of his patron's house, until the great man should deign to receive him or to dismiss him unseen. With some patrons, or on some occasions, the *salutatio* was the last, as it was the first duty of the day. But an unfortunate client might be compelled to attend his patron as he was carried round to pay his morning calls and to fulfil his engagements with his friends (*anteambulatio*) ;[7] at another time, he might have to attend him in his official duties as a magistrate or to support him with his presence and applause in the law courts, and at the end of the day, perhaps, to follow him to the baths, where his labours ended sometimes as late as the tenth hour.[8] On special

[1] XII. Ep. 2–4 'inter illas quoque urbicas occupationes, quibus facilius consequimur ut molesti potius quam ut officiosi esse videamur.'

[2] I. cviii. 7–8 'sed tibi non multum est, unum si praesto togatum : | multum est, hunc unum si mihi, Galle, nego.'

[3] Juv. x. 45 'niveos (i. e. togatos) . . . Quirites, | defossa in loculos quos sportula fecit amicos.'

[4] Juv. iii. 125 'nusquam minor est iactura clientis.'

[5] IV. viii. 1 'prima salutantes atque altera conterit hora.'

[6] X. lxxxii. 2 'mane vel a media nocte togatus ero.' X. lxx. 5 'non resalutantis video nocturnus amicos.' Pliny, *Ep.* iii. 12 'officia antelucana.'

[7] How numerous were the morning engagements of a Roman gentleman may be seen from the following passage of Pliny (*Ep.* i. 9): 'officio togae virilis interfui, sponsalia aut nuptias frequentavi, ille me ad signandum testamentum, ille in advocationem, ille in consilium rogavit.' This Pliny calls an ordinary morning's programme.

[8] III. xxxvi. 5 'lassus ut in thermas decuma vel serius hora | te sequar

occasions there were visits of congratulation to be paid to the patron ;[1] at the Saturnalia, on birthdays, and at the New Year presents had to be offered ;[2] and if the patron was a poet, it was impossible to absent oneself from the public recitation of his poems.[3] We can sympathize with Martial's request, that he should be permitted to send a freedman to attend on his patron, as his representative ; the freedman would be more capable than himself of performing the arduous duties of an attendant, while Martial reserved to himself the offices of true friendship which the freedman could not perform.[4]

For these services the commonest form of payment was the *sportula.* When the number of clients became so large that it was no longer possible to entertain them regularly at table, a custom sprang up of presenting them with a basket (hence the name, *sportula*) of food instead. Subsequently, under Nero, a payment in money was substituted for the dole of food, and the sum prescribed by custom was 100 quadrantes, though a larger sum was sometimes given by those patrons who wished to attract a larger number of clients or who imposed upon them heavier duties.[5] Domitian tried to return to the original state of things by ordering that the patron should entertain his clients at a regular meal, *cena recta* ; but the change lasted but a short time, as the clients complained that, if they gained a dinner, yet they lost in the regular payment of the money-dole their only means of subsistence.[6] Accordingly the *centum quadrantes* reappeared.[7]

Agrippae.' Cp. X. lxx. 13 'balnea post decumam lasso centumque petuntur | quadrantes.'

[1] X. lxx. 6 'gratulor et multis ; nemo, Potite, mihi.'

[2] VIII. xxxiii. 11 'hoc linitur sputo Iani caryota Kalendis, | quam fert cum parco sordidus asse cliens' and cp. numerous other passages.

[3] X. x. 9 'saepius adsurgam recitanti carmina? tu stas | et pariter geminas tendis in ora manus.'

[4] III. xlvi. 1–2, 11–12 'Exigis a nobis operam sine fine togatam : | non eo, libertum sed tibi mitto meum.' | . . . '"Ergo nihil nobis" inquis "praestabis amicus?" | Quidquid libertus, Candide, non poterit.'

[5] VIII. xlii. 1 'Si te sportula maior ad beatos | non corruperit, ut solet, licebit | de nostro, Matho, centies laveris.' IX. c. 'Denaris tribus invitas et mane togatum | observare iubes atria, Basse, tua.'

[6] III. xxx. 1 'Sportula nulla datur; gratis conviva recumbis : | dic mihi, quid Romae, Gargiliane, facis? | unde tibi togula est et fuscae pensio collae? | unde datur quadrans?' Cp. III. vii. and Juv. i. 119.

[7] There is some doubt as to the time of day when the *sportula* was given ;

Sometimes a client received an invitation to fill a vacant place at his patron's dinner table ; but the expectations which the invitation aroused were occasionally disappointed. It was by no means an uncommon practice for the host to emphasize the distinction between his friends and his clients, by giving to the latter viands and wine of an inferior quality.[1] Nothing was so much resented by the client as this ungentlemanly behaviour.[2] Pliny describes with evident disgust a dinner-party of this kind, at which he was present, and contrasts his host's custom with his own : 'eadem omnibus pono : ad cenam enim, non ad notam invito cunctisque rebus exaequo quos mensa et toro aequavi.[3]

At the usual seasons of the Saturnalia, &c., the client expected to receive presents from his patron in return for the small gifts which he had offered. But Martial complains that these presents were not what they were in the good old days, when there was a reasonable hope of receiving something useful, or even a few jingling *aurei* to put in your purse.[4] He thinks regretfully of patrons like Seneca, Piso, Memmius, or Crispus, when the glory of giving was more valued than the glory of high position in the state.[5] No doubt, other clients, as well as Martial, received occasional presents, like the toga which the poet received from Parthenius[6] or the tiles which Stella sent him ;[7] and no doubt also they were equally im-

Juvenal speaks of it as given in the morning ; Martial implies that it was sometimes given at the baths at the end of a long day ('centum miselli iam valete quadrantes, | anteambulonis congiarium lassi, | quos dividebat balneator elixus,' III. vii. 1 ; cp. X. lxx. 13 'balnea post decumam lasso centumque petuntur | quadrantes'). It is natural to suppose that the client received his payment when his duties were done, whether that was early or late.

[1] Juv. v. describes the experiences of a client at such a dinner. Cp. Martial III. lx. ; VI. xi. ; X. xlix.

[2] Juv. v. 111 'solum | poscimus ut cenes civiliter. hoc face et esto, | esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.'

[3] Pliny, *Ep.* ii. 6.

[4] XII. xxxvi. 1 'libras quattuor aut duas amico | algentemque togam brevemque laenam, | interdum aureolos manu crepantis, | possint ducere qui duas Kalendas, | quod nemo nisi tu, Labulle, donas, | non es, crede mihi, bonus. Quid ergo ? | Vt verum loquar, optimus malorum es.'

[5] Juv. v. 108 'nemo petit, modicis quae mittebantur amicis | a Seneca, quae Piso bonus, quae Cotta solebat | largiri ; namque et titulis et fascibus olim | maior habebatur donandi gloria.'

[6] VIII. xxviii. ; IX. xlix. [7] VII. xxxvi.

portunate in asking for presents. For there is another side to the picture which Martial and Juvenal draw for us of the hardships of client life. If patrons were inclined to be proud and stingy, the clients were not a pattern of propriety. Never contented, they felt little gratitude to those who, after all, provided them with the means to live. They could not even be trusted to behave as gentlemen if invited to dinner; no request was too audacious for them to make; and the trumpery presents which they brought at the Saturnalia were only a bait to catch a larger fish.[1]

It is surprising to us that the clients did not feel their manner of life to be degrading, but they do not appear to have so regarded it. The burden of Martial's complaint is the hardness, worry, and monotony of the life, and it is plain that it never entered his mind to escape from his state of dependency by any of the expedients which it would not now be considered derogatory to adopt. Even persons of high station were not above posing as clients. Though it was considered unbecoming for members of the higher orders to serve a patron, we hear, in Martial and in Juvenal, of magistrates and even consuls earning the *sportula* and competing successfully with the mass of poorer clients;[2] for the latter complain that they are robbed of their livelihood by the rivalry of those distinguished persons who were so much more desirable as clients, and who added, man for man, so much more dignity to the house of the patron whom they courted. Others tried to unite in their own persons the characters of patron and client; these received clients of their own, and though they posed as patrons, yet, as clients, courted patrons of their own. But by doing so they prevented themselves from doing their proper

[1] V. xviii. 6 'odi dolosas munerum et malas artes: | imitantur hamos dona: namque quis nescit | avidum vorata decipi scarum musca? | Quotiens amico diviti nihil donat, | o Quintiane, liberalis est pauper.'

[2] X. x. 1 'cum tu, laurigeris annum qui fascibus intras, | mane salutator limina mille teras'; ibid. 11 'Quid faciet pauper cui non licet esse clienti? | dimisit nostras purpura vestra togas.' Cp. Iuv. i. 99 'iubet a praecone vocari | ipsos Troiugenas, nam vexant limen et ipsi | nobiscum. "da praetori, da deinde tribuno"'; and ibid. 117 'sed cum summus honos finito conputet anno, | sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat, | quid facient comites quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est | et panis fumusque domi?'

duty in protecting their own clients, and a conflict of interests arose when they were asked by a client to support him against a great man whom they recognized themselves as a patron.[1] 'It is enough to be a slave,' cries Martial, 'I will not be the slave of a slave; my patron must be free from all dependence on another.'[2]

CAPTATOR AND ORBUS

One of the most repulsive evils that characterized social life under the Empire was legacy-hunting. The prevalence of this vice is attested again and again in the pages of Martial, Pliny, and Juvenal. In the last half of the last century B.C. a great aversion to marriage and the rearing of children had become prominent at Rome;[3] and coupled with this there was an increasing desire to dispose freely of one's wealth at death and to be freed from the claims which parental duty imposed on a father of children. In spite of the marriage laws which Augustus put into execution, the number of unmarried and childless Romans continued rapidly to increase; and the evils of legacy-hunting grew correspondingly. Petronius, writing of the middle of the first century A.D., gives the following picture; 'quoscunque homines in hac urbe videritis, scitote in duas partes esse divisos. nam aut captantur aut captant, in hac urbe nemo liberos tollit, quia quisquis suos heredes habet, non ad cenas, non ad spectacula admittitur sed omnibus prohibetur commodis, inter ignominiosos latitat. qui vero nec uxores unquam duxerunt nec proximas necessitudines habent, ad summos honores perveniunt . . . adibitis, inquit, oppidum tanquam in pestilentia campos, in quibus nihil aliud est nisi cadavera quae lacerantur aut corvi qui lacerant'.[4]

[1] II. xxxii. 1 'lis mihi cum Balbo est, tu Balbum offendere non vis, | Pontice: cum Licino est, hic quoque magnus homo est,' &c.

[2] II. xviii. 7 'esse sat est servum, iam nolo vicarius esse. | qui rex est regem, Maxime, non habeat.' II. xxxii. 7 'non bene, crede mihi, servo servitur amico: | sit liber, dominus qui volet esse meus.'

[3] Tac. *Ann.* iii. 25 'nec ideo coniugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur, praevalida orbitate.'

[4] Petron. 116. Cp. VI. lxii. 'amisit pater unicum Salanus: | cessas munera mittere, Oppiane? | heu crudele nefas malaeque Parcae! | cuius vulturis hoc erit cadaver?'

The position of a rich *orbus*, even if he was an honest man, was deplorable; he could trust none of his friends, or at least only those who had been his friends in youth or poverty.[1] The presents which he received were no better than bait set by the hand of expert anglers,[2] who only desired his death and a will in their favour.[3] If he was unscrupulous, he could take advantage of his position by feigning illness, for instance, that he might encourage his acquaintances to redouble their efforts to win his favour.[4] He was tempted not to marry, lest the birth of children should deprive him of the advantages which the cupidity of his friends conferred.[5] On both sides systematic dissimulation was encouraged and *captatio* became a profession and an art.[6] Pliny relates several stories of the way in which the successful advocate M. Aquilius Regulus added to his fortune by legacy-hunting.[7] But he sometimes failed to achieve his object. 'Velleius Blaesus, a rich man of consular rank,' says Pliny, 'was on his deathbed and wished to change his will. Regulus, who had expectations (for he had lately been courting his favour), urged the doctors to prolong his life by any means possible. When the will was signed, he changed his tone and reproached them, saying, "How long will you torture the poor fellow? Why do you grudge him a quiet death, as you cannot give him life?" So Blaesus died, but left Regulus nothing, as if he had heard all that passed.'

[1] XI. xliv. 1 'orbus es et locuples et Bruto consule natus: | esse tibi veras credis amicitias? | sunt verae, sed quas iuvenis, quas pauper habebas. | qui novus est, mortem diligit ille tuam.'

[2] VI. lxiii. 5 '"Munera magna tamen misit." Sed misit in hamo; | et piscatorem piscis amare potest?' IV. lvi. 5 'sic avidis fallax indulget piscibus hamus, | callida sic stultas decipit esca feras.'

[3] VIII. xxvii. 1 'munera qui tibi dat locupleti, Gaure, senique, | si sapis et sentis, hoc tibi ait "Morere."'

[4] II. xl. 1 'uri Tongilius male dicitur hemitritaeo. | . . . subdola tenduntur crassis nunc retia turdis, | hamus et in mullum mittitur atque lupum.'

[5] Juv. v. 137 'dominus tamen et domini rex | si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvolus aula | luserit Aeneas nec filia dulcior illo; | iucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor amicum.'

[6] XI. lv. 3 'ars est captandi quod nolis velle videri; | ne facias optat quod rogat ut facias.' Cp. Seneca, *de beneficiis* vi. 38. 3 'ceteros qui captandorum testamentorum artem professi sunt.'

[7] Pliny, *Ep.* ii. 20 ad fin. 'Et habebit (sc. milies et ducenties, 120,000,000 sesterces), si modo, ut coepit, aliena testamenta, quod est improbissimum genus falsi, ipsis quorum sunt illa dictaverit.'

RECITATIONS

At the end of the first century A.D. it was fashionable at Rome to write verses. Every one in society called himself a poet, and could at any time produce a composition to be admired by his friends. It was natural that the age which followed Virgil should devote itself to poetry and that a host of commonplace versifiers should challenge the supremacy of the great writers of the Augustan Age. The tendency of Roman education was to encourage this practice, for, until the beginning of the second century, it was largely based on the study of the great national poets. Two of the most marked characteristics of the Silver Age literature are to be found in a comparatively servile imitation of the classical writers, and a tendency to fall back on rhetorical artifice, in default of ideas. In both we may trace the influence of the *grammaticus* and rhetorician.

While it was still difficult to multiply copies of a book readily, the easiest way of bringing a book into notice was by recitation. The Romans generally did not read to themselves; and it became customary for the would-be poet, either to take any opportunity which offered of reading his composition informally to his friends, or to give a public and formal recitation to an audience. Nowhere was one safe from the pursuit of the author; neither the privacy of home nor the publicity of the baths deterred him from the assault; at the dinner table, even in the bath itself, one might hear the sound of the tormenting voice.[1] An invitation to dinner might only be a trap for the unwary;[2] Martial has to assure his guests that he will not recite his poems to them.[3] A parasite might earn, or pay for, an invitation to dinner by lending a ready ear to his patron's verses.[4]

[1] III. xliv. 10 'et stanti legis et legis sedenti. | in thermas fugio: sonas ad aurem. | piscinam peto: non licet natare. | ad cenam propero: tenes euntem. | ad cenam venio: fugas sedentem. | lassus dormio: suscitas iacentem.'

[2] III. l. 1 'haec tibi, non alia, est ad cenam causa vocandi, | versiculos recites ut, Ligurine, tuos.'

[3] XI. lii. 16 'plus ego polliceor: nil recitabo tibi.' Cp. V. lxxviii. 24 'Et voltu placidus tuo recumbes; | nec crassum dominus leget volumen.'

[4] VI. xlviii. 1 'quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi turba togata, | non tu, Pomponi, cena diserta tua est.' Cp II. xxvii. 'laudantem Selium

A larger and a more tractable audience could perhaps sometimes be obtained by a public recitation; this was a more important undertaking. A hall was hired and benches; a regular claque was organized; notes of invitation, *codicilli*, were sent to friends; public advertisements, *libelli*, were published through the city.[1] But the recitations were too frequent, and the majority of people regarded them as an abomination.[2] It resulted that the behaviour of the audience was often far from polite; many rudely ignored the invitation, which they had no good reason for refusing; others came, but stood outside and talked, till news came that the recitation was half over; then they leisurely entered, but, without staying for the end, walked out boldly and insolently or perhaps crept stealthily away.[3] A certain Passennus Paulus, Pliny tells us, was giving a recitation; but at the first words of the poem, 'Prisce, iubes,' a rude fellow in the audience, Iavolenus Priscus, interrupted with 'ego vero non iubeo' Pliny adds: 'cogita qui risus hominum, qui ioci . . . Interim Paulo aliena deliratio aliquantum frigoris attulit. Tam sollicite recitaturis providendum est non solum ut sint ipsi sani verum etiam ut sanos adhibeant.'[4]

But a good author of established fame was assured of a large and appreciative audience. So Rome crowded to hear the *Thebais* of Statius.[5] When Pliny publicly recited his *Panegyric on Trajan*, no letters of invitation, no public advertisements were necessary; but in spite of the foulest weather, his friends crowded to hear

cenae cum retia tendit | accipe, sive legas sive patronus agas: | "Effecte! graviter! cito! nequiter! euge! beate! | hoc volui!" "Facta est iam tibi cena, tace."'

[1] Cp. Tac. *Dial. de Or.* 9 and Juv. vii. 40–47.

[2] Pliny, *Ep.* i. 13 'Magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit: toto mense Aprili nullus fere dies quo non recitaret aliquis.' Pliny, exceptionally, approved of this abundance. For Juvenal's opinion see the opening of his first Satire.

[3] Pliny, *Ep.* i. 13.

[4] Pliny, *Ep.* vi. 15.

[5] Juv. vii. 82 'curritur ad vocem iucundam et carmen amicae | Thebaidos, laetam cum fecit Statius urbem | promisitque diem; tanta dulcedine captos | adficit ille animos tantaque libidine volgi | auditur.' For other passages where Juvenal ridicules the fashion, see i. 1–21; iii. 6–9; vii. 36–49; and in Martial; I. lxiii; III. xviii; IV. xli; VIII. xx; IX. lxxxiii, &c.

him, and though the recitation lasted two days, his friends begged him to continue on the third day the reading which his modesty urged him to interrupt at the end of the second.[1]

BOOKS

In Martial's day books were of two kinds. Firstly, there was the papyrus roll, which was both inconvenient to read and clumsy to store. A roll was made of strips of papyrus of varying lengths and from five to ten inches broad, glued together. Red lines were ruled across the length of the roll to make columns or pages (*paginae*). When the author had finished the roll, a stick or reed, in the shape of a thin cylinder (*umbilicus*), was attached to the last strip and the whole was rolled up round this. The ends of this stick were called *umbilici*. (Hence 'ad umbilicos pervenire', IV. lxxxix. 2, means to finish a book; cp. Hor. *Epod.* xiv. 6 'deus me vetat | inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos | ad umbilicum adducere'). The *umbilici* were sometimes simply painted ('pictis luxurieris umbilicis', III. ii. 9), sometimes adorned with knobs, *cornua*; and the edges of the roll round the *umbilici* were smoothed with pumice stone ('pumicata fronte', I. lxvi. 10 'aspero morsu pumicis aridi politus', VIII. lxxii. 2). Only one side of the paper was written on (but cp. note on VIII. lxii. 1); and the back of the roll was dyed yellow with cedar oil, which served also to preserve the material from mould and moths (Ovid, *Tr.* iii. 1. 13 'quod neque sum cedro flavus nec pumice levis'). A tag, called *index* or *titulus*, was attached to some part of the roll, with the name of the author and the title of the book ('et cocco rubeat superbus index', III. ii. 11). The whole roll, when completed, was enclosed in a parchment wrapper, *membrana*, which was stained purple ('et te purpura delicata velet,' III. ii. 10) or golden-yellow, *luteus*.

The whole of one of the *loci classici* on this subject is worth quoting (Ovid, *Tristia* i. 1. 3–14):—

> Vade, sed incultus, qualem decet exulis esse:
> infelix habitum temporis huius habe.
> nec te purpureo velent vaccinia fuco:
> non est conveniens luctibus ille color:

[1] Pliny, *Ep.* iii. 18.

nec titulus minio, nec cedro charta notetur,
candida nec nigra cornua fronte geras.
felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos:
fortunae memorem te decet esse meae.
nec fragili geminae poliantur pumice frontes,
hirsutus sparsis ut videare comis.
neve liturarum pudeat; qui viderit illas
de lacrimis factas sentiat esse meis.

Ovid is addressing his book, before it starts from Tomi to Rome; he reminds it that it is the work of an exile, and must therefore do without the gay trappings, which adorn a book published at Rome. Its wrapper (*membrana*, l. 5), its label (*titulus*, l. 7), the back of its parchment (*charta*, l. 7), and the edges of the roll (*frons*, l. 8) must all forgo the usual colours, as a sign of mourning and affliction. Pumice stone must not be used to smooth the edges of the roll; they must be left rough (ll. 11, 12). Even erasures and smudges must be overlooked, that the reader may imagine the author as shedding tears over his writing (ll. 13, 14).

A passage from Lucian (*Indoct.* 16) is also worth quoting:— Τίνα γὰρ ἐλπίδα καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων εἰς τὰ βιβλία καὶ ἀνελίττεις (=*evolvere*, 'unroll,' i.e. read) ἀεί, καὶ διακολλᾷς (glue together strips of papyrus), καὶ περικόπτεις (trim the edges), καὶ ἀλείφεις τῷ κρόκῳ καὶ τῇ κέδρῳ, καὶ διφθέρας (=*membrana*, parchment covering) περιβάλλεις, καὶ ὀμφαλοὺς (*umbilici*) ἐντίθεις, ὡς δή τί ἀπολαύσων;

Compare also Lucian, *de Merced. Cond.* 41, Tibullus, iii. 1. 9, and Catullus, xxii. 4.

In the second place, towards the end of the first century A.D., a new form of book came into use. This was the parchment book (*membrana*) which was called by the name of *codex*. It consisted of small parchment pages, *tabellae*, of the shape and size of the leaves of the ordinary writing tablet. The leaves were sewn together after the fashion of a modern book. The material was thick, so that both sides of the page could be used, more durable, and perhaps more expensive, not only owing to the nature of the material, but also because the writing probably required more care. These books were more portable and more easily stored than the papyrus roll as well as more convenient for reading; cp. I. ii. 1–4 'qui tecum cupis esse meos ubicumque libellos | et comites longae quaeris habere viae, | hos eme, quos artat bre-

vibus membrana tabellis : | scrinia da magnis, me manus una capit.' A number of these volumes could be more easily disposed of in a library ; 'pellibus exiguis artatur Livius ingens, | quem mea non totum bibliotheca capit,' i. e. which my library cannot contain in the form of parchment rolls, XIV. cxc. A portrait of the author often appeared on the first page ; cp. XIV. clxxxvi 'quam brevis inmensum cepit membrana Maronem ! | ipsius vultus prima tabella gerit'. In the course of time, parchment volumes wholly superseded papyrus rolls.

Copies of books were multiplied by dictation to a number of literary slaves, *librarii*, such as were kept by publishers like Atticus, the Sosii, and Tryphon. Under this system, careless mistakes were frequent, as the slaves grew tired with much writing or became inattentive (cp. II. viii. 1–4). Many copies were issued with their mistakes uncorrected. Martial tells us how authors were besieged with requests from their admirers to correct in their own handwriting the mistakes of the copyists ; cp. VII. xvii. 6 'septem quos tibi misimus libellos | auctoris calamo sui notatos : | haec illis pretium facit litura', i. e. it is the author's corrections which make the copy valuable ; cp. also VII. xi 'cogis me calamo manuque nostra | emendare meos, Pudens, libellos. | o quam me nimium probas amasque | qui vis archetypas habere nugas !'

For the ancient library see notes on VII. xvii.

CHRONOLOGY OF MARTIAL'S EPIGRAMS

Liber Spectaculorum.	A. D. 80.
XIII. Xenia.	December, 84 or 85.
XIV. Apophoreta.	December, 84 or 85.
I. }	Probably published together, at the
II. }	end of 84 or the beginning of 85.
III.	87 or 88.
IV.	Saturnalia, 88.
V.	Autumn, 89.
VI.	Summer or Autumn, 90.
VII.	December, 92.
VIII.	93.

IX.		Summer 94.
X.	First Edition.	Saturnalia, 95.
	Second Edition.	April—October, 98.
XI.		Beginning of 97.
XII.		Winter, 101.

CHRONOLOGY OF BOOKS VII—XII

VII. The date of this book is fixed by the group of epigrams, v.—viii., relating to the return of Domitian from the Sarmatic War. In these poems Domitian's return is spoken of as imminent; and it was, in fact, announced at Rome in December, 92; the arrival actually took place in January, 93. These epigrams, though placed among the first, were actually among the last of the book to be composed. A number of epigrams, as their contents show, were evidently written in the winter months of this year; e. g., viii, xxviii, xxxi, xxxvi, lxxii.

VIII. This book was published after Domitian's return to Rome in January, 93; xxi, which refers to the actual day of his arrival, must have been one of the first composed. xv, xxvi, xxx, xlix, liii, lxxx all refer to the celebrations consequent on his arrival. But the publication of the book must be put in the later months of 93; lxv tells us of a temple of Fortuna Redux and a triumphal arch built on an open space connected with Domitian's entry into Rome. The temple and arch are spoken of in the present tense, as if completed; so that a considerable time must be allowed to have elapsed since the return, during which these buildings were erected and completed. The consulship of one of the sons of Silius Italicus, mentioned in lxvi, is said to have been for a period of three months, beginning on the 1st of September, 93.

IX. The date of the book is roughly fixed by lxxxiv, addressed to L. Appius Norbanus Maximus, a general who had been engaged in crushing the revolt against Domitian of L. Antonius Saturninus in Upper Germany; this broke out in 88, probably in the later months of the year. Martial says that he will now be able personally to present to Norbanus the epigrams which he has composed during the six years that Norbanus has been absent from Rome,

since the rising of Saturninus; 'omne tibi nostrum quod bis trieteride iuncta | ante dabat lector, nunc dabit auctor opus,' lxxxiv. 9. Hence the ninth book was published roughly six years after the revolt, that is, in 94, probably in the summer months. Several epigrams bear a date on the face of them; lii, liii, 1st of April; liv, lv, festival of *cara cognatio* on the 22nd of February; xxxix, the birthday of Domitian, the 24th of October; xxxv. 10, *Agon Capitolinus*, in the summer. xxxi refers to the return of Domitian from the Sarmatic war, and must therefore be put back to January, 93.

X. Two editions of the tenth book were published, of which we possess the later and larger; cp. X. ii. 1–4 'festinata prior decimi mihi cura libelli | elapsum manibus nunc revocavit opus. | nota leges quaedam sed lima rasa recenti; | pars nova maior erit: lector, utrique fave.' The second edition contains many epigrams which the first did not, and there are several epigrams which must certainly have appeared in the first edition. The first edition may be assigned perhaps to December, 95; X. lxx. 1 suggests that this book followed the previous one after an interval of a year or thereabouts; and this is rendered more likely by the fact that the eleventh book was published in the first months of 97. The second edition of the tenth book was published in 98, probably at some time between April and October. X. vi, vii, xxxiv, refer to the Emperor Trajan, who succeeded at the death of Nerva on the 25th of January, 98; lxxii is probably also addressed to Trajan, and not to Nerva. vi must have been composed early in 98, when Trajan's return from the Rhine was expected at Rome, although he did not actually arrive till early in 99, after wintering on the Danube. The last two epigrams in the book refer to Martial's departure for Spain as imminent, ciii, civ; he would probably await the coming of the regular travelling season, the summer, as he had no particular reason for hastening his departure; *aestas*, in ciii. 7, may perhaps be taken literally; and Flavus, who is addressed in civ, is going to Spain 'longum per mare, sed faventis undae'. Hence Martial's departure may be set down in the period April—October, 98, and the publication of the second edition of the tenth book at some time shortly before his departure.

X. l and liii, in which the charioteer, Scorpus, is spoken of as dead, must belong to the second edition; he is spoken of in terms

which suggest that he was still alive in XI. i. 16, as well as in X. lxxiv. 5, which may therefore be assigned to the first edition.

XI. The eleventh book is addressed to Parthenius, XI. i. 3, who was put to death in the middle of 97. The book must have been published therefore before his death and after the assassination of Domitian, which took place on September 18, 96, probably in the early months of 97. There are frequent references to Nerva, especially iv. 6, referring to his third consulship, on which he entered January 1, 97. The poems which refer to the Saturnalia must be taken to refer to the celebration of that festival in December, 96.

From XII. iv. 1–2 ('longior undecimi nobis decimique libelli | artatus labor est et breve rasit opus') it appears that Martial made a selection from books XI and XII, a copy of which perhaps he asks Parthenius to present to Nerva in XII. xi.

XII. In the preface to the twelfth book Martial apologizes for his silence during a period of three years, which we must reckon from the publication of the second edition of the tenth book, April—October, 98. Hence we may fairly assign the book to 101, without insisting too literally on Martial's 'three years'. XII. ii. 10, 11 is an important passage; there L. Arruntius Stella is spoken of as having entered on office as consul; it has been proved independently, on other grounds, that Stella can only have been consul in October, 101 or 102. Taking this in connexion with the 'contumacissimae trienni desidiae' of XII. Ep. 1, we may perhaps put both the consulship of Stella and the publication of the twelfth book in 101, and in the later months of the year; for the book was published to greet Terentius Priscus on his arrival in Spain; and that he arrived late in the year may be inferred from the account of the feast designed in honour of his return at the Saturnalia, XII. lxii, as well as from XII. i. 4 'hora nec aestiva est'.

Martial says, XII. Ep. 21, that he composed the book 'paucissimis diebus'; and this seems strange, as the book is no shorter than the average. Many of the epigrams refer to dates considerably earlier than 101; some were obviously written in Rome, i. e. before the winter of 98, e. g. iv; one is addressed to Nerva, vi, who died in January, 98; one to Parthenius, xi, who perished in 97. Hence it is possible that Martial published a small book of epigrams to

welcome Priscus, but a new and enlarged edition was published later, perhaps even after Martial's death; and this would account for the presence of miscellaneous epigrams such as those mentioned above.

METRE

The metres most common in Martial are the elegiac, the hendecasyllabic and the scazon.

1. Elegiacs.

i. Hexameter – ∪ ∪ | – ∪ ∪ | – ∪ ∪ | – ∪ ∪ | – ∪ ∪ | – ⏑

ii. Pentameter – ∪ ∪ | – ∪ ∪ | – || – ∪ ∪ | – ∪ ∪ | –

Martial models his elegiacs successfully on those of the classical writers, and takes few liberties with the laws of metre. Unusual endings are not uncommon, but, as a rule, they are found where the language leaves him no alternative. For instance, his hexameters end with four- and five-syllable words, such as amphitheatrum, discipulorum, Caecilianus, Maecenatis, hexaclinon. In the later books he has some irregular lines, e.g.—

Aemiliae gentes et Apollineas Vercellas, X. xii. 1.
Daphnonas, platanonas et aërios pityonas, XII. l. 1.
Vnus de cunctis animalibus hircus habet cor, XI. lxxxiv. 17.
Cum recubet pulchre, cum tam bene vivat apud te, XII. xvii. 9.

In the pentameter, he occasionally ends with words of three, four, five, and even six syllables (*inimicitiae*, V. l. 2); also with words of one syllable like *est* without elision before it, e.g.—

non lector meus hic, Vrbice, sed liber est, VII. li. 6.
Roma mihi: redeo, si vigilatur et hic, XII. lxviii. 6.

He employs elision frequently in the first part of the second half of the pentameter, much more rarely in the second part, e.g.—

ne tua non possint eruere ossa canes, IX. xxix. 12.
quisquis ubique habitat, Maxime, nusquam habitat, VII. lxiii. 6.

He has a spondaic beginning in the pentameter more frequently

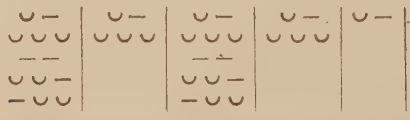
than Ovid, but less commonly than Catullus. On the whole, he uses the elegiac metre with neatness and correctness, and bears favourable comparison with the other elegiac poets.

2. Hendecasyllables.

– – | – ∪ ∪ | – ∪ – ∪ – ⏑

This metre is very common in Catullus and Martial; but Catullus avoids the monotony of the spondaic beginning, and introduces a greater variety into the metre than Martial by placing sometimes a trochee or an iambus in the first foot, where Martial always has a spondee; and in Catullus lv the second foot is frequently a spondee. If the last word is a monosyllable, in Catullus the preceding word is sometimes a word of more than one syllable, e. g. 'brevis lux', 'tacet nox'; but in Martial a monosyllable at the end is always preceded by another monosyllable, e. g. 'Cum cenare domi poeta non vult', XI. xxiv. 15.

3. Scazon.



The scazon differs from the ordinary iambic trimeter in having a spondee always in the sixth foot and an iambus in the fifth. The metre is very common in Martial and Catullus. The effect of the spondaic ending is very frequently to make the line drag rather heavily, and is apt to be displeasing in its regular recurrence. But in some places the slow ending has a fine effect, as in the description of the bay of Formiae (X. xxx. 11):

> Hic summa leni stringitur Thetis vento;
> nec languet aequor, viva sed quies ponti
> pictam phaselon adiuvante fert aura.

4. Other metres.

Besides the metres mentioned above, Martial has, in the selected epigrams of books VII.—XII, two poems consisting of alternate iambic trimeters and dimeters, IX. lxxvii, XI. lix, thus:—

> Quod optimum sit disputat convivium
> facunda Prisci pagina.

One epigram, VII. xcviii, consists of a single hexameter.

THE TEXT OF MARTIAL

The existing MSS. of Martial can be divided into three families, each of which is derived from a different early edition of which no copy now exists. The readings which Mr. Lindsay infers to have existed in these archetypes are denoted in this edition by the signs A^A, B^A, C^A.

The edition whose readings are denoted by A^A was marked by the fact that it replaced some of the more offensive words by more refined terms, yet paying due regard to the metre and sense. To this edition we owe in many cases what is obviously the best reading, and it alone has given us the 'Spectacula'. Unfortunately we are dependent for our knowledge of its readings on two MSS. only, both of which contain only a selection from the poems. These are as follows:—

H (ninth century), in the Vienna Library.

R (ninth century), in the Leyden Library.

In addition, T, a transcript of H, preserved at Paris, gives us a considerable portion which is missing from H.

The second family of MSS., B, is derived from an archetype which preserved the text as edited in the year 401 A.D. by a young Roman noble, Torquatus Gennadius. To this family belong:—

L (twelfth century), recently discovered at Lucca, and now at Berlin.

P (fifteenth century), in the Vatican Library.

Q (fifteenth century), in the British Museum.

f (fifteenth century), in the Laurentian Library, Florence.

W (thirteenth century), a small fragment found at Perugia.

The third family, C, has no special characteristics, and is probably derived from an archetype of the time of Charlemagne, which was itself transcribed from a MS. written in capitals and belonging to the ancient world. To this family belong:—

E (tenth century), in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

X (tenth century), in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris.

A (eleventh century), at Leyden.

V (tenth century), in the Vatican.

These are the most important, but to the family also belong:—

Epored. (eleventh century), a fragment from Ivrea.

B (twelfth century), at Leyden.
G (twelfth century), at Wolfenbüttel.
C (fourteenth century), at Leyden.
F (fifteenth century), at Florence, a MS. containing the text of the third family, interpolated with Gennadian readings.

In addition certain florilegia or collections of poems contain selections from the Epigrams. These are :—

Fris. (eleventh century), at Munich.
N (thirteenth century), at Paris.
D (fourteenth century), at Berlin.

Under the sign M are recorded a few readings written by the scholar Bongars on the margin of a French printed edition of Martial now in the public library at Berne. It is unknown whence these readings are derived. The term Ital. denotes readings found in early printed editions. These are of uncertain origin and little weight.

MARTIALIS EPIGRAMMATA SELECTA

A = Vossianus Leidensis primus (Q 56), saec. xi
A^A = archetypum codicum *HTR*
B = Vossianus Leidensis secundus (Q 121), saec. xii
B^A = archetypum codicum *LPQfW*
C = Vossianus Leidensis tertius (F 89), saec. xiv
C^A = archetypum codicum *EXAV Epored. BGC*
cod. = codex archetypus qui solus est in hac parte testis
codd. = codices archetypi qui soli sunt in hac parte testes
D = Diezianum florilegium Berolinense (60), saec. xiv
E = Edinburgensis bibliothecae Facultatis Advocatorum, saec. x in.
Epored. = Eporediense fragmentum, saec. xi. Continet XIII i–cx
F = Florentinus membranaceus bibliothecae Laurentianae (xxxv 38), saec. xv
f = Florentinus chartaceus bibliothecae Laurentianae (xxxv 39), saec. xv
Fris. = Frisingensia excerpta bibliothecae Monacensis, (6292) saec. xi
G = Gudianus Wolfenbuttelensis (157), saec. xii
H = Hauptii florilegium Vindobonense (277), saec. ix in. Continet Spect. xix–xxx, I iii–iv
Ital. = Italorum doctorum coniecturas codices et libri impressi qui exhibent
L = Lucensis bibliothecae regiae Berolinensis (fol. 612), saec. xii
M = marginalia Bongarsiana in libro impresso bibliothecae publicae Bernensis (G 152)
N = Nostradamensia excerpta Parisina (188), saec. xiii
P = Palatinus Vaticanus (1696), saec. xv
Q = Arondellianus Musei Britannici (136), saec. xv
R = Vossianum florilegium Leidense (Q 86), saec. ix
T = Thuaneum florilegium Parisinum (8071), saec. ix–x
V = Vaticanus (3294), saec. x
W = Wittianum fragmentum Perusiae repertum, saec. xiii. Continet X xxxvii–xxxviii
X = Puteanus Parisinus (8067), saec. x

M. VAL. MARTIALIS

EPIGRAMMATON

LIBER VII

I

Accipe belligerae crudum thoraca Minervae,
ipsa Medusaeae quem timet ira comae.
dum vacat, haec, Caesar, poterit lorica vocari:
pectore cum sacro sederit, aegis erit.

II

Invia Sarmaticis domini lorica sagittis
et Martis Getico tergore fida magis,
quam vel ad Aetolae securam cuspidis ictus
texuit innumeri lubricus unguis apri:
felix sorte tua, sacrum cui tangere pectus
fas erit et nostri mente calere dei.
i comes et magnos inlaesa merere triumphos
palmataeque ducem, sed cito, redde togae.

III

Cur non mitto meos tibi, Pontiliane, libellos?
Ne mihi tu mittas, Pontiliane, tuos.

IV

Esset, Castrice, cum mali coloris,
versus scribere coepit Oppianus.

I 2 medusae C^A que(-ae) C^A comae B^A: deae C^A 4 aegit erit C^A (*sed* aegida erit *XC*) II *hab. R* *Cum* I *confl.* B^A 3 ad *om. R* 7 mergere C^A III *hab. R* 2 nec... mittas A^A: ne... mittas B^A: nec... mittis C^A IV 2 appianus B^A: oppianus C^A

V

Si desiderium, Caesar, populique patrumque
respicis et Latiae gaudia vera togae,
redde deum votis poscentibus. invidet hosti
Roma suo, veniat laurea multa licet:
terrarum dominum propius videt ille tuoque
terretur vultu barbarus et fruitur.

VI

Ecquid Hyperboreis ad nos conversus ab oris
Ausonias Caesar iam parat ire vias?
certus abest auctor sed vox hoc nuntiat omnis:
credo tibi, verum dicere, Fama, soles.
publica victrices testantur gaudia chartae,
Martia laurigera cuspide pila virent.
rursus, io, magnos clamat tibi Roma triumphos
INVICTVSque tua, Caesar, in urbe sonas.
sed iam laetitiae quo sit fiducia maior,
Sarmaticae laurus nuntius ipse veni.

VII

Hiberna quamvis Arctos et rudis Peuce
et ungularum pulsibus calens Hister
fractusque cornu iam ter inprobo Rhenus
teneat domantem regna perfidae gentis
te, summe mundi rector et parens orbis:
abesse nostris non tamen potes votis.
illic et oculis et animis sumus, Caesar,
adeoque mentes omnium tenes unus
ut ipsa magni turba nesciat Circi
utrumne currat Passerinus an Tigris.

V 1 populumque C^A 3 hosti *Ital.* : hostis (*acc. plur.*?) *codd.* VI *vv.* 3–10 *hab. T* *Null. lemma in* B^A (*confl. cum* V *L*) 1 Et quid C^A (*cum L*) (*pro* Ecq-) 5 sqq. *nov. epigr.* A^A 5 puplica *T* 6 laurigerae C^A 8 inuitusque A^A: inuictusque B^AC^A VII 3 fractumque C^A cornu iam] coruiam B^A improbus B^A: inprobo C^A 5 *om.* B^A summe *Ital.* : summi *cod.* et *Ital.* : te *cod.* 10 passarinus B^A an B^A: aut C^A

VIII

Nunc hilares, si quando mihi, nunc ludite, Musae:
victor ab Odrysio redditur orbe deus.
certa facis populi tu primus vota, December:
iam licet ingenti dicere voce 'Venit!'
felix sorte tua! poteras non cedere Iano,
gaudia si nobis quae dabit ille dares.
festa coronatus ludet convicia miles,
inter laurigeros cum comes ibit equos.
fas audire iocos levioraque carmina, Caesar,
et tibi, si lusus ipse triumphus amat.

IX

Cum sexaginta numeret Cascellius annos,
ingeniosus homo est: quando disertus erit?

XI

Cogis me calamo manuque nostra
emendare meos, Pudens, libellos.
o quam me nimium probas amasque
qui vis archetypas habere nugas!

XII

Sic me fronte legat dominus, Faustine, serena
excipiatque meos qua solet aure iocos,
ut mea nec iuste quos odit pagina laesit
et mihi de nullo fama rubore placet.
quid prodest, cupiant cum quidam nostra videri,
si qua Lycambeo sanguine tela madent,
vipereumque vomat nostro sub nomine virus,
qui Phoebi radios ferre diemque negat?

VIII 2 drisio C^A redditur (*E*) *vel* redditus (*XA*) C^A 3 facies C^A *ut vid.* 5 poteris *L* 6 dabat B^A IX *hab. R*
XI 1 manu n. (*L*) *vel* manuque n. (*Qf*) *vel* manuque sinistra (*P*) B^A
XII *vv.* 1–4, 9–12 *hab. T*; *vv.* 1–2 *hab. R* 7 uomat B^A: uomant C^A nomine] pectore *L ante corr.*

ludimus innocui : scis hoc bene : iuro potentis
per genium Famae Castaliumque gregem
perque tuas aures, magni mihi numinis instar,
lector inhumana liber ab invidia.

XIII

Dum Tiburtinis albescere solibus audit
antiqui dentis fusca Lycoris ebur,
venit in Herculeos colles. quid Tiburis alti
aura valet ! parvo tempore nigra redit.

XVI

Aera domi non sunt, superest hoc, Regule, solum
ut tua vendamus munera : numquid emis ?

XVII

Ruris bibliotheca delicati,
vicinam videt unde lector urbem,
inter carmina sanctiora si quis
lascivae fuerit locus Thaliae,
hos nido licet inseras vel imo,
septem quos tibi misimus libellos
auctoris calamo sui notatos :
haec illis pretium facit litura.
at tu munere delicata parvo
quae cantaberis orbe nota toto,
pignus pectoris hoc mei tuere,
Iuli bibliotheca Martialis.

XII 9 innocuis h. C^A (*per haplogr.*) 12 liber *om.* *T*
XIII 1 tiburnis B^A solibus B^A : collibus C^A 3 qui C^A *ut vid.* (*cum L*)
XVI *hab.* *R*
XVII 1 Rudis C^A bibliothecae C^A 9 dedicata B^A : delicata C^A 10 cantaueris C^A (*i.e.* -beris ?)

XIX

Fragmentum quod vile putas et inutile lignum,
haec fuit ignoti prima carina maris,
quam nec Cyaneae quondam potuere ruinae
frangere nec Scythici tristior ira freti.
saecula vicerunt: sed quamvis cesserit annis,
sanctior est salva parva tabella rate.

XX

Nihil est miserius neque gulosius Santra.
rectam vocatus cum cucurrit ad cenam,
quam tot diebus noctibusque captavit,
ter poscit apri glandulas, quater lumbum,
et utramque coxam leporis et duos armos,
nec erubescit peierare de turdo
et ostreorum rapere lividos cirros.
buccis placentae sordidam linit mappam;
illic et uvae conlocantur ollares
et Punicorum pauca grana malorum
et excavatae pellis indecens volvae
et lippa ficus debilisque boletus.
sed mappa cum iam mille rumpitur furtis,
rosos tepenti spondylos sinu condit
et devorato capite turturem truncum.
colligere longa turpe nec putat dextra
analecta quidquid et canes reliquerunt.
nec esculenta sufficit gulae praeda,

XIX *hab. T* 1 et *om. T* 2 ignotum C^A *ut vid.* 3 cineae C^A 5 sed] et *T* annis] nauis B^A

XX 2 cucurrit *Ital.*: currit *codd.* 8 bucc. plac. *Scriver.*: buccis plangentem B^A: dulcis placenta C^A pappam *ut vid.* C^A 9 oliares B^A (I *pro* L) 13 furtis] uirus *L*, hirus *P*, hircus *Q*, lurris (? iurus) *f* 14 tepentis phondulos (fon-) B^A 15 et deuoratos B^A: indeuorato (*om.* et) C^A turturum (*EX*) *vel* -rem (*A*) C^A 16 putat] pudet *ut vid.* C^A 18 aesculentes C^A praederit C^A (*cf. v.* 17 *fin.* -erunt)

mixto lagonam replet ad pedes vino.
Haec per ducentas cum domum tulit scalas
seque obserata clusit anxius cella
gulosus ille, postero die vendit.

XXI

Haec est illa dies, magni quae conscia partus
Lucanum populis et tibi, Polla, dedit.
heu! Nero crudelis nullaque invisior umbra,
debuit hoc saltem non licuisse tibi.

XXII

Vatis Apollinei magno memorabilis ortu
lux redit: Aonidum turba, favete sacris.
haec meruit, cum te terris, Lucane, dedisset,
mixtus Castaliae Baetis ut esset aquae.

XXIII

Phoebe, veni, sed quantus eras cum bella tonanti
ipse dares Latiae plectra secunda lyrae.
Quid tanta pro luce precer? Tu, Polla, maritum
saepe colas et se sentiat ille coli.

XXV

Dulcia cum tantum scribas epigrammata semper
et cerussata candidiora cute,
nullaque mica salis nec amari fellis in illis
gutta sit, o demens, vis tamen illa legi!
nec cibus ipse iuvat morsu fraudatus aceti,
nec grata est facies cui gelasinus abest.
infanti melimela dato fatuasque mariscas:
nam mihi, quae novit pungere, Chia sapit.

20 domo C^A 21 obsecrata C^A
XXI *hab. R* 1 quae magni A^AC^A: magni quae B^A
XXII *cum* XXI *confl.* C^A 1 ortus C^A
XXIII *cum* XXII *confl.* B^A 1 uenus et C^A canenti B^A: tonanti C^A 3 precor *ut vid.* B^A: precer C^A
XXV *hab. T* 2 candidiore C^A 4 guttas o C^A 6 es C^A 7 data *T ante corr.*: da B^A

XXVI

Apollinarem conveni meum, scazon,
et si vacabit—ne molestus accedas—,
hoc qualecumque, cuius aliqua pars ipse est,
dabis: haec—facetum carmen—inbuant aures.
si te receptum fronte videris tota,
noto rogabis ut favore sustentet.
quanto mearum, scis, amore nugarum
flagret: nec ipse plus amare te possum.
contra malignos esse si cupis tutus,
Apollinarem conveni meum, scazon.

XXVII

Tuscae glandis aper populator et ilice multa
iam piger, Aetolae fama secunda ferae,
quem meus intravit splendenti cuspide Dexter,
praeda iacet nostris invidiosa focis.
pinguescant madido laeti nidore penates
flagret et exciso festa culina iugo.
Sed cocus ingentem piperis consumet acervum
addet et arcano mixta Falerna garo:
ad dominum redeas, noster te non capit ignis,
conturbator aper: vilius esurio.

XXVIII

Sic Tiburtinae crescat tibi silva Dianae
et properet caesum saepe redire nemus,
nec Tartesiacis Pallas tua, Fusce, trapetis
cedat et inmodici dent bona musta lacus;

XXVI 2 uacauit C^A *ut vid.* (*i.e.* -bit) nemo mol. C^A 3 haec C^A ipsa C^A 4 hae *Gilbert*: hoc *Ital.* facetae *Gronovius* 8 flagraret B^A i. templum a. te C^A (*pro* i. [te] plus a. te) 9 cupis B^A: potes C^A tuus (*EX*) *vel* tutus (*A*) C^A XXVII 2 iam p.] impiger B^A foret C^A (*pro* fore; o *pro* e) 3 quam B^A 5 laeti *Ital.*: tetri (*LPQ*) *vel* teti (*f*) B^A (T *pro* L): laeto C^A 7 consumit C^A (*pro* -et) 10 conturbatur B^A XXVIII 2 cessum *E ante corr.* (*i.e.* caessum) 3 tartis iaces B^A: tarpesiacis C^A fauce C^A *ut vid.* (*sed* fauste *AG*) 4 cedet et C^A

sic fora mirentur, sic te Palatia laudent,
excolat et geminas plurima palma fores:
otia dum medius praestat tibi parva December,
exige, sed certa, quos legis, aure iocos.
'Scire libet verum? res est haec ardua.' Sed tu
quod tibi vis dici dicere, Fusce, potes.

XXXI

Raucae chortis aves et ova matrum
et flavas medio vapore Chias
et fetum querulae rudem capellae
nec iam frigoribus pares olivas
et canum gelidis holus pruinis
de nostro tibi missa rure credis?
o quam, Regule, diligenter erras!
nil nostri, nisi me, ferunt agelli.
quidquid vilicus Vmber aut colonus
aut rus marmore tertio notatum
aut Tusci tibi Tusculive mittunt,
id tota mihi nascitur Subura.

XXXII

Attice, facundae renovas qui nomina gentis
nec sinis ingentem conticuisse domum,
te pia Cecropiae comitatur turba Minervae,
te secreta quies, te sophos omnis amat.
at iuvenes alios fracta colit aure magister
et rapit inmeritas sordidus unctor opes.

XXVIII 8 exiges et C^A (*pro* exige set, *i.e.* e. sed) quod B^A 10 potest C^A

XXXI *vv.* 1–3, 5–8 *hab. T* 2 et fl.] effluas C^A uatore C^A 3 rodem B^A 4 paras C^A 6 demonstro *T* missa rure A^A: rure missa $B^A C^A$ 9 Calenus *Heinsius* 10 *post v.* 11 C^A (*prius om. propter homoeoarch.*) natatum *ut vid.* C^A 12 in B^A : id C^A so

XXXII 1 renouat C^A 3 mineruam B^A 4 phos C^A *ut vid.* (phos *E*, phosus *X*, sophos *A*, chorus *C*) 5 at] a C^A

non pila, non follis, non te paganica thermis
praeparat aut nudi stipitis ictus hebes,
vara nec in lento ceromate bracchia tendis,
non harpasta vagus pulverulenta rapis,
sed curris niveas tantum prope Virginis undas
aut ubi Sidonio taurus amore calet.
Per varias artes, omnis quibus area servit,
ludere, cum liceat currere, pigritia est.

XXXIII

Sordidior caeno cum sit toga, calceus autem
candidior prima sit tibi, Cinna, nive:
deiecto quid, inepte, pedes perfundis amictu?
collige, Cinna, togam; calceus ecce perit.

XXXVI

Cum pluvias madidumque Iovem perferre negaret
et rudis hibernis villa nataret aquis,
plurima, quae posset subitos effundere nimbos,
muneribus venit tegula missa tuis.
horridus, ecce, sonat Boreae stridore December:
Stella, tegis villam, non tegis agricolam.

XXXVIII

Tantus es et talis nostri, Polypheme, Severi
ut te mirari possit et ipse Cyclops.
sed nec Scylla minor. Quod si fera monstra duorum
iunxeris, alterius fiet uterque timor.

XXXIX

Discursus varios vagumque mane
et fastus et have potentiorum

9 inlecto C^A cerome B^A 10 lapis B^A 13 fervet *Rutgers*
XXXIII *hab.* *T* 2 tibi *om.* *T* 3 deiecto A^A: neglecto B^A: delecto C^A (l *pro* j)
XXXVI *hab.* *T* 6 stilla *T*
XXXVIII 1 nostris C^A
XXXIX 1 martem C^A (*pro* māe, *i.e.* mane?) 2 faustus C^A (*i.e.* fas-)

cum perferre patique iam negaret,
coepit fingere Caelius podagram.
quam dum volt nimis adprobare veram
et sanas linit obligatque plantas
inceditque gradu laborioso,
—quantum cura potest et ars doloris!—
desît fingere Caelius podagram.

XL

Hic iacet ille senex Augusta notus in aula,
pectore non humili passus utrumque deum;
natorum pietas sanctis quem coniugis umbris
miscuit: Elysium possidet ambo nemus.
Occidit illa prior viridi fraudata iuventa:
hic prope ter senas vixit Olympiadas.
sed festinatis raptum tibi credidit annis,
aspexit lacrimas quisquis, Etrusce, tuas.

XLI

Cosmicos esse tibi, Semproni Tucca, videris:
cosmica, Semproni, tam mala quam bona sunt.

XLII

Muneribus cupiat si quis contendere tecum,
audeat hic etiam, Castrice, carminibus.
nos tenues in utroque sumus vincique parati:
inde sopor nobis et placet alta quies.
Tam mala cur igitur dederim tibi carmina, quaeris?
Alcinoo nullum poma dedisse putas?

XLIII

Primum est ut praestes, si quid te, Cinna, rogabo;
illud deinde sequens ut cito, Cinna, neges.

XXXIX 5 uult dum B^A 6 sanat C^A XL *hab. T* 2 utroque B^A 3 que *T*: quam C^A 6 propter s. *T* denas C^A uit C^A *ut vid.* (uidit *EBC*, uixit *X*, uiuit *AGF*) 7 festis natum r. te C^A XLII *hab. T Cum XLI confl.* C^A (*non A*) 2 audeat hic] audebit B^A (b *pro* h) 5 dederis B^A XLIII *hab. R* 1 Primo C^A rogauo (*i.e.* -bo) B^A (rogaro *QFf*, -ato *P*)

diligo praestantem ; non odi, Cinna, negantem :
sed tu nec praestas nec cito, Cinna, negas.

XLIV

Maximus ille tuus, Ovidi, Caesonius hic est,
cuius adhuc vultum vivida cera tenet.
hunc Nero damnavit : sed tu damnare Neronem
ausus es et profugi, non tua, fata sequi :
aequora per Scyllae magnus comes exulis isti,
qui modo nolueras consulis ire comes.
Si victura meis mandantur nomina chartis
et fas est cineri me superesse meo :
audiet hoc praesens venturaque turba fuisse
illi te, Senecae quod fuit ille suo.

XLV

Facundi Senecae potens amicus,
caro proximus aut prior Sereno,
hic est Maximus ille, quem frequenti
felix littera pagina salutat.
hunc tu per Siculas secutus undas,
o nullis, Ovidi, tacende linguis,
sprevisti domini furentis iras.
Miretur Pyladen suum vetustas,
haesit qui comes exuli parentis.
quis discrimina conparet duorum ?
haesisti comes exuli Neronis.

XLVI

Commendare tuum dum vis mihi carmine munus
Maeonioque cupis doctius ore loqui,
excrucias multis pariter me teque diebus,
et tua de nostro, Prisce, Thalia tacet.

XLIV 4 ausus (*i. e.* -u's?) et non p. n. B^A 5 manus B^A 7 Si *Ital.* : Sic *codd.* XLV 2 *om.* B^A 6 o nul. Ov.] o nulli uis B^A 9 quae c. exulis B^A 11 *om.* B^A (*fort. secutus erat versum* 9)
XLVI *hab. R* 4 et uade B^A pisce B^A placet B^A

divitibus poteris musas elegosque sonantes
mittere : pauperibus munera πεζά dato.

XLVII

Doctorum Licini celeberrime Sura virorum,
cuius prisca gravis lingua reduxit avos,
redderis—heu, quanto fatorum munere !—nobis
gustata Lethes paene remissus aqua.
perdiderant iam vota metum securaque flebat
†tristitia et lacrimis iamque peractus eras† :
non tulit invidiam taciti regnator Averni
et raptas Fatis reddidit ipse colus.
Scis igitur quantas hominum mors falsa querelas
moverit et frueris posteritate tua.
vive velut rapto fugitivaque gaudia carpe :
perdiderit nullum vita reversa diem.

XLVIII

Cum mensas habeat fere trecentas,
pro mensis habet Annius ministros :
transcurrunt gabatae volantque lances.
Has vobis epulas habete, lauti :
nos offendimur ambulante cena.

XLIX

Parva suburbani munuscula mittimus horti :
faucibus ova tuis, poma, Severe, gulae.

L

Fons dominae, regina loci quo gaudet Ianthis,
gloria conspicuae deliciumque domus,

XLVI 6 πεζά *Palmer* : pisce *corr.* prisce *R* : pexa B^A : plena $C^A N$ XLVII 1 summe u. C^A 3 reddideris C^A futurum B^A munera C^A 4 aquam C^A 6 tristia *PQ* et l.] a l. *Munro* : illacrimans *Gilbert fort.* iam reparatus 8 ruptas *Gronovius* solus C^A 10 mouitur C^A *ut vid.* (mouitur *E*, molitur *X*, moritur *A*) 11 raptor B^A : rapto C^A XLVIII 1 trecentes *ut vid.* B^A 4 cauete B^A XLIX 1 Pauca B^A : Parua C^A L 1 loqui g. (*om.* quo) B^A

cum tua tot niveis ornetur ripa ministris
et Ganymedeo luceat unda choro:
quid facit Alcides silva sacratus in ista?
tam vicina tibi cur tenet antra deus?
numquid Nympharum notos observat amores,
tam multi pariter ne rapiantur Hylae?

LI

Mercari nostras si te piget, Vrbice, nugas
et lasciva tamen carmina nosse libet,
Pompeium quaeres—et nosti forsitan—Auctum;
ultoris prima Martis in aede sedet:
iure madens varioque togae limatus in usu
non lector meus hic, Vrbice, sed liber est.
sic tenet absentes nostros cantatque libellos
ut pereat chartis littera nulla meis:
denique, si vellet, poterat scripsisse videri;
sed famae mavult ille favere meae.
hunc licet a decuma—neque enim satis ante vacabit—
sollicites, capiet cenula parva duos;
ille leget, bibe tu; nolis licet, ille sonabit:
et cum 'Iam satis est' dixeris, ille leget.

LII

Gratum est quod Celeri nostros legis, Aucte, libellos,
si tamen et Celerem quod legis, Aucte, iuvat.
ille meas gentes et Celtas rexit Hiberos,
nec fuit in nostro certior orbe fides.
maior me tanto reverentia turbat et aures
non auditoris, iudicis esse puto.

3 ornetur ripa *ex* ornentur ripi *ut vid.* C^A 4 unde C^A (*non A*) 6 tibi B^A: tui C^A deos *ut vid.* C^A LI 3 quaeris B^A (*pro* -res?) autum B^A: auctum (*A*) *vel* actum (*EX*) C^A 11 a dec.] ad ecum B^A uacauit C^A (*i.e.* -bit) 13 nolis B^A: nolles C^A (*pro* nollis, *i.e.* nolis) LII *vv.* 1–2, 5–6 *hab. T* 1 leges B^A 3 lexi C^A 5 tanta C^A 6 auditores iudires iudicis *T*

LIII

Omnia misisti mihi Saturnalibus, Vmber,
munera, contulerant quae tibi quinque dies:
bis senos triplices et dentiscalpia septem;
his comes accessit spongea, mappa, calix,
semodiusque fabae cum vimine Picenarum
et Laletanae nigra lagona sapae;
parvaque cum canis venerunt cottana prunis
et Libycae fici pondere testa gravis.
vix puto triginta nummorum tota fuisse
munera quae grandes octo tulere Syri.
Quanto commodius nullo mihi ferre labore
argenti potuit pondera quinque puer!

LIV

Semper mane mihi de me mera somnia narras,
quae moveant animum sollicitentque meum.
iam prior ad faecem, sed et haec vindemia venit,
exorat noctes dum mihi saga tuas;
consumpsi salsasque molas et turis acervos;
decrevere greges, dum cadit agna frequens;
non porcus, non chortis aves, non ova supersunt.
aut vigila aut dormi, Nasidiane, tibi.

LVI

Astra polumque pie cepisti mente, Rabiri,
Parrhasiam mira qui struis arte domum.
Phidiaco si digna Iovi dare templa parabit,
has petet a nostro Pisa Tonante manus.

LIII 5 semodius f. c. uimide picearum B^A 6 Lacetanae *Friedlaender ad* I, xlix, 22 7 pruni C^A 8 fice (-ae) C^A 10 Syri] sui C^A LIV *hab. T* 1 mihi de me mihi s. B: mihi de me mala s. *Gilbert* 5 cumsumpsis salsaque C^A 7 auis T non noua B^A

LVI 1 pie cepisti *ut vid.* B^A (*sed* pia PQf): precepisti *ut vid.* C^A (prec- E, praec- FG, perc- XAB) 2 pharrasia (parr-) C^A 3 parauit *codd.* (*i. e.* -bit ?) 4 petet B^A: petat C^A

LIX

Non cenat sine apro noster, Tite, Caecilianus.
bellum convivam Caecilianus habet.

LX

Tarpeiae venerande rector aulae,
quem salvo duce credimus Tonantem,
cum votis sibi quisque te fatiget
et poscat dare quae dei potestis :
nil pro me mihi, Iuppiter, petenti
ne suscensueris velut superbo.
te pro Caesare debeo rogare :
pro me debeo Caesarem rogare.

LXI

Abstulerat totam temerarius institor urbem
inque suo nullum limine limen erat.
iussisti tenuis, Germanice, crescere vicos,
et modo quae fuerat semita, facta via est.
nulla catenatis pila est praecincta lagonis
nec praetor medio cogitur ire luto,
stringitur in densa nec caeca novacula turba
occupat aut totas nigra popina vias.
tonsor, copo, cocus, lanius sua limina servant.
nunc Roma est, nuper magna taberna fuit.

LXIII

Perpetui numquam moritura volumina Sili
qui legis et Latia carmina digna toga,
Pierios tantum vati placuisse recessus
credis et Aoniae Bacchica serta comae?

LIX *hab.* T 2 bellicum T LX 3 se C^A 4 potest his C^A (*non* A) 5 mihi *om.* B^A LXI *vv.* 1–4, 9–10 *hab.* T 3 germani C^A 5 praetincta (-nta) C^A (*non* A) 7 densas C^A 9 caupo A^A 10 est nuper] ero nuae T LXIII 1 soli B^A 4 credi C^A

sacra cothurnati non attigit ante Maronis
  implevit magni quam Ciceronis opus :
hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum,
  hunc loquitur grato plurimus ore cliens.
postquam bis senis ingentem fascibus annum
  rexerat adserto qui sacer orbe fuit,
emeritos Musis et Phoebo tradidit annos
  proque suo celebrat nunc Helicona foro.

LXIV

Qui tonsor fueras tota notissimus urbe
  et post hoc dominae munere factus eques,
Sicanias urbes Aetnaeaque regna petisti,
  Cinname, cum fugeres tristia iura fori.
qua nunc arte graves tolerabis inutilis annos?
  quid facit infelix et fugitiva quies?
non rhetor, non grammaticus ludive magister,
  non Cynicus, non tu Stoicus esse potes,
vendere nec vocem Siculis plaussumque theatris :
  quod superest, iterum, Cinname, tonsor eris.

LXV

Lis te bis decumae numerantem frigora brumae
  conterit una tribus, Gargiliane, foris.
ah miser et demens ! viginti litigat annis
  quisquam cui vinci, Gargiliane, licet?

LXVI

Heredem Fabius Labienum ex asse reliquit :
  plus meruisse tamen se Labienus ait.

LXIII 5 coturni B^A 6 cum C^A 9 facibus C^A 10 urbe B^A 11 et *om.* B^A Phoebo] phocho (-co) C^A (c *pro* e, h *pro* b)
LXIV *hab.* T 1 tota fueras A^A : f. t. $B^A C^A$ 3 atheniaque B^A : aeternaque C^A 4 fugies B^A 5 inutilis] inotiis *ut vid.* B^A (inociis PL, motus Q) 9 u. siculum T : uoces singulis C^A
LXV *hab.* T 1 Licebis dec. C^A frigore *ut vid.* C^A brumam C^A 2 focis B^A
LXVI 1 labe numerasse B^A

LXVIII

Commendare meas, Instanti Rufe, Camenas
parce precor socero : seria forsan amat.
quod si lascivos admittit et ille libellos,
haec ego vel Curio Fabricioque legam.

LXIX

Haec est illa tibi promissa Theophila, Cani,
cuius Cecropia pectora dote madent.
hanc sibi iure petat magni senis Atticus hortus,
nec minus esse suam Stoica turba velit.
vivet opus quodcumque per has emiseris aures ;
tam non femineum nec populare sapit.
non tua Pantaenis nimium se praeferat illi,
quamvis Pierio sit bene nota choro.
carmina fingentem Sappho laudabat amatrix :
castior haec et non doctior illa fuit.

LXXII

Gratus sic tibi, Paule, sit December
nec vani triplices brevesque mappae
nec turis veniant leves selibrae,
sed lances ferat et scyphos avorum
aut grandis reus aut potens amicus :
seu quod te potius iuvat capitque,
sic vincas Noviumque Publiumque
mandris et vitreo latrone clusos ;
sic palmam tibi de trigone nudo

LXVIII 3 et *om.* B^A
LXIX 2 dote B^A : uoce C^A manent B^A 3–10 *nov. epigr.* B^A 3 putat B^A ortis (ho-) C^A 4 tuum B^A 5 per quemcumque per has emiserit aures (*ex* -ras *ut vid.*) B^A has B^A : istas C^A 6 iam B^A 9 laudabat B^A : laudauit C^A amtrix *ut vid.* C^A (*non A*)
LXXII 1 sit dec. paule C^A 3 turpes B^A : turis C^A leuessue (-esue) librae B^A : breues s. C^A (*cf. v.* 2) 4 et] aut C^A 6 sed (set) B^A 7 nouosque (*L*) *corr.* nouomque (*f*) B^A *ut vid.* (nouom *Q*, nouumque *P*) (*pro* Noviosque ?)

unctae det favor arbiter coronae
nec laudet Polybi magis sinistras :
si quisquam mea dixerit malignus
atro carmina quae madent veneno,
ut vocem mihi commodes patronam
et quantum poteris, sed usque, clames :
'Non scripsit meus ista Martialis.'

LXXIII

Esquiliis domus est, domus est tibi colle Dianae,
et tua patricius culmina vicus habet ;
hinc viduae Cybeles, illinc sacraria Vestae,
inde novum, veterem prospicis inde Iovem.
dic ubi conveniam, dic qua te parte requiram :
quisquis ubique habitat, Maxime, nusquam habitat.

LXXVII

Exigis ut nostros donem tibi, Tucca, libellos.
non faciam : nam vis vendere, non legere.

LXXVIII

Cum Saxetani ponatur coda lacerti
et, bene si cenas, conchis inuncta tibi :
sumen, aprum, leporem, boletos, ostrea, mullos
mittis : habes nec cor, Papyle, nec genium.

LXXIX

Potavi modo consulare vinum.
Quaeris quam vetus atque liberale ?
Ipso consule conditum : sed ipse
qui ponebat erat, Severe, consul.

LXXII 14 patrona C^A LXXIII *hab.* T ; *vv.* 5-6 *hab.* R 1 Esquiliis $A^A C^A$ (-lis) : Esquilie (-liae) B^A domus est *semel* B^A colla C^A 3 biduae C^A
LXXVII *hab.* R LXXVIII 2 isuncta tibi est C^A : inunctatis L 4 pamphile B^A : papyle (-pile, -phile, *sed in lemm.* AD PAPHILVM) C^A LXXIX 1 Putaui B^A

LXXX

Quatenus Odrysios iam pax Romana triones
temperat et tetricae conticuere tubae,
hunc Marcellino poteris, Faustine, libellum
mittere: iam chartis, iam vacat ille iocis.
sed si parva tui munuscula quaeris amici
commendare, ferat carmina nostra puer:
non qualis Geticae satiatus lacte iuvencae
Sarmatica rigido ludit in amne rota,
sed Mitylenaei roseus mangonis ephebus
vel non caesus adhuc matre iubente Lacon.
at tibi captivo famulus mittetur ab Histro
qui Tiburtinas pascere possit oves.

LXXXI

'Triginta toto mala sunt epigrammata libro.'
Si totidem bona sunt, Lause, bonus liber est.

LXXXIII

Eutrapelus tonsor dum circuit ora Luperci
expingitque genas, altera barba subit.

LXXXIV

Dum mea Caecilio formatur imago Secundo
spirat et arguta picta tabella manu,
i, liber, ad Geticam Peucen Histrumque iacentem:
haec loca perdomitis gentibus ille tenet.
parva dabis caro sed dulcia dona sodali:
certior in nostro carmine vultus erit;
casibus hic nullis, nullis delebilis annis
vivet, Apelleum cum morietur opus.

LXXX 5 amicae C^A 6 feret B^A: ferat C^A 8 rigido B^A: gelido C^A ludet B^A (*i.e.* -it?) 10 caecus C^A uiuente (iuu-) B^A 12 posset C^A (*i.e.* -it?)
LXXXIV 2 manum C^A 3 i *om.* C^A tacentem B^A s. le 7 nullis *semel* C^A (*cum LP*) debilis flebilis C^A (*pro* debilis?)

LXXXV

Quod non insulse scribis tetrasticha quaedam,
disticha quod belle pauca, Sabelle, facis,
laudo nec admiror. Facile est epigrammata belle
scribere, sed librum scribere difficile est.

LXXXVI

Ad natalicias dapes vocabar,
essem cum tibi, Sexte, non amicus.
Quid factum est, rogo, quid repente factum est,
post tot pignora nostra, post tot annos
quod sum praeteritus vetus sodalis?
Sed causam scio. Nulla venit a me
Hispani tibi libra pustulati
nec levis toga nec rudes lacernae.
Non est sportula quae negotiatur;
pascis munera, Sexte, non amicos.
Iam dices mihi 'Vapulet vocator.'

LXXXVII

Si meus aurita gaudet lagalopece Flaccus,
si fruitur tristi Canius Aethiope;
Publius exiguae si flagrat amore catellae,
si Cronius similem cercopithecon amat;
delectat Marium si perniciosus ichneumon,
pica salutatrix si tibi, Lause, placet;
si gelidum collo nectit Glaucilla draconem,
luscinio tumulum si Telesilla dedit:

LXXXV *hab. R* 3 felle B^A

LXXXVI 3 est *alt. om. Ital.* 6 causa C^A *ut vid.* ad me C^A (*pro* amme, *pro* á me?) 7 Hispani bilibra B^A : argenti t. libram C^A postulati C^A (*i. e.* pust-?) 8 tenuis B^A : leuis C^A 9 quae neg.] neque negotiator B^A 11 dicis B^A : dices C^A uapule B^A uocatur *codd.* (-tor *E ex corr.*)

LXXXVII 1 melius C^A lagagocepe B^A : lagaopece C^A 4 chronius C^A 5 icaneumo B^A : ichemon C^A 7 Glaucilla *Heinsius* : gadilla B^A : glacia C^A : Gladilla *Friedlaender* : Claudilla (?) *Gilbert* 8 telesilla B^A : telesina C^A facit B^A : dedit C^A

blanda Cupidinei cur non amet ora Labycae
qui videt haec dominis monstra placere suis?

LXXXVIII

Fertur habere meos, si vera est fama, libellos
inter delicias pulchra Vienna suas.
me legit omnis ibi senior iuvenisque puerque
et coram tetrico casta puella viro.
hoc ego maluerim quam si mea carmina cantent
qui Nilum ex ipso protinus ore bibunt;
quam meus Hispano si me Tagus impleat auro
pascat et Hybla meas, pascat Hymettos apes.
Non nihil ergo sumus nec blandae munere linguae
decipimur: credam iam, puto, Lause, tibi.

LXXXIX

I, felix rosa, mollibusque sertis
nostri cinge comas Apollinaris.
quas tu nectere candidas, sed olim,
sic te semper amet Venus, memento.

XC

Iactat inaequalem Matho me fecisse libellum:
si verum est, laudat carmina nostra Matho.
aequales scribit libros Calvinus et Vmber:
aequalis liber est, Cretice, qui malus est.

9 ora] ta (*A*) *vel* te (*EX*) C^A labyrtae (-irte) B^A : labycae C^A 10 domini C^A sua C^A
LXXXVIII *hab. T* 1 uere *T* 6 ipso] illo C^A 7 hispanus B^A tagos *T* 9 magnae A^A : blandae (-de) B^A : blandi C^A linguas (*ex* -es?) C^A LXXXIX 1 I *om.* C^A 2 nostris C^A 3 candida B^A
XC *hab. T* 1 Lactat C^A 3 caluianus *T* : Cluvienus *Schneidewin* (*Philol.* iii. 331)

XCII

'Si quid opus fuerit, scis me non esse rogandum'
uno bis dicis, Baccara, terque die.
Appellat rigida tristis me voce Secundus:
audis et nescis, Baccara, quid sit opus.
pensio te coram petitur clareque palamque:
audis et nescis, Baccara, quid sit opus.
esse queror gelidasque mihi tritasque lacernas:
audis et nescis, Baccara, quid sit opus.
Hoc opus est, subito fias ut sidere mutus,
dicere ne possis, Baccara: 'si quid opus.'

XCIII

Narnia, sulphureo quam gurgite candidus amnis
circuit, ancipiti vix adeunda iugo,
quid tam saepe meum nobis abducere Quintum
te iuvat et lenta detinuisse mora?
quid Nomentani causam mihi perdis agelli,
propter vicinum qui pretiosus erat?
sed iam parce mihi, nec abutere, Narnia, Quinto:
perpetuo liceat sic tibi ponte frui.

XCIV

Vnguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat:
olfecit postquam Papylus, ecce, garumst.

XCII *hab. T* 1 scis $A^{A}C^{A}$: tibi B^{A} 2 uno bis $A^{A}C^{A}$: bis nobis B^{A} dicis] decies *T* (*pro* dices?) 5-8 *om.* B^{A} (*propter homoeoteleuton*) 5 te coram A^{A}: curante C^{A} (*pro* coram te) 6, 8 et] sed (set) C^{A} 9 est *om. T* mutes C^{A} 10 nec A^{A}: ne $B^{A}C^{A}$ (*sed* non *E*, nec *VB*) si quid opus *Gilbert*: quid sit opus *codd.*
XCIII *hab. T* 1 annis *ut vid.* B^{A} 4 detenuisse *T* 7 quanto C^{A}
XCIV *hab. T* *Cum* XCIII *confl.* B^{A} 1 ferebat A^{A}: gerebat $B^{A}C^{A}$ 2 papylus (-pil-) $A^{A}C^{A}$: pamphilus B^{A} garum (*om.* est) *T* (*et fort.* A^{A}) (*cum E*): garum est C^{A} *et ut vid.* B^{A} (carum e. *PL*, gratum e. *Q*)

XCVI

Conditus hic ego sum Bassi dolor, Vrbicus infans,
cui genus et nomen maxima Roma dedit.
sex mihi de prima derant trieteride menses,
ruperunt tetricae cum male pensa deae.
quid species, quid lingua mihi, quid profuit aetas?
da lacrimas tumulo, qui legis ista, meo:
sic ad Lethaeas, nisi Nestore serior, undas
non eat, optabis quem superesse tibi.

XCVII

Nosti si bene Caesium, libelle,
montanae decus Vmbriae Sabinum,
Auli municipem mei Pudentis,
illi tu dabis haec vel occupato:
instent mille licet premantque curae,
nostris carminibus tamen vacabit:
nam me diligit ille proximumque
Turni nobilibus legit libellis.
O quantum tibi nominis paratur!
o quae gloria! quam frequens amator!
te convivia, te forum sonabit,
aedes, compita, porticus, tabernae.
uni mitteris, omnibus legeris.

XCVIII

Omnia, Castor, emis: sic fiet ut omnia vendas.

XCVI *vv.* 1–6 *hab.* R 1 hinc C^A *ut vid.* 2 maxime R 3 dederant C^A trientide *ut vid.* B^A (ent *pro* ēt, *i.e.* eter) 4 male *Heinsius*: mala *codd.* pense R 7 serior B^A: serius C^A 8 nonne adoptatauis C^A obtabis L

XCVII 7 diligit B^A: diliget C^A proximusque C^A *ut vid.* 8 curni C^A legit B^A: leget C^A (liget AG^1) 9 tibi B^A: mihi C^A numinis C^A 11 sonauit C^A (*i.e.* -bit)

XCVIII fiat L

XCIX

Sic placidum videas semper, Crispine, Tonantem
nec te Roma minus quam tua Memphis amet:
carmina Parrhasia si nostra legentur in aula,
—namque solent sacra Caesaris aure frui—
dicere de nobis ut lector candidus aude:
'Temporibus praestat non nihil iste tuis,
nec Marso nimium minor est doctoque Catullo.'
hoc satis est: ipsi cetera mando deo.

XCIX *hab. T* 3 parrhasiam B^A leguntur A^A : legentur $B^A C^A$ auram B^A (*cf. v.* 4) 6 ille *P* 8 ipsa C^A

M. VAL. MARTIALIS

EPIGRAMMATON

LIBER VIII

IMPERATORI DOMITIANO CAESARI AVGVSTO GERMANICO
DACICO VALERIVS MARTIALIS S.

OMNES quidem libelli mei, domine, quibus tu famam, id est vitam, dedisti, tibi supplicant; et, puto, propter hoc legentur. Hic tamen, qui operis nostri octavus inscribitur, occasione pietatis frequentius fruitur. Minus itaque ingenio laborandum fuit, in cuius locum materia successerat: quam quidem subinde aliqua iocorum mixtura variare temptavimus, ne caelesti verecundiae tuae laudes suas, quae facilius te fatigare possint quam nos satiare, omnis versus ingereret. Quamvis autem epigrammata a severissimis quoque et summae fortunae viris ita scripta sint ut mimicam verborum licentiam adfectasse videantur, ego tamen illis non permisi tam lascive loqui quam solent. Cum pars libri et maior et melior ad maiestatem sacri nominis tui alligata sit, meminerit non nisi religiosa purificatione lustratos accedere ad templa debere. Quod ut custoditurum me lecturi sciant, in ipso libelli huius limine profiteri brevissimo placuit epigrammate.

I

Laurigeros domini, liber, intrature penates
disce verecundo sanctius ore loqui.

EPIST. *om.* B^A 12, 13 mimica u. licentia *cod.* (-am u. -am *C*) 15 allegata *X* 16 lustratos *ed. a.* 1471 : lustratus *cod.* 18 nomine *cod.* (*sed* limine *XC*) I *hab. R*

nuda recede Venus ; non est tuus iste libellus :
tu mihi, tu Pallas Caesariana, veni.

II

Fastorum genitor parensque Ianus
victorem modo cum videret Histri,
tot vultus sibi non satis putavit
optavitque oculos habere plures :
et lingua pariter locutus omni
terrarum domino deoque rerum
promisit Pyliam quater senectam.
Addas, Iane pater, tuam rogamus.

III

'Quinque satis fuerant : nam sex septemve libelli
est nimium : quid adhuc ludere, Musa, iuvat ?
sit pudor et finis : iam plus nihil addere nobis
fama potest : teritur noster ubique liber ;
et cum rupta situ Messalae saxa iacebunt
altaque cum Licini marmora pulvis erunt,
me tamen ora legent et secum plurimus hospes
ad patrias sedes carmina nostra feret.'
Finieram, cum sic respondit nona sororum,
cui coma et unguento sordida vestis erat :
'Tune potes dulcis, ingrate, relinquere nugas ?
dic mihi, quid melius desidiosus ages ?
an iuvat ad tragicos soccum transferre cothurnos
aspera vel paribus bella tonare modis,
praelegat ut tumidus rauca te voce magister
oderit et grandis virgo bonusque puer ?

II 2 histri B^A : histro C^A 7 pater C^A (*cf. v.* 8) 8 sane C^A
III *hab. T* 2 est] et C^A 4 potest poterit n. C^A 6 linici T : licinia B^A : lini C^A 11 potes (*XV* ; *cf. B*) *vel* -is (*EA*) C^A 12 qui T (*et fort.* A^A) ages] cites A^A : agis C^A 13 annuat . . . transire A^A 14 patribus B^A 15 ut] in T 16 que *om. T*

scribant ista graves nimium nimiumque severi,
quos media miseros nocte lucerna videt.
at tu Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos:
adgnoscat mores vita legatque suos.
angusta cantare licet videaris avena,
dum tua multorum vincat avena tubas.'

IV

Quantus, io, Latias mundi concentus ad aras
suscipit et solvit pro duce vota suo!
non sunt haec hominum, Germanice, gaudia tantum,
sed faciunt ipsi nunc, puto, sacra dei.

VI

Archetypis vetuli nihil est odiosius Aucti
—ficta Saguntino cymbia malo luto—;
argenti furiosa sui cum stemmata narrat
garrulus et verbis mucida vina facit:
'Laomedonteae fuerant haec pocula mensae:
ferret ut haec muros struxit Apollo lyra.
hoc cratere ferox commisit proelia Rhoetus
cum Lapithis: pugna debile cernis opus.
hi duo longaevo censentur Nestore fundi:
pollice de Pylio trita columba nitet.

17 ista] stant B^A nimium *om.* B^A 19 romanos lepidos A^A: romano lepidos B^A: romano lepidos (*X*) *vel* romano lepido (*EA*) C^A (romanos lepido *G*) tingue C^A 21 angustare c. B^A 22 cum A^A: dum $B^A C^A$ tubas $A^A B^A$: tubam C^A IV 1 concentos B^A *ut vid.* (concentus *f*, concentos *L*, contentos *P ex corr.*, comtentus *Q*): conuentus C^A iadaras (*P*) *vel* ladaras (*L*) B^A 3 nam non haec B^A (nam *pro* n̄, *i. e.* non, *scriptum nec deletum*?): non sunt haec C^A VI *vv.* 3–4, 7–8, 11–12 *hab. T* 1 est studiosius C^A eucti B^A: illo C^A (*gloss. in* αὐτῷ, *i. e.* Aucto?) (*in lemmate* DE AVTI CRATERA A^A: DE AVCTI CRATERA C^A) 2 mallo C^A 3 fumosa *Lipsius* sui] cui C^A 5 laomedontea C^A 7 hacratere *T* Rhoetus] chrocos (cr-, -us) B^A (*pro* Rhoecos?) 9 hic B^A 10 columpna B^A

hic scyphus est in quo misceri iussit amicis
largius Aeacides vividiusque merum.
hac propinavit Bitiae pulcherrima Dido
in patera, Phrygio cum data cena viro est.'
Miratus fueris cum prisca toreumata multum,
in Priami calathis Astyanacta bibes.

VII

Hoc agere est causas, hoc dicere, Cinna, diserte,
horis, Cinna, decem dicere verba novem?
sed modo clepsydras ingenti voce petisti
quattuor. O quantum, Cinna, tacere potes!

VIII

Principium des, Iane, licet velocibus annis
et renoves voltu saecula longa tuo,
te primum pia tura rogent, te vota salutent,
purpura te felix, te colat omnis honos:
tu tamen hoc mavis, Latiae quod contigit urbi
mense tuo reducem, Iane, videre deum.

IX

Solvere dodrantem nuper tibi, Quinte, volebat
lippus Hylas, luscus vult dare dimidium.
accipe quam primum; brevis est occasio lucri:
si fuerit caecus, nil tibi solvet Hylas.

X

Emit lacernas milibus decem Bassus
Tyrias coloris optimi. Lucrifecit.
'Adeo bene emit?' inquis. Immō non solvet.

11 est] et C^A 12 uiuiusque C^A 13 uitiae C^A (*i.e.* bit-)
15 pueris B^A 16 chalitis (-lat-) C^A biles C^A
VII *hab.* T 4 potest C^A
VIII 3 turba roget B^A : tura rogent C^A uoce salutet B^A : uota salutent C^A 5 urbis C^A
IX *hab.* R 2 luscus] lucius C^A
X 1 militibus C^A 3 soluit B^A (*pro* -et?) : soluet C^A

XI

Pervenisse tuam iam te scit Rhenus in urbem;
nam populi voces audit et ille tui:
Sarmaticas etiam gentes Histrumque Getasque
laetitiae clamor terruit ipse novae.
dum te longa sacro venerantur gaudia Circo,
nemo quater missos currere sensit equos.
Nullum Roma ducem, nec te sic, Caesar, amavit:
te quoque iam non plus, ut velit ipsa, potest.

XII

Vxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim
quaeritis? Vxori nubere nolo meae.
inferior matrona suo sit, Prisce, marito:
non aliter fiunt femina virque pares.

XIII

Morio dictus erat: viginti milibus emi.
redde mihi nummos, Gargiliane: sapit.

XIV

Pallida ne Cilicum timeant pomaria brumam
mordeat et tenerum fortior aura nemus,
hibernis obiecta notis specularia puros
admittunt soles et sine faece diem.
at mihi cella datur non tota clusa fenestra,
in qua nec Boreas ipse manere velit.
Sic habitare iubes veterem crudelis amicum?
arboris ergo tuae tutior hospes ero.

XV

Dum nova Pannonici numeratur gloria belli,
omnis et ad reducem dum litat ara Iovem,

XI *hab.* *T* 6 sentit *T* (*et fort.* A^A): sensit *ex* sentis *L* 8 uelis C^A XII *hab.* *T* 1 quaere C^A noli C^A 3 Prisce] queque *D* (*i. e.* quaeque) XIV *hab.* *R* 3 noctis *ut vid.* C^A specuralia B^A 4 soles] sole C^A sine sole A^A: sine faece $B^A C^A$ 5 cella datur] cedatur B^A XV 1 gloria] roriga B^A 2 ad *om.* B^A

dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus,
et ditant Latias tertia dona tribus:
hos quoque secretos memoravit Roma triumphos,
nec minor ista tuae laurea pacis erat,
quod tibi de sancta credis pietate tuorum.
Principis est virtus maxima nosse suos.

XVI

Pistor qui fueras diu, Cypere,
causas nunc agis et ducena quaeris:
sed consumis et usque mutuaris.
A pistore, Cypere, non recedis:
et panem facis et facis farinam.

XVII

Egi, Sexte, tuam pactus duo milia causam.
misisti nummos quod mihi mille quid est?
'Narrasti nihil' inquis 'et a te perdita causa est.'
Tanto plus debes, Sexte, quod erubui.

XVIII

Si tua, Cerrini, promas epigrammata vulgo,
vel mecum possis vel prior ipse legi:
sed tibi tantus inest veteris respectus amici
carior ut mea sit quam tua fama tibi.
sic Maro nec Calabri temptavit carmina Flacci,
Pindaricos nosset cum superare modos,
et Vario cessit Romani laude cothurni,
cum posset tragico fortius ore loqui.
Aurum et opes et rura frequens donabit amicus:
qui velit ingenio cedere rarus erit.

XV 4 latiae C^A 5 memorabit B^A: memorauit C^A 6 erit B^A: erat C^A 8 maxima (*Lf*) *vel* maxime (*PQ*) B^A: maxima (*A*) *vel* maxime (*E*) C^A: maxima *ex* maxime *D* XVI 4 A (*E*) *vel* E (*X*) C^A 5 rapinam B^A: farinam C^A XVII *hab. T* 2 quid ē C^A *ut vid.* (quid est *EA*, quidem *XBC*) XVIII *vv.* 1–6, 9–10 *hab. T* 1 Sic C^A 2 poscis B^A 6 possit A^A (*pro* posset?) (*cf. v.* 8): nosset $B^A C^A$ 9 donauit C^A (*cum L ante corr.*) (*i.e.* -bit)

XIX

Pauper videri Cinna vult; et est pauper.

XX

Cum facias versus nulla non luce ducenos,
Vare, nihil recitas. Non sapis, atque sapis.

XXI

Phosphore, redde diem: quid gaudia nostra moraris?
Caesare venturo, Phosphore, redde diem.
Roma rogat. Placidi numquid te pigra Bootae
plaustra vehunt, lento quod nimis axe venis?
Ledaeo poteras abducere Cyllaron astro:
ipse suo cedet nunc tibi Castor equo.
Quid cupidum Titana tenes? Iam Xanthus et Aethon
frena volunt, vigilat Memnonis alma parens.
tarda tamen nitidae non cedunt sidera luci,
et cupit Ausonium luna videre ducem.
Iam, Caesar, vel nocte veni: stent astra licebit,
non derit populo te veniente dies.

XXII

Invitas ad aprum, ponis mihi, Gallice, porcum.
hybrida sum, si das, Gallice, verba mihi.

XXIII

Esse tibi videor saevus nimiumque gulosus,
qui propter cenam, Rustice, caedo cocum.
si levis ista tibi flagrorum causa videtur,
ex qua vis causa vapulet ergo cocus?

XX *hab.* *R* 1 ducentas *R* (*pro* -ntos?) : ducentos *Q* (*et fort.* B^A) 2 vare $A^A B^A$: quare C^A XXI *vv.* 1-4, 9-12 *hab.* *T*; *vv.* 1-2 *hab.* *R* 4 axe A^A : igne $B^A C^A$ 5 poteris C^A abducere (*EA*) *vel* add- (*XBC*) C^A 6 tunc C^A 7 et *om.* C^A (*per haplogr.*) 8 uigilant C^A 10 luna] roma *T* (*et fort.* A^A) ausoniam . . . lucem B^A 11 uenis tenet *T* : ueni (*L*) *vel* ueni sint (*PQf*) B^A : uenient C^A (ueni stent *G*) 12 derit] erit *T* XXII 2 sum] sunt B^A XXIII *hab.* *R*

XXIV

Si quid forte petam timido gracilique libello,
inproba non fuerit si mea charta, dato.
et si non dederis, Caesar, permitte rogari:
offendunt numquam tura precesque Iovem.
qui fingit sacros auro vel marmore vultus,
non facit ille deos: qui rogat, ille facit.

XXV

Vidisti semel, Oppiane, tantum
aegrum me: male saepe te videbo.

XXVI

Non tot in Eois timuit Gangeticus arvis
raptor, in Hyrcano qui fugit albus equo,
quot tua Roma novas vidit, Germanice, tigres:
delicias potuit nec numerare suas.
Vincit Erythraeos tua, Caesar, harena triumphos
et victoris opes divitiasque dei:
nam cum captivos ageret sub curribus Indos,
contentus gemina tigride Bacchus erat.

XXVII

Munera qui tibi dat locupleti, Gaure, senique,
si sapis et sentis, hoc tibi ait 'Morere.'

XXVIII

Dic, toga, facundi gratum mihi munus amici,
esse velis cuius fama decusque gregis?
Apula Ledaei tibi floruit herba Phalanthi,
qua saturat Calabris culta Galaesus aquis?

XXIV 6 illeos C^A *ut vid.* (*sed* ille deos *X*, i. eos *G*)
XXVI 1 Eois *Ital.* : eis *codd.* armis B^A 3 romano quas C^A (*pro* romano uas, *i. e.* roma nouas) G. t.] germani crescet B^A 6 deo C^A
XXVII *hab. R* 2 tibi gaure more (*om.* ait) *R*

an Tartesiacus stabuli nutritor Hiberi
  Baetis in Hesperia te quoque lavit ove?
an tua multifidum numeravit lana Timavum,
  quem pius astrifero Cyllarus ore bibit?
te nec Amyclaeo decuit livere veneno
  nec Miletos erat vellere digna tuo.
lilia tu vincis nec adhuc delapsa ligustra
  et Tiburtino monte quod alget ebur;
Spartanus tibi cedet olor Paphiaeque columbae,
  cedet Erythraeis eruta gemma vadis:
sed licet haec primis nivibus sint aemula dona,
  non sunt Parthenio candidiora suo.
non ego praetulerim Babylonos picta superbae
  texta Semiramia quae variantur acu;
non Athamanteo potius me mirer in auro,
  Aeolium dones si mihi, Phrixe, pecus.
O quantos risus pariter spectata movebit
  cum Palatina nostra lacerna toga!

XXIX

Disticha qui scribit, puto, vult brevitate placere.
  quid prodest brevitas, dic mihi, si liber est?

XXX

Qui nunc Caesareae lusus spectatur harenae,
  temporibus Bruti gloria summa fuit.
aspicis ut teneat flammas poenaque fruatur
  fortis et attonito regnet in igne manus!
ipse sui spectator adest et nobile dextrae
  funus amat: totis pascitur illa sacris;

XXVIII 5 Tart. *Ital.*: artesiacus B^A: tarpesiacus C^A hiberni C^A 6 ove] ooe B^A 7 multa fidum C^A 8 orbe C^A 9 libere B^A (*i. e.* liv-): liere C^A 12 albet *Ital.* 14 uadit C^A 15 primi C^A 18 testa B^A sameramia B^A: sameraia C^A *ut vid.* (-aia *pro* -āia, *i. e.* -amia) XXIX 1 vult *om.* B^A 2 si *om.* C^A XXX 3 aspicit B^A: aspicis C^A: aspicite *Gruter.* 4 manos B^A

quod nisi rapta foret nolenti poena, parabat
saevior in lassos ire sinistra focos.
Scire piget post tale decus quid fecerit ante:
quam vidi satis hanc est mihi nosse manum.

XXXII

Aëra per tacitum delapsa sedentis in ipsos
fluxit Aratullae blanda columba sinus.
luserat hoc casus, nisi inobservata maneret
permissaque sibi nollet abire fuga.
Si meliora piae fas est sperare sorori
et dominum mundi flectere vota valent,
haec a Sardois tibi forsitan exulis oris,
fratre reversuro, nuntia venit avis.

XXXIII

De praetoricia folium mihi, Paule, corona
mittis et hoc phialae nomen habere iubes.
hac fuerat nuper nebula tibi pegma perunctum,
pallida quam rubri diluit unda croci.
an magis astuti derasa est ungue ministri
brattea, de fulcro quam reor esse tuo?
illa potest culicem longe sentire volantem
et minimi pinna papilionis agi;
exiguae volitat suspensa vapore lucernae
et leviter fuso rumpitur icta mero.
hoc liniitur sputo Iani caryota Kalendis,
quam fert cum parco sordidus asse cliens.

XXX 7 rapto *EA* (*et fort.* C^A) 10 est *om. ut vid.* C^A (*sed* est hanc *A*)

XXXII *hab. T.* 2 afluit C^A (*pro* fluait, A *pro* X) aretullae B^A 3 l. occasus *TLE* manere B^A 4 sibi n. $A^A C^A$: diu n. (*PQf*) *vel* n. (*om.* sibi) (*L*) B^A 5 pia B^A 8 fratereuersuro C^A

XXXIII *vv.* 1–10, 13–18, 25–26 *hab. T*; *vv.* 23–26 *hab. R* 4 rubris C^A 5 an] in *T*, *unde* ni *Rooy* 6 fulcho B^A: pulcro (-chro) C^A 11 liniturus puto iam C^A 12 *om.* B^A parcos *cod.* (-co *CG*) ase C^A (*i. e.* asse)

lenta minus gracili crescunt colocasia filo,
plena magis nimio lilia sole cadunt;
nec vaga tam tenui discurrit aranea tela,
tam leve nec bombyx pendulus urget opus.
crassior in facie vetulae stat creta Fabullae,
crassior offensae bulla tumescit aquae;
fortior et tortos servat vesica capillos
et mutat Latias spuma Batava comas.
hac cute Ledaeo vestitur pullus in ovo,
talia lunata splenia fronte sedent.
Quid tibi cum phiala, ligulam cum mittere possis,
mittere cum possis vel cocleare mihi,—
magna nimis loquimur—cocleam cum mittere possis,
denique cum possis mittere, Paule, nihil?

XXXIV

Archetypum Myos argentum te dicis habere.
Quod sine te factum est hoc magis archetypum est?

XXXV

Cum sitis similes paresque vita,
uxor pessima, pessimus maritus,
miror non bene convenire vobis.

XXXVI

Regia pyramidum, Caesar, miracula ride;
iam tacet Eoum barbara Memphis opus:
pars quota Parrhasiae labor est Mareoticus aulae?
clarius in toto nil videt orbe dies.

15 tecum (*PQf*) *vel* tenui (*L*) B^A 20 spumabat flaua C^A (*pro* spumabat aua, *i.e.* spuma bataua) 21 hoc *T* 22 sedet C^A 23, 24, 25, 26 posses C^A 25 coclea C^A

XXXIV 2 *fort.* Q. scite f. e.

XXXV *hab. T*

XXXVI 3 cota C^A (*i.e.* quota) Mareoticus aulae] mareauleoticus B^A (aulae *supra additum erat*) 4 clarius *Ital.* : carius B^A : clarior C^A

septenos pariter credas adsurgere montes,
  Thessalicum brevior Pelion Ossa tulit;
aethera sic intrat nitidis ut conditus astris
  inferiore tonet nube serenus apex
et prius arcano satietur numine Phoebi
  nascentis Circe quam videt ora patris.
Haec, Auguste, tamen, quae vertice sidera pulsat,
  par domus est caelo sed minor est domino.

XXXVII

Quod Caietano reddis, Polycharme, tabellas,
  milia te centum num tribuisse putas?
'Debuit haec' inquis. Tibi habe, Polycharme, tabellas
  et Caietano milia crede duo.

XXXVIII

Qui praestat pietate pertinaci
sensuro bona liberalitatis,
captet forsitan aut vicem reposcat:
at si quis dare nomini relicto
post manes tumulumque perseverat,
quaerit quid nisi parcius dolere?
Refert sis bonus an velis videri.
praestas hoc, Melior, sciente fama,
qui sollemnibus anxius sepulti
nomen non sinis interire Blaesi,
et de munifica profusus arca
ad natalicium diem colendum
scribarum memori piaeque turbae
quod donas, facis ipse Blaesianum.

XXXVI 9 lumine B^A : numine C^A 10 ore C^A *ut vid.*
XXXVII 1, 4 caletano C^A 2 num *Ital.* : non B^A : nunc C^A
XXXVIII 6 dolore B^A 7 si C^A 8 fame C^A *ut vid.* (*sed* fama *A*) 9 sollemnius C^A

hoc longum tibi, vita dum manebit,
hoc et post cineres erit tributum.

XXXIX

Qui Palatinae caperet convivia mensae
ambrosiasque dapes non erat ante locus:
hic haurire decet sacrum, Germanice, nectar
et Ganymedea pocula mixta manu.
Esse velis, oro, serus conviva Tonantis:
at tu si properas, Iuppiter, ipse veni.

XL

Non horti neque palmitis beati
sed rari nemoris, Priape, custos,
ex quo natus es et potes renasci,
furaces, moneo, manus repellas
et silvam domini focis reserves:
si defecerit haec, et ipse lignum es.

XLI

'Tristis Athenagoras non misit munera nobis
quae medio brumae mittere mense solet.'
An sit Athenagoras tristis, Faustine, videbo:
me certe tristem fecit Athenagoras.

XLII

Si te sportula maior ad beatos
non corruperit, ut solet, licebit
de nostro, Matho, centies laveris.

XXXIX 3 audire B^A (*pro* aurire) 5 oro (*EA*) *vel* ore (*XB*) C^A 6 aut *ABG*
XL 5 foci C^A
XLI *hab. T*
XLII 3 laberis C^A

XLIII

Effert uxores Fabius, Chrestilla maritos,
funereamque toris quassat uterque facem.
victores committe, Venus: quos iste manebit
exitus una duos ut Libitina ferat.

XLIV

Titulle, moneo, vive: semper hoc serum est;
sub paedagogo coeperis licet, serum est.
at tu, miser Titulle, nec senex vivis,
sed omne limen conteris salutator
et mane sudas urbis osculis udus,
foroque triplici sparsus ante equos omnis
aedemque Martis et colosson Augusti
curris per omnis tertiasque quintasque.
rape, congere, aufer, posside: relinquendum est.
superba densis arca palleat nummis,
centum explicentur paginae Kalendarum,
iurabit heres te nihil reliquisse,
supraque pluteum te iacente vel saxum,
fartus papyro dum tibi torus crescit,
flentis superbus basiabit eunuchos.

XLV

Priscus ab Aetnaeis mihi, Flacce, Terentius oris
redditur: hanc lucem lactea gemma notet;

XLIII *hab. T* 1 fauius C^A (*i. e.* Fab-) 2 funereamque *vel* fen- C^A 3 committit B^A XLIV 3 uiues *ut vid.* B^A (*i. e.* -is) 5 oculis C^A *ut vid.* (*sed* osculis *A*) 6 quos C^A 8 omnes B^A: omnia C^A 9 coger C^A (co *pro* con) est *om.* B^A *fort.* relinquendumst 10 pallea mummis C^A 12 iurauit C^A (*i. e.* -bit) 14 fatus C^A 15 superbum B^A
XLV 1 etheneis B^A 2 nocet B^A

defluat et lento splendescat turbida lino
amphora centeno consule facta minor.
Continget nox quando meis tam candida mensis?
tam iusto dabitur quando calere mero?
Cum te, Flacce, mihi reddet Cythereia Cypros,
luxuriae fiet tam bona causa meae.

XLVII

Pars maxillarum tonsa est tibi, pars tibi rasa est,
pars vulsa est. Vnum quis putat esse caput?

XLVIII

Nescit cui dederit Tyriam Crispinus abollam,
dum mutat cultus induiturque togam.
quisquis habes, umeris sua munera redde, precamur:
non hoc Crispinus te sed abolla rogat.
non quicumque capit saturatas murice vestes
nec nisi deliciis convenit iste color.
si te praeda iuvat foedique insania lucri,
qua possis melius fallere, sume togam.

XLIX (L)

Quanta Gigantei memoratur mensa triumphi
quantaque nox superis omnibus illa fuit,
qua bonus accubuit genitor cum plebe deorum
et licuit Faunis poscere vina Iovem:
tanta tuas celebrant, Caesar, convivia laurus;
exhilarant ipsos gaudia nostra deos.
vescitur omnis eques tecum populusque patresque
et capit ambrosias cum duce Roma dapes.

XLV 3 limo *codd. ut vid.* (*sed* lino *XG*) 5 contingit C^A (*pro* -et?) 7 cytheria B^A : cytherea C^A 8 tum *Heinsius*
XLVII *hab. R* 1 rasa est $A^A C^A$: rasa B^A : *fort.* rasast 2 p. uulsa est $A^A B^A$: p. tibi uulsa C^A putat $A^A C^A$: putet B^A
XLVIII 1 Nescis B^A 5 sapit *L* scurtatas (*Pf*, scitantas *Q*) *vel* saturatas (-ta *L*) B^A 8 quo *L* possit C^A
XLIX 5 caesar (ce-) celebrant B^A : celebrat caesar (ce-) C^A

grandia pollicitus quanto maiora dedisti!
promissa est nobis sportula, recta data est.

L (LI)

Quis labor in phiala? docti Myos anne Myronos?
Mentoris haec manus est an, Polyclite, tua?
livescit nulla caligine fusca nec odit
exploratores nubila massa focos;
vera minus flavo radiant electra metallo
et niveum felix pustula vincit ebur.
materiae non cedit opus: sic alligat orbem,
plurima cum tota lampade luna nitet.
stat caper Aeolio Thebani vellere Phrixi
cultus: ab hoc mallet vecta fuisse soror;
hunc nec Cinyphius tonsor violaverit et tu
ipse tua pasci vite, Lyaee, velis.
terga premit pecudis geminis Amor aureus alis,
Palladius tenero lotos ab ore sonat:
sic Methymnaeo gavisus Arione delphin
languida non tacitum per freta vexit onus.
Imbuat egregium digno mihi nectare munus
non grege de domini sed tua, Ceste, manus;
Ceste, decus mensae, misce Setina: videtur
ipse puer nobis, ipse sitire caper.
det numerum cyathis Istanti littera Rufi:
auctor enim tanti muneris ille mihi:
Telethusa venit promissaque gaudia portat,
servabor dominae, Rufe, triente tuo;
si dubia est, septunce trahar; si fallit amantem,
ut iugulem curas, nomen utrumque bibam.

L 1 docetimios C^A 2 a C^A (*pro* ā, *i.e.* an?) 3 lagine B^A: calligine C^A 4 focus B^A 6 punsula B^A 7 urbem B^A 12 uitelia ue. C^A 13 pecus C^A geminus B^A 15 orione B^A 16 anus B^A 18 dominis s. (*PQf*) *vel* domini s. (*L*) B^A: dominis et C^A 21 instanti B^A: instantis C^A: *vix* Instani (*cf. ad* LXXIII, 1) 23 permissaque *E* 25 thar C^A

LII

Tonsorem puerum sed arte talem
qualis nec Thalamus fuit Neronis,
Drusorum cuï contigere barbae,
aequandas semel ad genas rogatus
Rufo, Caediciane, commodavi.
dum iussus repetit pilos eosdem,
censura speculi manum regente,
expingitque cutem facitque longam
detonsis epaphaeresin capillis,
barbatus mihi tonsor est reversus.

LIII (LV)

Auditur quantum Massyla per avia murmur,
innumero quotiens silva leone furit,
pallidus attonitos ad Poena mapalia pastor
cum revocat tauros et sine mente pecus:
tantus in Ausonia fremuit modo terror harena.
quis non esse gregem crederet? unus erat,
sed cuius tremerent ipsi quoque iura leones,
cui diadema daret marmore picta Nomas.
o quantum per colla decus, quem sparsit honorem
aurea lunatae, cum stetit, umbra iubae!
grandia quam decuit latum venabula pectus
quantaque de magna gaudia morte tulit!
Vnde tuis, Libye, tam felix gloria silvis?
a Cybeles numquid venerat ille iugo?

LII *vv.* 6–10 *hab.* *T* 3 contingere *codd.* 4 aequanda C^A in genas B^A: ad caenas C^A rogatum *Heinsius* 6 petit *T* 7 manu *T* (*et fort.* A^A) C^A 8 facitque] facito B^A 9 sepaph(a)eresin C^A (*praec.* s)

LIII *vv.* 1–12 *hab.* *T* 1 quantum] quam *P*: quanto *Q*: per *L* massylam B^A 3 attonitus C^A plena A^AC^A: pena (*i.e.* Poena?) B^A 8 ret *T*: dare C^A comas C^A 9 spargit C^A 10 iuuae *ut vid.* B^A 14 iugis B^A: iugo C^A

an magis Herculeo, Germanice, misit ab astro
  hanc tibi vel frater vel pater ipse feram?

LV (LVI) V

Temporibus nostris aetas cum cedat avorum
  creverit et maior cum duce Roma suo,
ingenium sacri miraris desse Maronis
  nec quemquam tanta bella sonare tuba.
sint Maecenates, non derunt, Flacce, Marones
  Vergiliumque tibi vel tua rura dabunt.
iugera perdiderat miserae vicina Cremonae
  flebat et abductas Tityrus aeger oves:
risit Tuscus eques paupertatemque malignam
  reppulit et celeri iussit abire fuga.
'Accipe divitias et vatum maximus esto;
  tu licet et nostrum' dixit 'Alexin ames.'
adstabat domini mensis pulcherrimus ille
  marmorea fundens nigra Falerna manu,
et libata dabat roseis carchesia labris
  quae poterant ipsum sollicitare Iovem.
excidit attonito pinguis Galatea poetae
  Thestylis et rubras messibus usta genas;
protinus ITALIAM concepit et ARMA VIRVMQVE,
  qui modo vix Culicem fleverat ore rudi.
quid Varios Marsosque loquar ditataque vatum
  nomina, magnus erit quos numerare labor?
Ergo ego Vergilius, si munera Maecenatis
  des mihi? Vergilius non ero, Marsus ero.

LIII 16 hunc C^A (u *pro* a?)
LV *hab.* *T*; *vv.* 19–20 *hab.* *R* 1 cum] ci *T* 4 nequiquam *T* 5 sunt *T* (*et fort.* A^A): sint B^AC^A 7 perdiderat (-ded-) A^AC^A: dederat B^A (dedederat *f*) miserate C^A 8 ager C^A (*cum* *T*) 11 et] set C^A 12 monstrum *T* 13 abstabat B^A 17 accedit *T* 18 usta] ta B^A 21 uaros *T*: uaros *corr.* uarios *ut vid.* B^A: uarios (*AC*) *vel* uaros (*E*) C^A loquor A^A (-cor *T*): loquar B^AC^A dicataque *T*: dictataque C^A (*cum* *LQ*) (*pro* dit-) 23 e. ego A^A: e. ero B^AC^A: ipse ego *N*

LVI (LIV)

Magna licet totiens tribuas, maiora daturus
dona, ducum victor, victor et ipse tui,
diligeris populo non propter praemia, Caesar,
te propter populus praemia, Caesar, amat.

LVII

Tres habuit dentes, pariter quos expuit omnes,
ad tumulum Picens dum sedet ipse suum;
collegitque sinu fragmenta novissima laxi
oris et adgesta contumulavit humo.
Ossa licet quondam defuncti non legat heres:
hoc sibi iam Picens praestitit officium.

LVIII

Cum tibi tam crassae sint, Artemidore, lacernae,
possim te Sagarim iure vocare meo.

LIX

Aspicis hunc uno contentum lumine, cuius
lippa sub adtrita fronte lacuna patet?
ne contemne caput, nihil est furacius illo;
non fuit Autolyci tam piperata manus.
hunc tu convivam cautus servare memento:
tunc furit atque oculo luscus utroque videt:
pocula solliciti perdunt ligulasque ministri
et latet in tepido plurima mappa sinu;
lapsa nec a cubito subducere pallia nescit
et tectus laenis saepe duabus abit;

LVI *hab.* *R* 3 praemia] munera $A^{A}D$ 4 propter te $A^{A}C^{A}$: et propter B^{A} (*pro* te p.) populos B^{A}
LVII 1 expulit B^{A} : expuit C^{A} 3 sinum C^{A} 5 legat *om.* B^{A} (*non Qf*)
LVIII 2 possum B^{A} : possim C^{A} meum *Ital.*
LIX *hab.* *T* 3 nec C^{A} 4 confuit B^{A} piceata *DN* (*cum Ital.*) 8 et] a *T* trepido *T*

nec dormitantem vernam fraudare lucerna
erubuit fallax, ardeat illa licet.
si nihil invasit, puerum tunc arte dolosa
circuit et soleas subripit ipse suas.

LX

Summa Palatini poteras aequare Colossi,
si fieres brevior, Claudia, sesquipede.

LXI

Livet Charinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat
et quaerit altos unde pendeat ramos:
non iam quod orbe cantor et legor toto,
nec umbilicis quod decorus et cedro
spargor per omnes Roma quas tenet gentes:
sed quod sub urbe rus habemus aestivum
vehimurque mulis non ut ante conductis.
Quid inprecabor, o Severe, liventi?
hoc opto: mulas habeat et suburbanum.

LXII

Scribit in aversa Picens epigrammata charta,
et dolet averso quod facit illa deo.

LXIV

Vt poscas, Clyte, munus exigasque,
uno nasceris octiens in anno
et solas, puto, tresve quattuorve
non natalicias habes Kalendas.
sit vultus tibi levior licebit
tritis litoris aridi lapillis,

11 lucernam C^A 12 ardea C^A 14 circumit C^A
LX *hab.* R 2 sesquipedem (sexq-) B^A
LXI 4 umbilicus C^A 5 per *om.* B^A tene C^A *ut vid.* 7 ut *om.* B^A 8 imprecamur B^A: inprecabor C^A libenti C^A LXII 2 facit] decet L LXIV *vv.* 1–6, 8–9, 12–18 *hab.* T 3 tresue quattuorque T (*pro* tresque quattuorque?) 6 tristi C^A aridi *Ital.*: aridis $A^A B^A$: aride C^A

sit moro coma nigrior caduco,
vincas mollitia tremente plumas
aut massam modo lactis alligati,
tu nobis, Clyte, iam senex videris:
tam multos quis enim fuisse credat
natalis Priamive Nestorisve?
Sit tandem pudor et modus rapinis.
quod si ludis adhuc semelque nasci
uno iam tibi non sat est in anno,
natum te, Clyte, nec semel putabo.

LXV

Hic ubi Fortunae Reducis fulgentia late
templa nitent, felix area nuper erat:
hic stetit Arctoi formonsus pulvere belli
purpureum fundens Caesar ab ore iubar;
hic lauru redimita comas et candida cultu
Roma salutavit voce manuque ducem.
grande loci meritum testantur et altera dona:
stat sacer et domitis gentibus arcus ovat;
hic gemini currus numerant elephanta frequentem,
sufficit inmensis aureus ipse iugis.
Haec est digna tuis, Germanice, porta triumphis;
hos aditus urbem Martis habere decet.

LXVI

Augusto pia tura victimasque
pro vestro date Silio, Camenae.
bis senos iubet en redire fasces,

LXIV 8 trementes B^A 9 allegati B^A: aggelati *Heinsius* 12 dum s. C^A

LXV 3 arctor farmosus *ut vid.* B^A (famosus Q) 4 orbe B^A: ore C^A 5 lauro B^A culto C^A *ut vid.* 6 ducum C^A 8 ouans B^A: ouat C^A 9 frequenter B^A: frequenter (EA) *an* frequentem C^A *incert.* 12 mardis C^A *ut vid.* (*sed* martis A) LXVI 1 pietura C^A *ut vid.* (pietura XCB^2, pictura EB^1, pio tura A) uictimaque C^A

nato consule, nobilique virga
vatis Castaliam domum sonare
rerum prima salus et una Caesar.
Gaudenti superest adhuc quod optet,
felix purpura tertiusque consul.
Pompeio dederit licet senatus
et Caesar genero sacros honores,
quorum pacificus ter ampliavit
Ianus nomina : Silius frequentes
mavult sic numerare consulatus.

LXVII

Horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat et tu
iam conviva mihi, Caeciliane, venis,
cum modo distulerint raucae vadimonia quartae
et Floralicias lasset harena feras.
curre, age, et inlotos revoca, Calliste, ministros ;
sternantur lecti : Caeciliane, sede.
caldam poscis aquam : nondum mihi frigida venit ;
alget adhuc nudo clusa culina foco.
mane veni potius ; nam cur te quinta moretur ?
ut iantes, sero, Caeciliane, venis.

LXVIII

Qui Corcyraei vidit pomaria regis,
rus, Entelle, tuae praeferet ille domus.
invida purpureos urat ne bruma racemos
et gelidum Bacchi munera frigus edat,
condita perspicua vivit vindemia gemma
et tegitur felix nec tamen uva latet :

LXVI 5 castalia C^A 7 optet B^A : optat C^A
LXVII *vv.* 1-2, 5-10 *hab.* R 3 parce (-cae) B^A: raucae C^A
ut antes B^A : uti ante C^A ueni R
LXVIII *post* LXIX *in* B^A 1 Quis C^A 5 perspicuam uidit u. gemmam B^A

femineum lucet sic per bombycina corpus,
calculus in nitida sic numeratur aqua.
Quid non ingenio voluit natura licere?
autumnum sterilis ferre iubetur hiems.

LXIX

Miraris veteres, Vacerra, solos
nec laudas nisi mortuos poetas.
ignoscas petimus, Vacerra: tanti
non est, ut placeam tibi, perire.

LXX

Quanta quies placidi tantast facundia Nervae,
sed cohibet vires ingeniumque pudor.
cum siccare sacram largo Permessida posset
ore, verecundam maluit esse sitim,
Pieriam tenui frontem redimire corona
contentus famae nec dare vela suae.
sed tamen hunc nostri scit temporis esse Tibullum,
carmina qui docti nota Neronis habet.

LXXI

Quattuor argenti libras mihi tempore brumae
misisti ante annos, Postumiane, decem;
speranti plures—nam stare aut crescere debent
munera—venerunt plusve minusve duae;
tertius et quartus multo inferiora tulerunt;
libra fuit quinto Septiciana quidem;
besalem ad scutulam sexto pervenimus anno;
post hunc in cotula rasa selibra data est;

LXVIII 7 super C^A (u *pro* ic)
LXIX *hab. T* 1 solus B^A 4 est $A^A C^A$: es B^A
LXX 1 tanta est B^A : tanta si C^A uernae (-ne) *ut vid.* B^A (*sed in lemm.* LAVS NERVAE) 3 siccare B^A : saciare C^A sacra C^A possent C^A cum satiare sacra large Permesside posset Ora *Heinsius* 4 verecunda C^A malluit *P* 5 frondem C^A redimita C^A coronam B^A 8 nostra C^A
LXXI *hab. T* 6 *vel* Septitiana

octavus ligulam misit sextante minorem ;
nonus acu levius vix cocleare tulit.
quod mittat nobis decumus iam non habet annus :
quattuor ad libras, Postumiane, redi.

LXXII

Nondum murice cultus asperoque
morsu pumicis aridi politus
Arcanum properas sequi, libelle,
quem pulcherrima iam redire Narbo,
docti Narbo Paterna Votieni,
ad leges iubet annuosque fasces :
votis quod paribus tibi petendum est,
continget locus ille et hic amicus.
Quam vellem fieri meus libellus !

LXXIII

Istanti, quo nec sincerior alter habetur
pectore nec nivea simplicitate prior,
si dare vis nostrae vires animosque Thaliae
et victura petis carmina, da quod amem.
Cynthia te vatem fecit, lascive Properti ;
ingenium Galli pulchra Lycoris erat ;
fama est arguti Nemesis formonsa Tibulli ;
Lesbia dictavit, docte Catulle, tibi :
non me Paeligni nec spernet Mantua vatem,
si qua Corinna mihi, si quis Alexis erit.

LXXI 10 aculeole sui c. C^A (*unde* aculeolae seu c. *XCG*)
LXXII 3 Archanum B^A (*cum X*) 4 ridere B^A 5 uoti enim C^A 8 hinc C^A
LXXIII 1 Instani B^A : Stant C^A (*cf. ad* L, 21) 2 uinea *L* (*et fort.* B^A) *EX* (*et fort.* C^A) 3 animumque B^A : animosque C^A 4 da *om.* C^A 5-10 *novum epigr.* C^A 5 lasciua B^A : lasciue C^A propertim C^A *ut vid.* 9 peligni *ut vid. codd.* spernit B^A (*pro* -net?) 10 erat *ut vid.* B^A

LXXV

Dum repetit sera conductos nocte penates
Lingonus a Tecta Flaminiaque recens,
expulit offenso vitiatum pollice talum
et iacuit toto corpore fusus humi.
quid faceret Gallus, qua se ratione moveret?
ingenti domino servulus unus erat,
tam macer ut minimam posset vix ferre lucernam:
succurrit misero casus opemque tulit.
quattuor inscripti portabant vile cadaver,
accipit infelix qualia mille rogus;
hos comes invalidus summissa voce precatur,
ut quocumque velint corpus inane ferant:
permutatur onus stipataque tollitur alte
grandis in angusta sarcina sandapila.
Hic mihi de multis unus, Lucane, videtur
cui merito dici 'mortue Galle' potest.

LXXVI

'Dic verum mihi, Marce, dic amabo;
nil est quod magis audiam libenter.'
sic et cum recitas tuos libellos,
et causam quotiens agis clientis,
oras, Gallice, me rogasque semper.
Durum est me tibi quod petis negare.
vero verius ergo quid sit audi:
verum, Gallice, non libenter audis.

LXXVIII

Quos cuperet Phlegraea suos victoria ludos,
Indica quos cuperet pompa, Lyaee, tuos,

LXXV 1 conductus B^A (*cum* AG^1) 3 uitiato C^A 4 fuscus C^A 7 posse *ut vid.* C^A 10 rogos *ut vid.* B^A 13 opus C^A 15 lucarne B^A 16 qui C^A potes B^A LXXVI 1 Dic B^A: Quid C^A 4 ages C^A (*i.e.* -is?) 7 quod (*Lf*) *vel* quid (*PQ*) B^A LXXVIII 1 uiatoria C^A 2 cupere B^A lyae C^A

fecit Hyperborei celebrator Stella triumphi,
o pudor! o pietas! et putat esse parum.
non illi satis est turbato sordidus auro
Hermus et Hesperio qui sonat orbe Tagus.
omnis habet sua dona dies: nec linea dives
cessat et in populum multa rapina cadit;
nunc veniunt subitis lasciva nomismata nimbis,
nunc dat spectatas tessera larga feras,
nunc implere sinus securos gaudet et absens
sortitur dominos, ne laceretur, avis.
quid numerem currus ter denaque praemia palmae,
quae dare non semper consul uterque solet?
omnia sed, Caesar, tanto superantur honore,
quod spectatorem te tua laurus habet.

LXXIX

Omnis aut vetulas habes amicas
aut turpis vetulisque foediores.
has ducis comites trahisque tecum
per convivia, porticus, theatra.
sic formonsa, Fabulla, sic puella es.

LXXX

Sanctorum nobis miracula reddis avorum
nec pateris, Caesar, saecula cana mori,
cum veteres Latiae ritus renovantur harenae
et pugnat virtus simpliciore manu.
sic priscis servatur honos te praeside templis
et casa tam culto sub Iove numen habet;

LXXVIII 3 stilla C^A 4 et pi. P 6 urbe pagus C^A 9 nunc B^A: tunc C^A subiti C^A 10 tessera] -ara L *fort. recte* 11 securus B^A 12 dominus B^A *ut vid.* 13 numere (numer̄?) *ut vid.* B^A (numerum L, numeret Q, numeretur P, numerem f) 15 amore L: honores C^A 16 habet B^A: amet C^A (*pro* abet, *i.e.* habet?) LXXIX 3 duces C^A *ut vid.* (*i.e.* -cis) LXXX 2 poteris C^A 4 et pugnat *Gilbert*: et pugnet B^A: et pugna et C^A, *fort. recte*: ut pugnet *Gruter* 5 seruatur B^A: seruatus C^A honor te B^A: honos te (A) *vel* honeste (-tae) (EX) C^A 6 nomen B^A

sic nova dum condis, revocas, Auguste, priora :
debentur quae sunt quaeque fuere tibi.

LXXXI

Non per mystica sacra Dindymenes
nec per Niliacae bovem iuvencae,
nullos denique per deos deasque
iurat Gellia, sed per uniones.
hos amplectitur, hos perosculatur,
hos fratres vocat, hos vocat sorores,
hos natis amat acrius duabus.
his si quo careat misella casu,
victuram negat esse se nec horam.
Eheu, quam bene nunc, Papiriane,
Annaei faceret manus Sereni !

LXXXII

Dante tibi turba querulos, Auguste, libellos
nos quoque quod domino carmina parva damus,
posse deum rebus pariter Musisque vacare
scimus et haec etiam serta placere tibi.
fer vates, Auguste, tuos : nos gloria dulcis,
nos tua cura prior deliciaeque sumus.
non quercus te sola decet nec laurea Phoebi :
fiat et ex hedera civica nostra tibi.

LXXXI 4 gallia C^A 6 hos u. s. B^A : et u. s. C^A 7 duobus B^A : duabus C^A 9 negat B^A : neget C^A hora B^A 10 papia iane B^A
LXXXII 3 uocare B^A (*i.e.* vac-) 5 ducis C^A

M. VAL. MARTIALIS

EPIGRAMMATON

LIBER IX

HAVE, mi Torani, frater carissime. Epigramma, quod extra ordinem paginarum est, ad Stertinium clarissimum virum scripsimus, qui imaginem meam ponere in bibliotheca sua voluit. De quo scribendum tibi putavi, ne ignorares Avitus iste quis vocaretur. Vale et para hospitium.

Note, licet nolis, sublimi pectore vates,
cui referet serus praemia digna cinis,
hoc tibi sub nostra breve carmen imagine vivat,
quam non obscuris iungis, Avite, viris:
'Ille ego sum nulli nugarum laude secundus,
quem non miraris sed puto, lector, amas.
maiores maiora sonent: mihi parva locuto
sufficit in vestras saepe redire manus.'

I

Dum Ianus hiemes, Domitianus autumnos,
Augustus annis commodabit aestates,
dum grande famuli nomen adseret Rheni

EPIST. *om.* C^A *fort. intercidit epistulae titulus* (*cf. ad init. libri I*) have (aue) . . . car. (kar.) *cum Torquati Gennadii subscriptione confl. cod.* DEDIC. *vv.* 5–8 *hab. R* 1 licet nobis B^A: licebis C^A 2 refert B^A 4 obscurus unctus au. C^A 7 sonant A^A: sonant (*L ante corr.*) *vel* sonent (*L ex corr. PQf*) B^A: sonent C^A I 1 autumnus C^A (*cum L ante corr.*) 2 commodauit *codd.* (*i.e.* -bit) aestas C^A

Germanicarum magna lux Kalendarum,
Tarpeia summi saxa dum patris stabunt,
dum voce supplex dumque ture placabit
matrona divae dulce Iuliae numen:
manebit altum Flaviae decus gentis
cum sole et astris cumque luce Romana.
invicta quidquid condidit manus, caeli est.

III

Quantum iam superis, Caesar, caeloque dedisti
si repetas et si creditor esse velis,
grandis in aetherio licet auctio fiat Olympo
coganturque dei vendere quidquid habent,
conturbabit Atlans et non erit uncia tota
decidat tecum qua pater ipse deum:
pro Capitolinis quid enim tibi solvere templis,
quid pro Tarpeiae frondis honore potest?
quid pro culminibus geminis matrona Tonantis?
Pallada praetereo: res agit illa tuas.
quid loquar Alciden Phoebumque piosque Laconas?
addita quid Latio Flavia templa polo?
Expectes et sustineas, Auguste, necesse est:
nam tibi quod solvat non habet arca Iovis.

VI (VII)

Dicere de Libycis reduci tibi gentibus, Afer,
continuis volui quinque diebus Have:
'Non vacat' aut 'dormit' dictum est bis terque reverso.
Iam satis est: non vis, Afer, havere: vale.

I 5 patri C^A 6 placebit *ut vid.* C^A 7 numen *Ital.*: nomen *codd.* 8 gentis *om.* C^A 10 caelum B^A: caeli C^A
III 4 habet C^A 6 decedat B^A tecum] totum C^A (*cf. v.* 5) 12 addit C^A 14 quo *Duff*
VI 3 dictum (*om.* est) C^A (*pro* dictumst?) histerque C^A 4 afer nonuis (nouis C^A) habere $A^A C^A$

VIII (IX)

Nil tibi legavit Fabius, Bithynice, cui tu
annua, si memini, milia sena dabas.
plus nulli dedit ille: queri, Bithynice, noli:
annua legavit milia sena tibi.

IX (X)

Cenes, Canthare, cum foris libenter,
clamas et maledicis et minaris.
deponas animos truces monemus:
liber non potes et gulosus esse.

X (V)

Nubere vis Prisco: non miror, Paula; sapisti.
dueere te non vult Priscus: et ille sapit.

XI

Nomen cum violis rosisque natum,
quo pars optima nominatur anni,
Hyblam quod sapit Atticosque flores,
quod nidos olet alitis superbae;
nomen nectare dulcius beato,
quo mallet Cybeles puer vocari
et qui pocula temperat Tonanti,
quod si Parrhasia sones in aula,
respondent Veneres Cupidinesque;
nomen nobile, molle, delicatum
versu dicere non rudi volebam:
sed tu syllaba contumax rebellas.
dicunt Eiarinon tamen poetae,
sed Graeci quibus est nihil negatum

VIII 1 negauit B^A cultu C^A 4 legabit B^A (*pro* -uit?)
IX *hab. T*
X *hab. R* 1 prisco A^AC^A: crispo B^A 2 priscus A^AC^A: crispus B^A ille A^AC^A: ipse B^A
XI 2 non p. C^A (*pro* ⟨Q⟩uó p.?) 4 nidus C^A 9 respondet B^A 10 molle *om.* B^A *ut vid.* 12 sylla C^A (*non X*) rebellas B^A: repugnas C^A

et quos Ἄρες Ἄρες decet sonare :
nobis non licet esse tam disertis
qui Musas colimus severiores.

XII (XIII)

Nomen habes teneri quod tempora nuncupat anni,
cum breve Cecropiae ver populantur apes :
nomen Acidalia meruit quod harundine pingi,
quod Cytherea sua scribere gaudet acu ;
nomen Erythraeis quod littera facta lapillis,
gemma quod Heliadum pollice trita notet ;
quod pinna scribente grues ad sidera tollant ;
quod decet in sola Caesaris esse domo.

XIII (XII)

Si daret autumnus mihi nomen, Oporinos essem,
horrida si brumae sidera, Chimerinos ;
dictus ab aestivo Therinos tibi mense vocarer :
tempora cui nomen verna dedere quis est ?

XIV

Hunc quem mensa tibi, quem cena paravit amicum
esse putas fidae pectus amicitiae ?
aprum amat et mullos et sumen et ostrea, non te.
tam bene si cenem, noster amicus erit.

XV

Inscripsit tumulis septem scelerata virorum
'Se fecisse' Chloe. Quid pote simplicius ?

16 desertis C^A
XII 2 breue B^A : bene C^A auis B^A : apes C^A 3 acidalium C^A 4 q. est herea C^A 5 erythrei (-tr-) C^A 6 nocet *ut vid.* B^A 7 tollant B^A : tollent C^A
XIV *hab.* R 1 Nunc R 3 et sumen] sumen R non te] nocte C^A 4 caene nostrae R erit A^A *ut vid.* (-is R *in ras.*) B^A : eris C^A
XV 1 tumulis B^A : tumulo C^A

XVI

Consilium formae speculum dulcisque capillos
Pergameo posuit dona sacrata deo
ille puer tota domino gratissimus aula,
nomine qui signat tempora verna suo.
Felix quae tali censetur munere tellus!
nec Ganymedeas mallet habere comas.

XVII

Latonae venerande nepos, qui mitibus herbis
Parcarum exoras pensa brevesque colos,
hos tibi laudatos domino, rata vota, capillos
ille tuus Latia misit ab urbe puer;
addidit et nitidum sacratis crinibus orbem,
quo felix facies iudice tuta fuit.
Tu iuvenale decus serva, ne pulchrior ille
in longa fuerit quam breviore coma.

XVIII

Est mihi—sitque precor longum te praeside, Caesar—
rus minimum, parvi sunt et in urbe lares.
sed de valle brevi quas det sitientibus hortis
curva laboratas antlia tollit aquas:
sicca domus queritur nullo se rore foveri,
cum mihi vicino Marcia fonte sonet.
Quam dederis nostris, Auguste, penatibus undam,
Castalis haec nobis aut Iovis imber erit.

XVI *cum* XV *confl.* C^A 2 Pergamea B^A 3 tota] tanto C^A (*pro* tato) domine *L* 4 nomina *ut vid.* B^A signat B^A: signet C^A

XVII *hab. T. Cum* XVI *confl.* C^A 3 domi *T* (*pro* domini?) d. r. uota A^A: d. sua uota B^A: d. r. uoce C^A 6 quod *T* faciet C^A tota C^A 8 fuerint C^A

XVIII 3 quas det] quam de B^A 4 tollit B^A: ducit C^A 6 sonat C^A 8 nubis C^A

XIX

Laudas balnea versibus trecentis
cenantis bene Pontici, Sabelle.
vis cenare, Sabelle, non lavari.

XX

Haec, quae tota patet tegiturque et marmore et auro,
infantis domini conscia terra fuit,
felix o, quantis sonuit vagitibus et quas
vidit reptantis sustinuitque manus:
hic steterat veneranda domus quae praestitit orbi
quod Rhodos astrifero, quod pia Creta polo.
Curetes texere Iovem crepitantibus armis,
semiviri poterant qualia ferre Phryges:
at te protexit superum pater et tibi, Caesar,
pro iaculo et parma fulmen et aegis erat.

XXII

Credis ob haec me, Pastor, opes fortasse rogare
propter quae populus crassaque turba rogat,
ut Setina meos consumat gleba ligones
et sonet innumera compede Tuscus ager;
ut Mauri Libycis centum stent dentibus orbes
et crepet in nostris aurea lamna toris,
nec labris nisi magna meis crystalla terantur
et faciant nigras nostra Falerna nives;
ut canusinatus nostro Surus assere sudet
et mea sit culto sella cliente frequens;

XIX 2 cenant si C^A 3 et non B^A labari C^A *ut vid.* (*i. e.* lav-)
XX *vv.* 1–6 *hab. T* 1 Hae C^A tot B^A patet $A^A C^A$: late B^A (*pro* latet?) 3 f. o. q. A^A : o. f. q. B^A : f. q. (*om.* o) C^A (f. quae tantis *X*, etc.) 4 treptantis C^A 5 ueranda C^A urbi $B^A C^A$ 6 pia creta polo] placeret apolo B^A (L *pro* I) 7 Cureexere (*EA*) *vel* Curti texere (*X*) C^A
XXII 1 rogare *om.* B^A 2 populus B^A : uulgus C^A 3 vos et ina C^A, *unde* quo Setina *Oudendorp* 5 mari C^A 7 nisi] misi C^A 9 canusianatus C^A 10 cultu *ut vid.* B^A

aestuet ut nostro madidus conviva ministro,
quem permutatum nec Ganymede velis;
ut lutulenta linat Tyrias mihi mula lacernas
et Massyla meum virga gubernet equum.
Est nihil ex istis: superos ac sidera testor.
Ergo quid? Vt donem, Pastor, et aedificem.

XXIII

O cui virgineo flavescere contigit auro,
dic ubi Palladium sit tibi, Care, decus.
'Aspicis en domini fulgentes marmore vultus?
venit ad has ultro nostra corona comas.'
Albanae livere potest pia quercus olivae,
cinxerit invictum quod prior illa caput.

XXIV

Quis Palatinos imitatus imagine vultus
Phidiacum Latio marmore vicit ebur?
haec mundi facies, haec sunt Iovis ora sereni:
sic tonat ille deus cum sine nube tonat.
Non solam tribuit Pallas tibi, Care, coronam;
effigiem domini, quam colis, illa dedit.

XXVI

Audet facundo qui carmina mittere Nervae,
pallida donabit glaucina, Cosme, tibi,
Paestano violas et cana ligustra colono,
Hyblaeis apibus Corsica mella dabit:
sed tamen et parvae nonnulla est gratia Musae;
appetitur posito vilis oliva lupo.

XXII 14 M. meum] massyleum B^A (*pro* -lāeum, *i.e.* -la meum) ecum C^A 15 Et C^A sideraque et supera B^A (*pro* superosque et sidera ?) : superos ad sidera C^A (*pro* s. at s. ; t *pro* c)
XXIII *cum* XXII *confl.* B^A 5 libere (-ae) *codd.* (*i.e.* liv-)
XXIV *cum* XXIII *confl.* C^A 1 imitatur B^A (ur *pro* us)
XXVI *vv.* 1–4, 7 10 *hab. T* 2 pallida A^A : pallia B^A : pallio C^A donauit C^A (*i.e.* -bit) 3 Prestano C^A 5 nonnullae si C^A musa (*EA*) *vel* musae C^A 6 uigis C^A (*pro* uiiis ; i *pro* l ?)

nec tibi sit mirum modici quod conscia vatis
iudicium metuit nostra Thalia tuum:
ipse tuas etiam veritus Nero dicitur aures,
lascivum iuvenis cum tibi lusit opus.

XXVIII

Dulce decus scaenae, ludorum fama, Latinus
ille ego sum, plausus deliciaeque tuae,
qui spectatorem potui fecisse Catonem,
solvere qui Curios Fabriciosque graves.
Sed nihil a nostro sumpsit mea vita theatro
et sola tantum scaenicus arte feror:
nec poteram gratus domino sine moribus esse:
interius mentes inspicit ille deus.
Vos me laurigeri parasitum dicite Phoebi,
Roma sui famulum dum sciat esse Iovis.

XXIX

Saecula Nestoreae permensa, Philaeni, senectae
rapta es ad infernas tam cito Ditis aquas?
Euboicae nondum numerabas longa Sibyllae
tempora: maior erat mensibus illa tribus.
Heu quae lingua silet! non illam mille catastae
vincebant, nec quae turba Sarapin amat,
nec matutini cirrata caterva magistri,
nec quae Strymonio de grege ripa sonat.
quae nunc Thessalico lunam deducere rhombo,
quae sciet hos illos vendere lena toros?

XXVI 7 modico . . . uati B^A 8 metuit A^A : metuat B^A : meruit C^A 10 lasciuus C^A
XXVIII 3 potuit B^A : potui C^A 5 uestro L (u *pro* n) 6 feror] fui N 8 inspicit B^A : suspicit C^A *ut vid.* (suscipicit E^1, suscipit E^2XA, suspicit CG)
XXIX *vv.* 1–4, 11–12 *hab.* T 2 tam A^AC^A : nam B^A 4 est T 6 vincebat neque t. C^A serapin B^A : sarapin C^A 7 ministri B^A 9 tombo (th-) *corr.* rhombo *ut vid.* B^A : rhombi C^A

Sit tibi terra levis mollique tegaris harena,
ne tua non possint eruere ossa canes.

XXX

Cappadocum saevis Antistius occidit oris
Rusticus. O tristi crimine terra nocens!
Rettulit ossa sinu cari Nigrina mariti
et questa est longas non satis esse vias;
cumque daret sanctam tumulis, quibus invidet, urnam,
visa sibi est rapto bis viduata viro.

XXXI

Cum comes Arctois haereret Caesaris armis
Velius, hanc Marti pro duce vovit avem;
luna quater binos non tota peregerat orbes,
debita poscebat iam sibi vota deus:
ipse suas anser properavit laetus ad aras
et cecidit sanctis hostia parva focis.
Octo vides patulo pendere nomismata rostro
alitis? haec extis condita nuper erant:
quae latat argento pro te, non sanguine, Caesar,
victima iam ferro non opus esse docet.

XXXIV

Iuppiter Idaei risit mendacia busti,
dum videt Augusti Flavia templa poli,
atque inter mensas largo iam nectare fusus,
pocula cum Marti traderet ipse suo,
respiciens Phoebum pariter Phoebique sororem,
cum quibus Alcides et pius Arcas erat:

XXX *hab.* T 5 dare sanctis C^A urna C^A 6 uis uideatur u. C^A
XXXI *hab.* T 1 archadis T (*et fort.* A^A): arctis B^A 2 verius C^A nouit T (*et fort.* A^A) B^A 6 hospita B^A 7 patula C^A 8 altis T 9 litata B^A (*seq.* a) 10 ferre C^A decet (EA) *vel* docet C^A
XXXIV 1 idae C^A 3 intermissas B^A largiam C^A

'Gnosia vos' inquit 'nobis monumenta dedistis:
cernite quam plus sit Caesaris esse patrem.'

XXXV

Artibus his semper cenam, Philomuse, mereris,
plurima dum fingis, sed quasi vera refers.
scis quid in Arsacia Pacorus deliberet aula,
Rhenanam numeras Sarmaticamque manum,
verba ducis Daci chartis mandata resignas,
victricem laurum quam venit ante vides,
scis quotiens Phario madeat Iove fusca Syene,
scis quota de Libyco litore puppis eat,
cuius Iuleae capiti nascantur olivae,
destinet aetherius cui sua serta pater.
Tolle tuas artes; hodie cenabis apud me
hac lege, ut narres nil, Philomuse, novi.

XXXVIII

Summa licet velox, Agathine, pericula ludas,
non tamen efficies ut tibi parma cadat.
nolentem sequitur tenuisque reversa per auras
vel pede vel tergo, crine vel ungue sedet;
lubrica Corycio quamvis sint pulpita nimbo
et rapiant celeres vela negata Noti,
securos pueri neglecta perambulat artus,
et nocet artifici ventus et unda nihil.
Vt peccare velis, cum feceris omnia, falli
non potes: arte opus est ut tibi parma cadat.

XXXIV 8 sic (*EA*) *vel* sit C^A
XXXV *vv.* 1–8, 11–12 *hab.* *T* 1 semper] sem *T* 3 arsicia B^A paucorum *T* aura *T* 4 Rheni manum (Rhemma-) numera C^A 7 uario B^A maneat *T* (*et fort.* A^A) C^A, *unde* manet *Heinsius* 8 quod C^A erat *T* 9 nascuntur B^A 10 detinet C^A sui (*EA*) *vel* sua C^A parat C^A (*pro* pār, *i.e.* pater?) 11 quas *T* artes $A^A C^A$: partes B^A
XXXVIII 1 laudas C^A 4 crine B^A: pingue (-es?) C^A lubrico (*EA*) *vel* -ca C^A sit C^A 6 celeres *om.* C^A

XXXIX

Prima Palatino lux est haec orta Tonanti,
  Optasset Cybele qua peperisse Iovem;
hac et sancta mei genita est Caesonia Rufi:
  plus debet matri nulla puella suae.
Laetatur gemina votorum sorte maritus,
  contigit hunc illi quod bis amare diem.

XLII

Campis dives Apollo sic Myrinis,
sic semper senibus fruare cycnis,
doctae sic tibi serviant sorores
nec Delphis tua mentiatur ulli,
sic Palatia te colant amentque:
bis senos cito te rogante fasces
det Stellae bonus adnuatque Caesar.
felix tunc ego debitorque voti
casurum tibi rusticas ad aras
ducam cornibus aureis iuvencum.
Nata est hostia, Phoebe; quid moraris?

XLIII

Hic qui dura sedens porrecto saxa leone
  mitigat, exiguo magnus in aere deus,
quaeque tulit spectat resupino sidera vultu,
  cuius laeva calet robore, dextra mero:
non est fama recens nec nostri gloria caeli;
  nobile Lysippi munus opusque vides.

XXXIX 1 lux haec est *L* : haec lux est *f* 3 haec B^A sanctumeugenita C^A (u *pro* a, ug *pro* ig) caelonia (ce-) B^A 4 d. [esse] C^A. *sed corr. ut vid.* 5 maritum C^A 6 uis C^A *ut vid.* (*i. e.* bis) XLII 1 se B^A murinis B^A : murinus C^A : Myrines *Buechcler* 3 seruant B^A *ut vid.* 4 ne (*Lf*) *vel* nec (*PQ*) B^A mentulatur C^A 6 te B^A : me C^A faces C^A 11 Vota *Heinsius* qui C^A

hoc habuit numen Pellaei mensa tyranni,
qui cito perdomito victor in orbe iacet;
hunc puer ad Libycas iuraverat Hannibal aras;
iusserat hic Sullam ponere regna trucem.
Offensus variae tumidis terroribus aulae
privatos gaudet nunc habitare lares,
utque fuit quondam placidi conviva Molorchi,
sic voluit docti Vindicis esse deus.

XLIV

Alciden modo Vindicis rogabam
esset cuius opus laborque felix.
Risit, nam solet hoc, levique nutu
'Graece numquid' ait 'poeta nescis?
inscripta est basis indicatque nomen.'
Λυσίππου lego, Phidiae putavi.

XLV

Miles Hyperboreos modo, Marcelline, triones
et Getici tuleras sidera pigra poli:
ecce Promethei rupes et fabula montis
quam prope sunt oculis nunc adeunda tuis!
videris inmensis cum conclamata querelis
saxa senis, dices 'Durior ipse fuit.'
et licet haec addas: 'Potuit qui talia ferre,
humanum merito finxerat ille genus.'

XLVI

Gellius aedificat semper: modo limina ponit,
nunc foribus claves aptat emitque seras,

XLIII 8 urbe C^A 10 syllam *codd.* 11 Offensum C^A 12 priuatus C^A 14 uindices B^A (*i. e.* -cis) : uincis C^A
XLIV 1 uindicis B^A : uindicem C^A (*pro* -ces?) Alcides . . . Vindicem *ed. a.* 1473 2 cesset c. C^A (*anticipaverat scriba sequentem vocem*) 4 ais C^A 6 Lysippum (Li-) *codd.* (*pro* -u, *i. e.* -ov?)
XLV 2 getici B^A: getica C^A poli B^A : polo C^A 3 prometheae B^A : -thei C^A 6 sana B^A 7 quae (que) C^A
XLVI *hab. R* 1 modolamina *R*

nunc has, nunc illas reficit mutatque fenestras:
dum tantum aedificet, quidlibet ille facit,
oranti nummos ut dicere possit amico
unum illud verbum Gellius 'Aedifico.'

XLVIII

Heredem cum me partis tibi, Garrice, quartae
per tua iurares sacra caputque tuum,
credidimus—quis enim damnet sua vota libenter?—
et spem muneribus fovimus usque datis;
inter quae rari Laurentem ponderis aprum
misimus: Aetola de Calydone putes.
at tu continuo populumque patresque vocasti;
ructat adhuc aprum callida Roma meum:
ipse ego—quis credat?—conviva nec ultimus haesi,
sed nec costa data est caudave missa mihi.
De quadrante tuo quid sperem, Garrice? Nulla
de nostro nobis uncia venit apro.

XLIX

Haec est illa meis multum cantata libellis,
quam meus edidicit lector amatque togam.
Partheniana fuit quondam, memorabile vatis
munus: in hac ibam conspiciendus eques,
dum nova, dum nitida fulgebat splendida lana,
dumque erat auctoris nomine digna sui:
nunc anus et tremulo vix accipienda tribuli,
quam possis niveam dicere iure tuo.
Quid non longa dies, quid non consumitis anni?
haec toga iam non est Partheniana, mea est.

XLVI 3 nunc i. $A^{A}C^{A}$: aut i. B^{A} mutatque A^{A}: mutatue B^{A}: que (*om.* mutat) C^{A} 4 quodlibet *ut vid.* R

XLVIII *hab.* T 1, 11 gallice C^{A} (*sed in lemm.* DE GARRICO) 3 quis enim damnet $A^{A}C^{A}$: damnet quis enim B^{A} 5 interim q. B^{A} 6 putas C^{A} 8 pallida *Dousa* 9 haesit T

XLIX 2 q. m. didicit B^{A} (*unde* quamque m. d. PQ) 4 achiuam C^{A} (*pro* hac ibam)

L

Ingenium mihi, Gaure, probas sic esse pusillum,
carmina quod faciam quae brevitate placent.
confiteor. Sed tu bis senis grandia libris
qui scribis Priami proelia, magnus homo es?
nos facimus Bruti puerum, nos Langona vivum:
tu magnus luteum, Gaure, Giganta facis.

LI

Quod semper superos invito fratre rogasti,
hoc, Lucane, tibi contigit, ante mori.
invidet ille tibi; Stygias nam Tullus ad umbras
optabat, quamvis sit minor, ire prior.
tu colis Elysios nemorisque habitator amoeni
esse tuo primum nunc sine fratre cupis;
et si iam nitidis alternus venit ab astris,
pro Polluce mones Castora ne redeat.

LII

Si credis mihi, Quinte, quod mereris,
natalis, Ovidi, tuas Aprilis
ut nostras amo Martias Kalendas.
felix utraque lux diesque nobis
signandi melioribus lapillis!
hic vitam tribuit sed hic amicum.
plus dant, Quinte, mihi tuae Kalendae.

LIII

Natali tibi, Quinte, tuo dare parva volebam
munera; tu prohibes: inperiosus homo es.

L *hab.* T 1 proba C^A 2 placet C^A 3 Sed tu *om.* C^A uis C^A (*i. e.* bis) senis $A^A C^A$: denis B^A 5 facies T lingona C^A LI 3 nam tullus B^A : modo raptus C^A 4 quauis (EA) *vel* quamuis C^A 7 alternis C^A 7, 8 *vel sic distingue*, astris pro Polluce, mones castor B^A LII 2 uidii *ut vid.* B^A (*pro* Ovidii, *i. e.* Ovidi) aprilis *bis* (*in fine huius versus et initio sequentis*) B^A LIII *hab.* T 1 tibi *om.* C^A quinte (*om.* tuo) B^A : tuo quinte C^A

parendum est monitis, fiat quod uterque volemus
et quod utrumque iuvat: tu mihi, Quinte, dato.

LIV

Si mihi Picena turdus palleret oliva,
tenderet aut nostras silva Sabina plagas,
aut crescente levis traheretur harundine praeda
pinguis et inplicitas virga teneret avis:
cara daret sollemne tibi cognatio munus
nec frater nobis nec prior esset avus.
nunc sturnos inopes fringillorumque querelas
audit et arguto passere vernat ager;
inde salutatus picae respondet arator,
hinc prope summa rapax milvus ad astra volat.
mittimus ergo tibi parvae munuscula chortis,
qualia si recipis, saepe propinquus eris.

LV

Luce propinquorum, qua plurima mittitur ales,
dum Stellae turdos, dum tibi, Flacce, paro,
succurrit nobis ingens onerosaque turba,
in qua se primum quisque meumque putat.
demeruisse duos votum est; offendere plures
vix tutum; multis mittere dona grave est.
qua possum sola veniam ratione merebor:
nec Stellae turdos nec tibi, Flacce, dabo.

LIII 3 uolenti T: iubemus B^A: uolemus C^A
LIV *hab. T.* *Cum* LIII *confl.* C^A 1 tur C^A (*om.* -d', *i. e.* -dus) 2 sauina C^A (*i. e.* Sab-) 3 uelis C^A 5 care (Care) T: cara B^AC^A sollemnati T: s. mihi C^A 6 n. f. n. haec frater (*corr.* prior) e. a. C^A 7 inopem C^A fringillorumque A^AC^A: fringuillarumque B^A 9 iñ (*i. e.* inde) B^A (in *LP*) 10 ad A^AC^A: in B^A: *del. Palmer* (*Hermath.* xxi. 167) *ut* miluus *trisyll. fiat* 12 sae prop. TC^A (*per haplogr.*?)
LV *hab. T*

LVIII

Nympha sacri regina lacus, cui grata Sabinus
et mansura pio munere templa dedit,
sic montana tuos semper colat Vmbria fontes
nec tua Baianas Sassina malit aquas:
excipe sollicitos placide, mea dona, libellos;
tu fueris Musis Pegasis unda meis.—
'Nympharum templis quisquis sua carmina donat,
quid fieri libris debeat ipse monet.'

LIX

In Saeptis Mamurra diu multumque vagatus,
hic ubi Roma suas aurea vexat opes,
inspexit molles pueros oculisque comedit,
non hos quos primae prostituere casae,
sed quos arcanae servant tabulata catastae
et quos non populus nec mea turba videt.
inde satur mensas et opertos exuit orbes
expositumque alte pingue poposcit ebur,
et testudineum mensus quater hexaclinon
ingemuit citro non satis esse suo.
consuluit nares an olerent aera Corinthon,
culpavit statuas et, Polyclite, tuas,
et turbata brevi questus crystallina vitro
murrina signavit seposuitque decem.
expendit veteres calathos et si qua fuerunt
pocula Mentorea nobilitata manu,
et viridis picto gemmas numeravit in auro,
quidquid et a nivea grandius aure sonat.

LVIII 1 sacris (*EA*) *vel* -ri C^A sabanus C^A 5 placida B^A 6 unde C^A 8 monet B^A : docet C^A

LIX *cum* LVIII *confl.* C^A 1 manurra *vel* mamirra B^A 2 aurea *vel* aures (*EA*) C^A 4 quos *om.* B^A 5 seruat C^A 7 in se s. B^A 9 testudineo B^A mensis C^A 10 ingenuit C^A 12 polucite B^A 13 brui C^A cristana B^A nitro B^A : uitro C^A 15 expedit B^A *ut vid.* 17 num. gem. B^A

sardonychas vero mensa quaesivit in omni
et pretium magnis fecit iaspidibus.
undecima lassus cum iam discederet hora,
asse duos calices emit et ipse tulit.

LX

Seu tu Paestanis genita es seu Tiburis arvis,
seu rubuit tellus Tuscula flore tuo,
seu Praenestino te vilica legit in horto,
seu modo Campani gloria ruris eras:
pulchrior ut nostro videare corona Sabino,
de Nomentano te putet esse meo.

LXI

In Tartesiacis domus est notissima terris,
qua dives placidum Corduba Baetin amat,
vellera nativo pallent ubi flava metallo
et linit Hesperium brattea viva pecus.
aedibus in mediis totos amplexa penates
stat platanus densis Caesariana comis,
hospitis invicti posuit quam dextera felix,
coepit et ex illa crescere virga manu.
auctorem dominumque nemus sentire videtur:
sic viret et ramis sidera celsa petit.
saepe sub hac madidi luserunt arbore Fauni
terruit et tacitam fistula sera domum;
dumque fugit solos nocturnum Pana per agros,
saepe sub hac latuit rustica fronde Dryas.

19 uiro C^A : ueros *Ald.* omnis B^A (s *fort. correctura marginalis ad* vero *spectans*), *unde* mensas q. in omnis *Ital.*
LX *hab. T.* *Cum* LIX *confl.* C^A 1 Scutum *T* (tum *pro* tú) puestani *T*: pestani C^A es seu] esse ut C^A auis *T*: aures C^A 5 ut] ua *T* Sabino *om. T* 6 pudet *T*: putat C^A LXI *cum* LX *confl.* C^A 1 tarpesiacis C^A 5 in B^A : et C^A totas (*EA*) *vel* totos C^A 9 nemus B^A : suum C^A 10 et *om.* C^A 11, 12, 13, 14 B^A : 11, 14 (*vel* 14, 11), 13, 12 C^A : 13, 14, 11, 12 *Munro* 13 solus (*pro* -los) *codd.* 14 latuit B^A : placuit C^A

atque oluere lares comissatore Lyaeo
  crevit et effuso laetiŏr umbra mero;
hesternisque rubens deiecta est herba coronis
  atque suas potuit dicere nemo rosas.
O dilecta deis, o magni Caesaris arbor,
  ne metuas ferrum sacrilegosque focos.
perpetuos sperare licet tibi frondis honores:
  non Pompeianae te posuere manus.

LXII

Tinctis murice vestibus quod omni
et nocte utitur et die Philaenis,
non est ambitiosa nec superba:
delectatur odore, non colore.

LXIV

Herculis in magni voltus descendere Caesar
  dignatus Latiae dat nova templa viae,
qua Triviae nemorosa petit dum regna, viator
  octavum domina marmor ab urbe legit.
ante colebatur votis et sanguine largo,
  maiorem Alciden nunc minor ipse colit.
hunc magnas rogat alter opes, rogat alter honores;
  illi securus vota minora facit.

LXV

Alcide, Latio nunc agnoscende Tonanti,
  postquam pulchra dei Caesaris ora geris,
si tibi tunc isti vultus habitusque fuissent,
  cesserunt manibus cum fera monstra tuis:

17 rubes C^A *ut vid.* delecta C^A (*cum Lf*) (l *pro* j) 18 *post* 19 C^A *ut vid.* (*EA, non XV*) 19 dei C^A 20 nec B^A 21 perpetuo C^A LXII 4 odere n. colere C^A (e *pro* o) LXIV *cum* LXIII *confl.* C^A 2 datiae dat C^A 4 octauium C^A 5 colebatur B^A: colebatis C^A LXV *cum* LXIV *confl.* C^A 2 geris] reges C^A 3 fuissent B^A: fuisset C^A

Argolico famulum non te servire tyranno
vidissent gentes saevaque regna pati,
sed tu iussisses Eurysthea; nec tibi fallax
portasset Nessi perfida dona Lichas,
Oetaei sine lege rogi securus adisses
astra patris summi, quae tibi poena dedit;
Lydia nec dominae traxisses pensa superbae
nec Styga vidisses Tartareumque canem.
nunc tibi Iuno favet, nunc te tua diligit Hebe;
nunc te si videat Nympha, remittet Hylan.

LXVIII

Quid tibi nobiscum est, ludi scelerate magister,
invisum pueris virginibusque caput?
nondum cristati rupere silentia galli:
murmure iam saevo verberibusque tonas.
tam grave percussis incudibus aera resultant,
causidicum medio cum faber aptat equo:
mitior in magno clamor furit amphitheatro,
vincenti parmae cum sua turba favet.
vicini somnum—non tota nocte—rogamus:
nam vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave est.
discipulos dimitte tuos. Vis, garrule, quantum
accipis ut clames, accipere ut taceas?

LXX

Dixerat 'o mores! o tempora!' Tullius olim,
sacrilegum strueret cum Catilina nefas,
cum gener atque socer diris concurreret armis
maestaque civili caede maderet humus.

LXV 8 nec si C^A 9 rogis C^A 10 poena tibi C^A 14 si te X LXVIII *hab.* T 4 tam B^A tonas A^A: sonas B^A: tonos C^A *ut vid.* 5 percussus T 6 causidico medium . . . equum A^A: causidicum medio (medico B^A) . . . equo B^1C^A 8 per armae T 9 uicino T 11 mitte B^A tantum T LXX *hab.* T 4 maneret T

cur nunc 'o mores!' cur nunc 'o tempora!' dicis?
quod tibi non placeat, Caeciliane, quid est?
nulla ducum feritas, nulla est insania ferri;
pace frui certa laetitiaque licet.
Non nostri faciunt tibi quod tua tempora sordent,
sed faciunt mores, Caeciliane, tui.

LXXI

Massyli leo fama iugi pecorisque maritus
lanigeri mirum qua coiere fide.
ipse licet videas, cavea stabulantur in una
et pariter socias carpit uterque dapes:
nec fetu nemorum gaudent nec mitibus herbis,
concordem satiat sed rudis agna famem.
Quid meruit terror Nemees, quid portitor Helles,
ut niteant celsi lucida signa poli?
sidera si possent pecudesque feraeque mereri,
hic aries astris, hic leo dignus erat.

LXXII

Liber, Amyclaea frontem vittate corona,
qui quatis Ausonia verbera Graia manu,
clusa mihi texto cum prandia vimine mittas,
cur comitata dapes nulla lagona venit?
atqui digna tuo si nomine munera ferres,
scis, puto, debuerint quae mihi dona dari.

LXXIII

Dentibus antiquas solitus producere pelles
et mordere luto putre vetusque solum,

6, 10 maeciliane (mec-) B^A 7 ducum] dum *T* 8 pate C^A (t *pro* c) 9 tibi quod tua A^AC^A: tua quod tibi B^A
LXXI *hab. T.* *Cum* LXX *confl.* B^A 1 pecorique C^A 2 lanigeni *T* coiere A^A (coire *T*) B^A: posuere C^A 4 capit *T* 6 feram A^AC^A: famem B^A 7 portitor A^AC^A: proditor B^A 9 pecudes (*om.* que) *T*
LXXII *cum* LXXI *confl.* C^A 5 atquin C^A
LXXIII *hab. T* 2 morde C^A

Praenestina tenes defuncti rura patroni,
in quibus indignor si tibi cella fuit;
rumpis et ardenti madidus crystalla Falerno
et pruris domini cum Ganymede tui.
at me litterulas stulti docuere parentes:
quid cum grammaticis rhetoribusque mihi?
Frange leves calamos et scinde, Thalia, libellos,
si dare sutori calceus ista potest.

LXXIV

Effigiem tantum pueri pictura Camoni
servat et infantis parva figura manet.
florentes nulla signavit imagine voltus,
dum timet ora pius muta videre pater.

LXXV

Non silice duro structilive caemento,
nec latere cocto, quo Samiramis longam
Babylona cinxit, Tucca balneum fecit:
sed strage nemorum pineaque conpage,
ut navigare Tucca balneo possit.
idem beatas lautus extruit thermas
de marmore omni, quod Carystos invenit,
quod Phrygia Synnas, Afra quod Nomas misit
et quod virenti fonte lavit Eurotas.
sed ligna desunt: subice balneum thermis.

LXXVI

Haec sunt illa mei quae cernitis ora Camoni,
haec pueri facies primaque forma fuit.

LXXIII 3 defuncti rura $A^{A}C^{A}$: decepti regna B^{A} 6 pris (*i. e.* pruris) C^{A} *ut vid.* (pruris *XV*, pluris *E*, puris *AG*) 8 mihi] meis C^{A} 10 tare sutor C^{A} *ut vid.* LXXIV *hab. T* 1 t. pu. $A^{A}C^{A}$: pu. t. B^{A} 2 manus (*ex* minus) *T* (*et fort.* A^{A}): manet $B^{A}C^{A}$ LXXV 1 dura *L* 2 sameramis *codd.* posset B^{A}: possit C^{A} 8 misit B^{A}: mittit C^{A}

creverat hic vultus bis denis fortior annis
gaudebatque suas pingere barba genas,
et libata semel summos modo purpura cultros
sparserat. Invidit de tribus una soror
et festinatis incidit stamina pensis
apsentemque patri rettulit urna rogum.
Sed ne sola tamen puerum pictura loquatur,
haec erit in chartis maior imago meis.

LXXVII

Quod optimum sit disputat convivium
facunda Prisci pagina,
et multa dulci, multa sublimi refert,
sed cuncta docto pectore.
Quod optimum sit quaeritis convivium?
in quo choraules non erit.

LXXVIII

Funera post septem nupsit tibi Galla virorum,
Picentine: sequi vult, puto, Galla viros.

LXXIX

Oderat ante ducum famulos turbamque priorem
et Palatinum Roma supercilium:
at nunc tantus amor cunctis, Auguste, tuorum est
ut sit cuique suae cura secunda domus.
tam placidae mentes, tanta est reverentia nostri,
tam pacata quies, tantus in ore pudor.
nemo suos—haec est aulae natura potentis—,
sed domini mores Caesarianus habet.

LXXVI 4 cingere B^A: pingere C^A
LXXVII 2 prisca C^A 3 multi d. C^A 5 optimus C^A 6 nouerit C^A (u *pro* n)
LXXVIII *hab. R* 1 n. t.] nupsisti (-bs-) C^A (*pro* nupsit t^i, *i. e.* nupsit tibi) 2 uirum A^A
LXXIX *vv.* 1–6 *hab. T* 1 Opera tante C^A 2 et] atque *N* 3 est *om.* C^A: *fort.* tuorumst 4 quaeque C^A 6 pagana C^A

LXXXI

Lector et auditor nostros probat, Aule, libellos,
sed quidam exactos esse poeta negat.
non nimium curo: nam cenae fercula nostrae
malim convivis quam placuisse cocis.

LXXXII

Dixerat astrologus periturum te cito, Munna,
nec, puto, mentitus dixerat ille tibi.
nam tu dum metuis ne quid post fata relinquas,
hausisti patrias luxuriosus opes
bisque tuum deciens non toto tabuit anno:
dic mihi, non hoc est, Munna, perire cito?

LXXXIII

Inter tanta tuae miracula, Caesar, harenae,
quae vincit veterum munera clara ducum,
multum oculi, sed plus aures debere fatentur
se tibi quod spectant qui recitare solent.

LXXXIV

Cum tua sacrilegos contra, Norbane, furores
staret pro domino Caesare sancta fides,
haec ego Pieria ludebam tutus in umbra,
ille tuae cultor notus amicitiae.
me tibi Vindelicis Raetus narrabat in oris
nescia nec nostri nominis Arctos erat:
o quotiens veterem non inficiatus amicum
dixisti 'Meus est iste poeta, meus!'
omne tibi nostrum quod bis trieteride iuncta
ante dabat lector, nunc dabit auctor opus.

LXXXI *hab.* *T* 1 aure B^A 3 coronam *T* 4 malim $A^A C^A$: mallem B^A: malo *DN* LXXXII *hab.* *T* 1 perituru *T* munnam *T* 4 ausisti B^A 5 tum C^A 6 nonne *N* LXXXIII 3 oculis et (*i. e.* oculi set) C^A 4 setibi (*sic, ut vid.*) qui sp. C^A LXXXIV 3 hac C^A umbram C^A *ut vid.* 5 Raetus (*vel* Moesus) *Rutgersius et Heinsius*: mestus B^A: raptas C^A 6 nostris C^A 9 quo C^A iuncta *vel* iuncto B^A: *om.* C^A 10 lictor *vel* lector C^A

LXXXV

Languidior noster si quando est Paulus, Atili,
non se, convivas abstinet ille suos.
Tu languore quidem subito fictoque laboras,
sed mea porrexit sportula, Paule, pedes.

LXXXVI

Festinata sui gemeret quod fata Severi
Silius, Ausonio non semel ore potens,
cum grege Pierio maestus Phoeboque querebar.
'Ipse meum flevi' dixit Apollo 'Linon':
respexitque suam quae stabat proxima fratri
Calliopen et ait: 'Tu quoque vulnus habes.
aspice Tarpeium Palatinumque Tonantem:
ausa nefas Lachesis laesit utrumque Iovem.
numina cum videas duris obnoxia fatis,
invidia possis exonerare deos.'

LXXXVII

Septem post calices Opimiani
denso cum iaceam triente blaesus,
adfers nescio quas mihi tabellas
et dicis 'Modo liberum esse iussi
Nastam—servolus est mihi paternus—
signa.' Cras melius, Luperce, fiet:
nunc signat meus anulus lagonam.

LXXXVIII

Cum me captares, mittebas munera nobis:
postquam cepisti, das mihi, Rufe, nihil.

LXXXV *hab. T* 1 nostri C^A paule satili *T* 2 conbibas C^A (*i. e.* -uiuas) 3 languorem (-re) cito subito C^A labores C^A 4 paulo C^A pedem B^A LXXXVI 1 si C^A cum B^A: quod C^A facta B^A 2 potest C^A 4 fleuit B^A linen C^A 7–10 *nov. epigr.* C^A 9 factis B^A LXXXVII 5 zonas tam C^A 6 cras] sacra C^A 7 melius (*cf. v.* 6) angulus B^A LXXXVIII *hab. R* 1 Cumine ca. *R* captare C^A 2 cepisti A^A (coep- *R*) B^A: desisti C^A

ut captum teneas, capto quoque munera mitte,
de cavea fugiat ne male pastus aper.

LXXXIX

Lege nimis dura convivam scribere versus
cogis, Stella? 'Licet scribere nempe malos.'

XC

Sic in gramine florido reclinis,
qua gemmantibus hinc et inde rivis
curva calculus excitatur unda,
exclusis procul omnibus molestis,
pertundas glaciem triente nigro,
frontem sutilibus ruber coronis;
infamem nimio calore Cypron
observes moneo precorque, Flacce,
messes area cum teret crepantis
et fervens iuba saeviet leonis.
At tu, diva Paphi, remitte, nostris
inlaesum iuvenem remitte votis.
sic Martis tibi serviant Kalendae
et cum ture meroque victimaque
libetur tibi candidas ad aras
secta plurima quadra de placenta.

XCI

Ad cenam si me diversa vocaret in astra
hinc invitator Caesaris, inde Iovis,

LXXXVIII 3 captoque m. C^A LXXXIX 1 conuiua C^A 2 *vel sic distingue*, Stella : l. s. n. m.? XC 1 gramineo B^A 4 exosis C^A 5 pertundas B^A : perfunda (-das) C^A 6 subtilibus B^A uber C^A (*praec.* s) 12 feruens B^A : fului C^A uua C^A seui B^A (*fuerat* saevi et l.) leoni C^A 13 at tu diu papyre mitte C^A 14 iuuenem B^A : puerum C^A

astra licet propius, Palatia longius essent,
responsa ad superos haec referenda darem:
'Quaerite qui malit fieri conviva Tonantis:
me meus in terris Iuppiter ecce tenet.'

XCIII

Addere quid cessas, puer, inmortale Falernum?
quadrantem duplica de seniore cado.
nunc mihi dic, quis erit cui te, Calacisse, deorum
sex iubeo cyathos fundere? 'Caesar erit.'
Sutilis aptetur deciens rosa crinibus, ut sit
qui posuit sacrae nobile gentis opus.
nunc bis quina mihi da basia, fiat ut illud
nomen ab Odrysio quod deus orbe tulit.

XCIV

Sardonica medicata dedit mihi pocula virga:
os hominis! mulsum me rogat Hippocrates.
tam stupidus numquam nec tu, puto, Glauce, fuisti,
χάλκεα donanti χρύσεα qui dederas.
dulce aliquis munus pro munere poscit amaro?
accipiat, sed si potat in elleboro.

XCVI

Clinicus Herodes trullam subduxerat aegro:
deprensus dixit 'Stulte, quid ergo bibis?'

XCVII

Rumpitur invidia quidam, carissime Iuli,
quod me Roma legit, rumpitur invidia.

XCIII 2 cadu C^A (*pro* cado) 3 quis] ciuis C^A (*pro* cuis, *i. e.* quis) galacisse B^A: calacisse C^A (*in lemm.* AD CALACISVM C^A): Calocisse *Scaliger*: Calathisce *Heinsius* 8 urbe B^A (*pro* orbe): ore C^A XCIV *hab. T* 1 Sardonica $A^A C^A$: Santonica B^A 2 homines C^A (*i. e.* -nis) mulsit C^A, *unde* mulsum et *Friedlaender* 3 stupidus $A^A B^A$: cupidus C^A 4 donasti C^A XCVI 2 uiuis B^A (*i. e.* bibis) XCVII *hab. R*

rumpitur invidia quod turba semper in omni
monstramur digito, rumpitur invidia.
rumpitur invidia tribuit quod Caesar uterque
ius mihi natorum, rumpitur invidia.
rumpitur invidia quod rus mihi dulce sub urbe est
parvaque in urbe domus, rumpitur invidia.
rumpitur invidia quod sum iucundus amicis,
quod conviva frequens, rumpitur invidia.
rumpitur invidia quod amamur quodque probamur:
rumpatur quisquis rumpitur invidia.

XCVIII

Vindemiarum non ubique proventus
cessavit, Ovidi; pluvia profuit grandis.
centum Coranus amphoras aquae fecit.

XCIX

Marcus amat nostras Antonius, Attice, Musas,
charta salutatrix si modo vera refert:
Marcus Palladiae non infitianda Tolosae
gloria, quem genuit Pacis alumna Quies.
tu qui longa potes dispendia ferre viarum,
i, liber, absentis pignus amicitiae.
vilis eras, fateor, si te nunc mitteret emptor;
grande tui pretium muneris auctor erit:
multum, crede mihi, refert a fonte bibatur
quae fluit an pigro quae stupet unda lacu.

C

Denarîs tribus invitas et mane togatum
observare iubes atria, Basse, tua,

XCVII 11 amamus *R* : amamur $B^{A}C^{A}$
XCVIII 3 corinui C^{A}
XCIX 3 pallidiae (*EA*) *vel* -ad- C^{A} inficiande B^{A} iocosae C^{A} 4 quam *Friedlaender* gemuit (*EA*) *vel* genuit C^{A} 6 i *om.* B^{A} 7 nunc te B^{A} : te nunc C^{A} mittere tempto C^{A} 10 fuit (*EA*) *vel* fluit (*X*) C^{A}

deinde haerere tuo lateri, praecedere sellam,
ad viduas tecum plus minus ire decem.
Trita quidem nobis togula est vilisque vetusque:
denarîs tamen hanc non emo, Basse, tribus.

CI

Appia, quam simili venerandus in Hercule Caesar
consecrat, Ausoniae maxima fama viae,
si cupis Alcidae cognoscere facta prioris,
disce: Libyn domuit raraque poma tulit,
peltatam Scythico discinxit Amazona nodo,
addidit Arcadio terga leonis apro,
aeripedem silvis cervum, Stymphalidas astris
abstulit, a Stygia cum cane venit aqua,
fecundam vetuit reparari mortibus hydram,
Hesperias Tusco lavit in amne boves.
Haec minor Alcides: maior quae gesserit audi,
sextus ab Albana quem colit arce lapis.
adseruit possessa malis Palatia regnis,
prima suo gessit pro Iove bella puer;
solus Iuleas cum iam retineret habenas,
tradidit inque suo tertius orbe fuit;
cornua Sarmatici ter perfida contudit Histri,
sudantem Getica ter nive lavit equum;
saepe recusatos parcus duxisse triumphos
victor Hyperboreo nomen ab orbe tulit;
templa deis, mores populis dedit, otia ferro,
astra suis, caelo sidera, serta Iovi.

C 4 uiduas B^A: uetulas C^A 5 uetusque B^A: putrisque C^A 6 non *om.* C^A CI 1 in *om.* C^A 3 si (*EA*) *vel* sic C^A 4 raraque B^A: aurea C^A 7 ceruam *Ital.* 8 a B^A: ab C^A 10 l. namne uobes (*i. e.* bov-) C^A *ut vid.* 13 adserut C^A 15 iulias C^A harenas C^A 16 ore C^A 17 ter *om.* C^A perfidia C^A condidit C^A 18 equum] aqua C^A 19 partos C^A 20 ab orbe] abe C^A (*per haplogr.*) 21 populis B^A: populo C^A 22 templa B^A (*cf. v.* 21): serta C^A

Herculeum tantis numen non sufficit actis:
Tarpeio deus hic commodet ora patri.

CII

Quadringentorum reddis mihi, Phoebe, tabellas:
centum da potius mutua, Phoebe, mihi.
quaere alium cui te tam vano munere iactes:
quod tibi non possum solvere, Phoebe, meum est.

CI 23 nomen B^A: numen C^A astris C^A
CII *cum* CI *confl.* C^A

M. VAL. MARTIALIS

EPIGRAMMATON

LIBER X

I

Si nimius videor seraque coronide longus
esse liber, legito pauca: libellus ero.
terque quaterque mihi finitur carmine parvo
pagina: fac tibi me quam cupis ipse brevem.

II

Festinata prior, decimi mihi cura libelli
elapsum manibus nunc revocavit opus.
nota leges quaedam sed lima rasa recenti;
pars nova maior erit: lector, utrique fave,
lector, opes nostrae: quem cum mihi Roma dedisset,
'Nil tibi quod demus maius habemus' ait.
'pigra per hunc fugies ingratae flumina Lethes
et meliore tui parte superstes eris.
marmora Messallae findit caprificus et audax
dimidios Crispi mulio ridet equos:
at chartis nec furta nocent et saecula prosunt,
solaque non norunt haec monumenta mori.'

III

Vernaculorum dicta, sordidum dentem,
et foeda linguae probra circulatricis,

I 2 lecto C^A 4 facta tibi C^A ipse B^A: esse C^A
II *vv.* 9-12 *hab.* *T*, *v.* 11 *hab.* *R* 4 ubique B^A: utrique C^A
7 fugiens C^A 11 et s. A^A: nec s. $B^A C^A$

quae sulphurato nolit empta ramento
Vatiniorum proxeneta fractorum,
poeta quidam clancularius spargit
et volt videri nostra. Credis hoc, Prisce?
voce ut loquatur psittacus coturnicis
et concupiscat esse Canus ascaules?
Procul a libellis nigra sit meis fama,
quos rumor alba gemmeus vehit pinna:
cur ego laborem notus esse tam prave,
constare gratis cum silentium possit?

IV

Qui legis Oedipoden caligantemque Thyesten,
Colchidas et Scyllas, quid nisi monstra legis?
quid tibi raptus Hylas, quid Parthenopaeus et Attis,
quid tibi dormitor proderit Endymion?
exutusve puer pinnis labentibus? aut qui
odit amatrices Hermaphroditus aquas?
quid te vana iuvant miserae ludibria chartae?
hoc lege, quod possit dicere vita 'Meum est.'
non hic Centauros, non Gorgonas Harpyiasque
invenies: hominem pagina nostra sapit.
Sed non vis, Mamurra, tuos cognoscere mores
nec te scire: legas Aetia Callimachi.

V

Quisquis stolaeve purpuraeve contemptor
quos colere debet laesit impio versu,
erret per urbem pontis exul et clivi,

III 4 vatinorum proxineta fragrorum C^A 5 poeta *om.* C^A 7 loquat (-tur?) spittacus C^A 8 co. qui secanus aut caules C^A 9 faxa C^A (X *pro* M) 10 rubor C^A 12 constrare C^A
IV 6 dit C^A *ut vid.* (Edit *EXC*, Audit *AG*) 7 iuuat C^A *ut vid.* 8 vita *om.* C^A 9 nec gor. B^A: non gor. C^A harpatiasque (-aci-) B^A 12 Aetia] etiam B^A
V *vv.* 1–5 *hab. T* 1 Q. isto leue C^A (*pro* Q. istolaeue, *i. e.* Q. stolaeue) C^A purpureque *T* 3 urbis A^A: urbem $B^A C^A$ cliuos *T* (*et fort.* A^A): cliuis C^A

interque raucos ultimus rogatores
oret caninas panis inprobi buccas.
illi December longus et madens bruma
clususque fornix triste frigus extendat:
vocet beatos clamitetque felices
Orciniana qui feruntur in sponda.
At cum supremae fila venerint horae
diesque tardus, sentiat canum litem
abigatque moto noxias aves panno.
Nec finiantur morte supplicis poenae,
sed modo severi sectus Aeaci loris,
nunc inquieti monte Sisyphi pressus,
nunc inter undas garruli senis siccus
delasset omnis fabulas poetarum:
et cum fateri Furia iusserit verum,
prodente clamet conscientia 'Scripsi.'

VI

Felices, quibus urna dedit spectare coruscum
solibus Arctois sideribusque ducem.
quando erit ille dies quo campus et arbor et omnis
lucebit Latia culta fenestra nuru?
quando morae dulces longusque a Caesare pulvis
totaque Flaminia Roma videnda via?
quando eques et picti tunica Nilotide Mauri
ibitis et populi vox erit una 'Venit'?

VII

Nympharum pater amniumque, Rhene,
quicumque Odrysias bibunt pruinas,
sic semper liquidis fruaris undis

4 ultimos *T* 5 canina B^A bacas *T* (a *pro* u) 7 fornex *codd.* 9 Orciuiana C^A, *item ut vid.* B^A (-ini- *FQ*) in *om.* C^A (sponda *pro* isponda, *i. e.* in s.) 11 canus B^A (-nis *Q*) 16 seni C^A
VI *hab. T* 1 una *T* (*et fort.* A^A) C^A 4 latiae $A^A C^A$ 5 mora *T* duces C^A a *om.* C^A 6 tota (*E*) *vel* totaque (*X*) C^A
VII 1 omniumque C^A

nec te barbara contumeliosi
calcatum rota conterat bubulci;
sic et cornibus aureis receptis
et Romanus eas utraque ripa:
Traianum populis suis et urbi,
Thybris te dominus rogat, remittas.

VIII

Nubere Paula cupit nobis, ego ducere Paulam
nolo: anus est. Vellem, si magis esset anus.

IX

Vndenis pedibusque syllabisque
et multo sale, nec tamen protervo
notus gentibus ille Martialis
et notus populis—quid invidetis?—
non sum Andraemone notior caballo.

X

Cum tu, laurigeris annum qui fascibus intras,
mane salutator limina mille teras,
hic ego quid faciam? quid nobis, Paule, relinquis,
qui de plebe Numae densaque turba sumus?
qui me respiciet dominum regemque vocabo?
hoc tu—sed quanto blandius!—ipse facis.
lecticam sellamve sequar? nec ferre recusas,
per medium pugnas et prior isse lutum.
saepius adsurgam recitanti carmina? tu stas
et pariter geminas tendis in ora manus.
Quid faciet pauper cui non licet esse clienti?
dimisit nostras purpura vestra togas.

VII 5 contera (*EA*) *vel* -at C^A 6 aureus B^A *ut vid.* (-eis *PQ*) : aureis C^A 8 populisuis C^A orbi *ut vid.* C^A 9 dominum C^A VIII *hab. TR* IX 2 nec m. C^A X 1 intrat C^A (*cum L*) 3 relinquis *cum var. lect.* relinquas *ut vid.* C^A 5 quis B^A : qui C^A respicies C^A 6 quantu C^A ipsa C^A 7 recusa C^A 8 et B^A : set (*i. e.* sed) C^A ire B^A : iste C^A (isse *C*) 9 tostas C^A 12 dimisi C^A vestra togas] uestratos C^A

XII

Aemiliae gentes et Apollineas Vercellas
et Phaethontei qui petis arva Padi,
ne vivam, nisi te, Domiti, dimitto libenter,
grata licet sine te sit mihi nulla dies:
sed desiderium tanti est ut messe vel una
urbano releves colla perusta iugo.
i precor et totos avida cute conbibe soles—
o quam formonsus, dum peregrinus eris!
et venies albis non adgnoscendus amicis
livebitque tuis pallida turba genis.
sed via quem dederit rapiet cito Roma colorem,
Niliaco redeas tu licet ore niger.

XIII (XX)

Ducit ad auriferas quod me Salo Celtiber oras,
pendula quod patriae visere tecta libet,
tu mihi simplicibus, Mani, dilectus ab annis
et praetextata cultus amicitia,
tu facis; in terris quo non est alter Hiberis
dulcior et vero dignus amore magis.
tecum ego vel sicci Gaetula mapalia Poeni
et poteram Scythicas hospes amare casas.
Si tibi mens eadem, si nostri mutua cura est,
in quocumque loco Roma duobus erit.

XII 3 nec B^A: ne C^A admitto C^A 5 ut] ui C^A (I *pro* T) 6 urbane C^A 7 totis auidae C^A conuiue C^A (*i. e.* -bibe) 8 o *om.* C^A 9 ueniet C^A cognoscendus B^A (co *pro* a?): adnoscendus C^A 10 libebitque *codd.* (*i. e.* liv-) 11 te duce quem dederis rapte totorum auorum C^A XIII *vv.* 7–10 *hab.* *T* 1 oras] urse C^A 3 mani dilectus B^A: mansuetus C^A (*pro* Mani consuetus?) 4 praetextateculius *ut vid.* C^A (praetexta cecilius (caec.) *EAV*, praetextate uiciis *X*, praetextatae ciuis *C*) amicitiae C^A (*cum L*) 5 quod C^A mater C^A 6 dulcius C^A 7 sicci] sic et C^A 8 Scythicas] setubias *ut vid.* C^A (se tibias *EAV*, secubas *XC*) hos et A^A: hospes B^A: hoste *ut vid.* C^A (hostis *X*) 9 eadem] caelum C^A

XIV (XIII)

Cum †cathedratalios† portet tibi raeda ministros
et Libys in longo pulvere sudet eques,
strataque non unas cingant triclinia Baias
et Thetis unguento palleat uncta tuo,
candida Setini rumpant crystalla trientes,
dormiat in pluma nec meliore Venus:
ad nocturna iaces fastosae limina moechae
et madet heu! lacrimis ianua surda tuis,
urere nec miserum cessant suspiria pectus.
Vis dicam male sit cur tibi, Cotta? bene est.

XVI (XV)

Dotatae uxori cor harundine fixit acuta,
sed dum ludit Aper: ludere novit Aper.

XVII (XVI)

Si donare vocas promittere nec dare, Gai,
vincam te donis muneribusque meis.
accipe Callaicis quidquid fodit Astur in arvis,
aurea quidquid habet divitis unda Tagi,
quidquid Erythraea niger invenit Indus in alga,
quidquid et in nidis unica servat avis,
quidquid Agenoreo Tyros inproba cogit aheno:
quidquid habent omnes, accipe, quomodo das.

XVIII (XVII)

Saturnalicio Macrum fraudare tributo
frustra, Musa, cupis: non licet: ipse petit;

XIV *vv.* 1-2, 7-10 *hab. T* 1 cotathedratos *T*: cathedratalios B^A: cathedras alius C^A: cathedralicios *Ital.*, *Turnebus* portat TC^A praeda C^A 2 sedet *T* 3 linas pingat B^A (*pro* unas pingant): una tingat C^A: *corr. Ital.* 4 toro C^A 7 iaces] uenis *N* fastus ac l. C^A lumina *T* moethe C^A (et *pro* ec) 10 cotta $A^A B^A$: tucca C^A (*sed in lemm.* AD COTTAM) XVI *hab. T* 1 cur B^A 2 cum *P* XVII *hab. T* 3 gallaciis *corr.* gallaicis *ut vid.* C^A (gallas *EXV*, gallaciis *A*) 5 intus C^A (*non A*) 6 et *om.* C^A nitidis *corr.* nidis *ut vid.* C^A 7 aheno] aegna C^A

sollemnesque iocos nec tristia carmina poscit
et queritur nugas obticuisse meas.
mensorum longis sed nunc vacat ille libellis.
Appia, quid facies, si legit ista Macer?

XIX (XVIII)

Nec vocat ad cenam Marius, nec munera mittit,
nec spondet, nec volt credere, sed nec habet.
turba tamen non dest sterilem quae curet amicum.
Eheu! quam fatuae sunt tibi, Roma, togae!

XX (XIX)

Nec doctum satis et parum severum,
sed non rusticulum tamen libellum
facundo mea Plinio Thalia
i perfer: brevis est labor peractae
altum vincere tramitem Suburae.
illic Orphea protinus videbis
udi vertice lubricum theatri
mirantisque feras avemque regis,
raptum quae Phryga pertulit Tonanti;
illic parva tui domus Pedonis
caelata est aquilae minore pinna.
Sed ne tempore non tuo disertam
pulses ebria ianuam videto:
totos dat tetricae dies Minervae,
dum centum studet auribus virorum
hoc quod saecula posterique possint
Arpinis quoque conparare chartis.

XVIII 4 obtacuisse C^A 5 bellis *ut vid.* C^A 6 leget Q
XIX *hab. TR* 1 uacat C^A 2 spondit A^A redere A^A (reddere T^2R) XX 2 tamen B^A: talia C^A (*cf. v.* 3) 5 *post v.* 6 C^A 12 diserta B^A: disertam C^A 13 pulsae febria C^A (f *pro* s) 15 studet B^A *Plinius Epp.* iii. 21: uacat C^A 16 hoc s. (*om.* quod) C^A (*pro* hoc si s.?) posserique C^A

Seras tutior ibis ad lucernas :
haec hora est tua, cum furit Lyaeus,
cum regnat rosa, cum madent capilli :
tunc me vel rigidi legant Catones.

XXI

Scribere te quae vix intellegat ipse Modestus
et vix Claranus quid rogo, Sexte, iuvat ?
non lectore tuis opus est sed Apolline libris :
iudice te maior Cinna Marone fuit.
Sic tua laudentur sane : mea carmina, Sexte,
grammaticis placeant, ut sine grammaticis.

XXIII

Iam numerat placido felix Antonius aevo
quindecies actas Primus Olympiadas
praeteritosque dies et tutos respicit annos
nec metuit Lethes iam propioris aquas.
nulla recordanti lux est ingrata gravisque ;
nulla fuit cuius non meminisse velit.
Ampliat aetatis spatium sibi vir bonus : hoc est
vivere bis, vita posse priore frui.

XXIV

Natales mihi Martiae Kalendae,
lux formonsior omnibus Kalendis,
qua mittunt mihi munus et puellae,
quinquagensima liba septimamque
vestris addimus hanc focis acerram.

XX 20 regna C^A eum C^A
XXI 1 quaeque (E^1A) *vel* quae C^A 2, 5 crispe B^A : sexte C^A 3 tuis] tunc C^A 6 ut B^A : et C^A XXIII *hab.* T 2 aetas T 3 totos A^A : tutos B^AC^A 4 metui C^A *ut vid.* propiores B^A : proprioris C^A *ut vid.* 5 recordati C^A XXIV 2 formosiorum nibus C^A 3 et] e C^A 4 libra B^A 5 hac C^A

his vos, si tamen expedit roganti,
annos addite bis precor novenos,
ut nondum nimia piger senecta
sed vitae tribus areis peractis
lucos Elysiae petam puellae.
post hunc Nestora nec diem rogabo.

XXV

In matutina nuper spectatus harena
Mucius, inposuit qui sua membra focis,
si patiens durusque tibi fortisque videtur,
Abderitanae pectora plebis habes.
nam cum dicatur tunica praesente molesta
'Vre manum,' plus est dicere 'Non facio.'

XXVI

Vare, Paraetonias Latia modo vite per urbes
nobilis et centum dux memorande viris,
at nunc Ausonio frustra promisse Quirino,
hospita Lagei litoris umbra iaces.
spargere non licuit frigentia fletibus ora
pinguia nec maestis addere tura rogis.
sed datur aeterno victurum carmine nomen:
numquid et hoc, fallax Nile, negare potes?

uo

XXIV 6 reuocanti C^A *ut vid.* (*pro* rocanti?) 7 nouemus C^A 9 areis *Ald.*: aureis *codd.* 10 potam C^A (o *pro* e) 11 hoc (?) *Friedlaender* Nestora *Heinsius*: nethora (*f*) *vel* nechora B^A: nec hora C^A (*pro* nesthora, *i. e.* Nestora) XXV *hab. T* 3 durusque tibi fortisque $A^A B^A$: fortisque tibi durusque C^A 6 ducere *T* nunc C^A (*pro* ñ, *i. e.* non) XXVI *hab. T* 1 paraetonias *etiam* C^A *ut vid.* (praetonias *E*, per aetonias *XA*) latio m. uecte A^A: latias m. rite B^A: lata m. uite (-tae) C^A: *corr. Ital.* per undas A^A 2 tenium C^A (t *pro* c, I *pro* T) 3 si promisisse A^A: promisi C^A (*pro* promisse, *i. e.* promisisse?) 4 lagei *corr.* legei *ut vid.* B^A: lagae C^A 5 fulgentia A^A: prigentia (*EA*) *vel* fri- C^A 6 focis A^A: rogis $B^A C^A$ 7 nomen $A^A B^A$: munus C^A 8 putes C^A

XXVII

Natali, Diodore, tuo conviva senatus
accubat et rarus non adhibetur eques,
et tua tricenos largitur sportula nummos.
nemo tamen natum te, Diodore, putat.

XXVIII

Annorum nitidique sator pulcherrime mundi,
publica quem primum vota precesque vocant,
pervius exiguos habitabas ante penates,
plurima qua medium Roma terebat iter:
nunc tua Caesareis cinguntur limina donis
et fora tot numeras, Iane, quot ora geris.
at tu, sancte pater, tanto pro munere gratus,
ferrea perpetua claustra tuere sera.

XXX

O temperatae dulce Formiae litus,
vos, cum severi fugit oppidum Martis
et inquietas fessus exuit curas,
Apollinaris omnibus locis praefert.
non ille sanctae dulce Tibur uxoris,
nec Tusculanos Algidosve secessus,
Praeneste nec sic Antiumque miratur;
non blanda Circe Dardanisve Caieta
desiderantur, nec Marica nec Liris,
nec in Lucrina lota Salmacis vena.
Hic summa leni stringitur Thetis vento;

XXVII *hab. T* 1 diodori C^A suo C^A 3 at *T* (*pro* ac ?) : et $B^A C^A$ 4 te] e C^A

XXVIII 2 que C^A *ut vid.* 3 peruius *Ital.* : praevius (pre-) *codd.* 6 et *om.* B^A 8 pertetua C^A

XXX 1 Io B^A : O C^A temperante *codd.* (*pro* -ate, *i. e.* -atae) (-atae *C*, *etc.*) 4 iocis C^A (j *pro* l) 8 dare lanis C^A (d. ianis *XC*) (*pro* darclanis ; cl *pro* d) 10 lucerna C^A uenena C^A (uena *A*)

nec languet aequor, viva sed quies ponti
pictam phaselon adiuvante fert aura,
sicut puellae non amantis aestatem
mota salubre purpura venit frigus.
nec seta longo quaerit in mari praedam,
sed a cubili lectuloque iactatam
spectatus alte lineam trahit piscis.
Si quando Nereus sentit Aeoli regnum,
ridet procellas tuta de suo mensa:
piscina rhombum pascit et lupos vernas,
natat ad magistrum delicata murena,
nomenculator mugilem citat notum
et adesse iussi prodeunt senes mulli.
Frui sed istis quando, Roma, permittis?
quot Formianos inputat dies annus
negotiosis rebus urbis haerenti?
o ianitores vilicique felices!
dominis parantur ista, serviunt vobis.

XXXI

Addixti servum nummis here mille ducentis,
ut bene cenares, Calliodore, semel.
nec bene cenasti: mullus tibi quattuor emptus
librarum cenae pompa caputque fuit.
exclamare libet: 'Non est hic, inprobe, non est
piscis: homo est; hominem, Calliodore, comes.'

XXXII

Haec mihi quae colitur violis pictura rosisque,
quos referat voltus, Caediciane, rogas?
talis erat Marcus mediis Antonius annis
Primus: in hoc iuvenem se videt ore senex.

12 uina C^A 13 phaseon C^A 14 agitantis C^A 15 muta C^A 16 praeda C^A 17 cubili B^A: cubiculo C^A 20 sue (-ae) C^A (e *pro* o) 21 lupus C^A 23 nomenclatori C^A 25 permittit B^A: permittis C^A

XXXI *hab.* *T* 1 ducentis $A^A C^A$: trecentis B^A 6 comes $A^A C^A$: uoras B^A

Ars utinam mores animumque effingere posset!
pulchrior in terris nulla tabella foret.

XXXIII

Simplicior priscis, Munati Galle, Sabinis,
Cecropium superas qui bonitate senem,
sic tibi consoceri claros retinere penates
perpetua natae det face casta Venus:
ut tu, si viridi tinctos aerugine versus
forte malus livor dixerit esse meos,
ut facis, a nobis abigas, nec scribere quemquam
talia contendas carmina qui legitur.
Hunc servare modum nostri novere libelli,
parcere personis, dicere de vitiis.

XXXIV

Di tibi dent quidquid, Caesar Traiane, mereris
et rata perpetuo quae tribuere velint:
qui sua restituis spoliato iura patrono
—libertis exul non erit ille suis—,
dignus es ut possis totum servare clientem:
ut—liceat tantum vera probare—potes.

XXXV

Omnes Sulpiciam legant puellae
uni quae cupiunt viro placere;
omnes Sulpiciam legant mariti
uni qui cupiunt placere nuptae.
non haec Colchidos adserit furorem,

XXXII 5 posset B^A: possis C^A: posses *Ital.*
XXXIII 4 perpetuam B^A 6 liuor B^A: lector C^A 7 facias C^A scribere B^A: strinxere (*EA*) *vel* stringere (*X*) C^A (fingere *F*)
XXXIV 1 Caesar *om.* C^A 3 cui *Rooy* tua resutuis C^A (u *pro* ti) iura *om.* C^A 5 tutum *Ital., fort. recte*
XXXV 5 hac C^A

diri prandia nec refert Thyestae;
Scyllam, Byblida nec fuisse credit:
sed castos docet et probos amores,
lusus, delicias facetiasque.
cuius carmina qui bene aestimarit,
nullam dixerit esse nequiorem,
nullam dixerit esse sanctiorem.
Tales Egeriae iocos fuisse
udo crediderim Numae sub antro.
Hac condiscipula vel hac magistra
esses doctior et pudica, Sappho:
sed tecum pariter simulque visam
durus Sulpiciam Phaon amaret.
frustra: namque ea nec Tonantis uxor
nec Bacchi nec Apollinis puella
erepto sibi viveret Caleno.

XXXVI

Inproba Massiliae quidquid fumaria cogunt,
accipit aetatem quisquis ab igne cadus,
a te, Munna, venit: miseris tu mittis amicis
per freta, per longas toxica saeva vias;
nec facili pretio sed quo contenta Falerni
testa sit aut cellis Setia cara suis.
Non venias quare tam longo tempore Romam
haec puto causa tibi est, ne tua vina bibas.

XXXV 6 thistee C^A *ut vid.* 8 doceret C^A pios amores B^A : probos amicos C^A 10 aestimauit *corr.* -rit *ut vid.* B^A (-uerit *L*) 12 *post* 11 C^A 13 egregiae C^A 14 Numae] nudo de C^A (*pro* nū ae?) 15 Hae C^A 16 esses *Ital.* : esse (*Lf ante corr. ut vid.*) *vel* esset (*PQ*) B^A : esset C^A 18 amaret B^A (-it *L ante corr.*) : amarat C^A 20 bacchis C^A puellae B^A 21 uideret C^A
XXXVI *vv.* 7–8 *hab. TR* 1 quodquid C^A 4 saeua B^A : uina C^A suas C^A (*pro* iuas, *i. e.* uias?) 6 sint aucellis tecta c. s. C^A 8 tibi] tua C^A

XXXVII

Iuris et aequarum cultor sanctissime legum,
veridico Latium qui regis ore forum,
municipi, Materne, tuo veterique sodali
Callaïcum mandas si quid ad Oceanum—.
An Laurentino turpis in litore ranas
et satius tenues ducere credis acos
ad sua captivum quam saxa remittere mullum,
visus erit libris qui minor esse tribus?
et fatuam summa cenare pelorida mensa
quosque tegit levi cortice concha brevis
ostrea Baianis quam non liventia testis,
quae domino pueri non prohibente vorent?
hic olidam clamosus ages in retia volpem
mordebitque tuos sordida praeda canes:
illic piscoso modo vix educta profundo
inpedient lepores umida lina meos.—
Dum loquor ecce redit sporta piscator inani,
venator capta maele superbus adest:
omnis ab urbano venit ad mare cena macello.
Callaïcum mandas si quid ad Oceanum—.

XXXIX

Consule te Bruto quod iuras, Lesbia, natam,
mentiris. Nata es, Lesbia, rege Numa?

XXXVII 2 uiridico (iur-) C^A 3 municipii C^A 6 acus B^A: acos C^A 7 captiuos C^A 8 minus B^A: minor C^A 9 fatuum B^A 10 quosque B^A: quoque C^A: quodque *ed. a.* 1473 legit C^A (L *pro* T) 11 libentia *codd.* (*i. e.* liv-) 13 Cholchidam (Co-) C^A (*pro* H^c olidam, *i. e.* hic o.) 17 uenit B^A: redit C^A porta (*EA*) *vel* sporta C^A 18 capto B^A: capta C^A maele *Salmasius*: male B^A (melle *Q*): meate C^A (T*pro* L) 19 macelli C^A 20 andas (*EA*) *vel* mandas C^A

XXXIX *hab. T* 1 quod $A^A B^A$: quid C^A

sic quoque mentiris. Namque, ut tua saecula narrant,
ficta Prometheo diceris esse luto.

XLI

Mense novo Iani veterem, Proculeia, maritum
deseris atque iubes res sibi habere suas.
quid, rogo, quid factum est? subiti quae causa doloris?
Nil mihi respondes? Dicam ego, praetor erat:
constatura fuit Megalensis purpura centum
milibus, ut nimium munera parca dares,
et populare sacrum bis milia dena tulisset.
Discidium non est hoc, Proculeia: lucrum est.

XLIII

Septima iam, Phileros, tibi conditur uxor in agro.
Plus nulli, Phileros, quam tibi reddit ager.

XLIV

Quinte Caledonios Ovidi visure Britannos
et viridem Tethyn Oceanumque patrem,
ergo Numae colles et Nomentana relinquis
otia nec retinet rusque focusque senem?
gaudia tu differs, at non et stamina differt
Atropos atque omnis scribitur hora tibi.
Praestiteris caro—quis non hoc laudet?—amico
ut potior vita sit tibi sancta fides;
sed reddare tuis tandem mansure Sabinis
teque tuas numeres inter amicitias.

3 namque ut $A^A C^A$: nam qui (*pro* quid?) B^A narrant $A^A B^A$: narres C^A
XLI *hab. T* 1 Mensam noui *T* 6 parua *T* (*et fort.* A^A) : parca $B^A C^A$ 7 bis *om.* C^A
XLIII *hab. T; v.* 2 *hab. R in fine epigr.* II. 2 reddet *R*
XLIV 1 calidonio C^A ouidisure B^A *ut vid.* 2 thetyn (-in) *codd.* 3 relinquis B^A (-es *Q*) : relinquas C^A 4 otio (*EA*) C^A
5 st. differs C^A 7–10 *nov. epigr.* C^A

XLV

Si quid lene mei dicunt et dulce libelli,
si quid honorificum pagina blanda sonat,
hoc tu pingue putas et costam rodere mavis,
ilia Laurentis cum tibi demus apri.
Vaticana bibas, si delectaris aceto:
non facit ad stomachum nostra lagona tuum.

XLVI

Omnia vis belle, Matho, dicere. Dic aliquando
et bene; dic neutrum; dic aliquando male.

XLVII

Vitam quae faciant beatiorem,
iucundissime Martialis, haec sunt:
res non parta labore sed relicta;
non ingratus ager, focus perennis;
lis numquam, toga rara, mens quieta;
vires ingenuae, salubre corpus;
prudens simplicitas, pares amici;
convictus facilis, sine arte mensa;
nox non ebria sed soluta curis;
non tristis torus et tamen pudicus;
somnus qui faciat breves tenebras:
quod sis esse velis nihilque malis;
summum nec metuas diem nec optes.

XLVIII

Nuntiat octavam Phariae sua turba iuvencae,
et pilata redit iamque subitque cohors.

XLV *hab.* *T* 1 pene C^A mihi *T* 3 hoc linguae (*om.* tu) C^A (hoc elingue *C*) maui C^A 4 illa laurenti cum ti (*vel* tibi) d. C^A XLVI *hab.* *R* XLVII *vv.* 1–2, 5–13 *hab.* *T* 1 faciant $A^A C^A$: faciunt B^A beatorum *T* (*pro* beatiorum ?) : iocundiorem B^A (*cf. v.* 2) : beatiorem C^A 5 quietas *T* 10 torus set C^A *ut vid.* (t. sed *EA* : t. et *X*) 12 malis $A^A C^A$: malus (*L* : -lis *f*) *vel* maius (*PQ*) B^A 13 metuas] tuas *T* (*pro* me tuas ?) XLVIII *vv.* 7–14, 17–24 *hab.* *T* 1 turum C^A 2 redit iam subiitque *Paley*

temperat haec thermas, nimios prior hora vapores
halat, et inmodico sexta Nerone calet.
Stella, Nepos, Cani, Cerialis, Flacce, venitis?
septem sigma capit, sex sumus, adde Lupum.
exoneraturas ventrem mihi vilica malvas
adtulit et varias quas habet hortus opes.
in quibus est lactuca sedens et tonsile porrum,
nec dest ructatrix mentha nec herba salax;
secta coronabunt rutatos ova lacertos
et madidum thynni de sale sumen erit.
Gustus in his; una ponetur cenula mensa,
haedus inhumani raptus ab ore lupi,
et quae non egeant ferro structoris ofellae
et faba fabrorum prototomique rudes;
pullus ad haec cenisque tribus iam perna superstes
addetur. Saturis mitia poma dabo,
de Nomentana vinum sine faece lagona,
quae bis Frontino consule prima fuit.
accedent sine felle ioci nec mane timenda
libertas et nil quod tacuisse velis:
de prasino conviva meus venetoque loquatur,
nec faciunt quemquam pocula nostra reum.

XLIX

Cum potes amethystinos trientes
et nigro madeas Opimiano,
propinas modo conditum Sabinum

3 nimios . . . uapores B^A: nimio . . . uapore C^A 4 alat B^A 5 Stella nicepealis fl. C^A 6 signa C^A 7 exoneraturas] exonerat C^A 9 est *om.* T 10 et destupratrix (-pa-) m. et C^A menta *codd.* 11 ructatos T: roctatos L, roratos P, r**atos Q, rutaceos f 13 Gustus A^A: Gastus B^A (a *pro* u): Paruus C^A 14 haec dos C^A 15 ofella C^A 17 frena C^A (f *pro* p) 19 uirum T fine A^A: faece (fe-) B^AC^A 20 trima *Heinsius* 21 accedunt A^A: accedent (*PQf*) *vel* accedant (L) B^A: accedent C^A 23 de prasino conuiua meus uenetoque l. A^A: de p. scutoque (Scorpoque *Gruterus*) meus conuiua l. B^A: de prasino conuiua meus scipioque (*pro* Scorpoque?) l. C^A loquar T 24 faciunt A^AC^A: facient B^A

et dicis mihi, Cotta, 'Vis in auro?'
Quisquam plumbea vina volt in auro?

L

Frangat Idumaeas tristis Victoria palmas,
plange, Favor, saeva pectora nuda manu;
mutet Honor cultus, et iniquis munera flammis
mitte coronatas, Gloria maesta, comas.
Heu facinus! prima fraudatus, Scorpe, iuventa
occidis et nigros tam cito iungis equos.
curribus illa tuis semper properata brevisque
cur fuit et vitae tam prope meta tuae?

LI

Sidera iam Tyrius Phrixei respicit agni
taurus et alternum Castora fugit hiems;
ridet ager, vestitur humus, vestitur et arbor,
Ismarium paelex Attica plorat Ityn.
quos, Faustine, dies, quales tibi Roma †Ravennae†
abstulit! o soles, o tunicata quies!
o nemus, o fontes solidumque madentis harenae
litus et aequoreis splendidus Anxur aquis,
et non unius spectator lectulus undae,
qui videt hinc puppes fluminis, inde maris!
Sed nec Marcelli Pompeianumque, nec illic
sunt triplices thermae nec fora iuncta quater,
nec Capitolini summum penetrale Tonantis
quaeque nitent caelo proxima templa suo.
Dicere te lassum quotiens ego credo Quirino:
'Quae tua sunt, tibi habe: quae mea, redde mihi.'

L 2 fauore C^A 5 primae C^A 7 tues C^A 8 cur] cui C^A uisae C^A LI 5 qualem tibi B^A: quale sit tibi C^A (quales tibi C) rauennam B^A: -nae C^A (*pro* Ravenne *nom. propr. voc. casu*?) 6 tunicate B^A 7 madentis] dentis C^A 8 Anxur] axis B^A 10 maris B^A: rates C^A 11 Sed neque B^A 13 penetra B^A

LIII

Ille ego sum Scorpus, clamosi gloria Circi,
plausus, Roma, tui deliciaeque breves,
invida quem Lachesis raptum trieteride nona,
dum numerat palmas, credidit esse senem.

LIV

Mensas, Ole, bonas ponis, sed ponis opertas.
Ridiculum est: possum sic ego habere bonas.

LVI

Totis, Galle, iubes tibi me servire diebus
et per Aventinum ter quater ire tuum.
eximit aut reficit dentem Cascellius aegrum,
infestos oculis uris, Hygine, pilos;
non secat et tollit stillantem Fannius uvam,
tristia saxorum stigmata delet Eros;
enterocelarum fertur Podalirius Hermes:
qui sanet ruptos dic mihi, Galle, quis est?

LVII

Argenti libram mittebas; facta selibra est,
sed piperis. Tanti non emo, Sexte, piper.

LVIII

Anxuris aequorei placidos, Frontine, recessus
et propius Baias litoreamque domum,
et quod inhumanae cancro fervente cicadae
non novere nemus, flumineosque lacus
dum colui, doctas tecum celebrare vacabat
Pieridas; nunc nos maxima Roma terit.

LIII *hab.* *T* 2 lausus C^A B^A apertas *T* 6 saxorum B^A (seruorum *P*): saxonum C^A: noxarum *Heinsius* 7-8 *om.* C^A (*vid. infra*) C^A (*pluribus foliis amissis quocum conflat*) *R*

LIV *hab.* *T* 1 ponis bonas LVI 3 cascellus C^A 4 oris C^A

LVII-LXXII (*cum* LVI 7-8) *om.* LVII *hab.* *T et* (*post* LIX,

Hic mihi quando dies meus est? iactamur in alto
urbis, et in sterili vita labore perit,
dura suburbani dum iugera pascimus agri
vicinosque tibi, sancte Quirine, lares.
Sed non solus amat qui nocte dieque frequentat
limina nec vatem talia damna decent.
per veneranda mihi Musarum sacra, per omnes
iuro deos: Et non officiosus amo.

LIX

Consumpta est uno si lemmate pagina, transis,
et breviora tibi, non meliora placent.
dives et ex omni posita est instructa macello
cena tibi, sed te mattea sola iuvat.
Non opus est nobis nimium lectore guloso;
hunc volo, non fiat qui sine pane satur.

LX

Iura trium petiit a Caesare discipulorum
adsuetus semper Munna docere duos.

LXI

Hic festinata requiescit Erotion umbra,
crimine quam fati sexta peremit hiems.
quisquis eris nostri post me regnator agelli,
manibus exiguis annua iusta dato:
sic lare perpetuo, sic turba sospite solus
flebilis in terra sit lapis iste tua.

LXII

Ludi magister, parce simplici turbae:
sic te frequentes audiant capillati
et delicatae diligat chorus mensae,

LIX *vv.* 5-6 *hab. R* 6 qui fiat non B^A pane A^A : pene B^A
LX 2 assuetus *cod.*
LXI 2 quam *Ital.* : quem *cod.*

nec calculator nec notarius velox
maiore quisquam circulo coronetur.
albae leone flammeo calent luces
tostamque fervens Iulius coquit messem.
cirrata loris horridis Scythae pellis,
qua vapulavit Marsyas Celaenaeus,
ferulaeque tristes, sceptra paedagogorum,
cessent et Idus dormiant in Octobres:
aestate pueri si valent, satis discunt.

LXV

Cum te municipem Corinthiorum
iactes, Charmenion, negante nullo,
cur frater tibi dicor, ex Hiberis
et Celtis genitus Tagique civis?
An voltu similes videmur esse?
tu flexa nitidus coma vagaris,
Hispanis ego contumax capillis;
levis dropace tu cotidiano,
hirsutis ego cruribus genisque;
os blaesum tibi debilisque lingua est,
nobis filia fortius loquetur:
tam dispar aquilae columba non est
nec dorcas rigido fugax leoni.
Quare desine me vocare fratrem,
ne te, Charmenion, vocem sororem.

LXVI

Quis, rogo, tam durus, quis tam fuit ille superbus
qui iussit fieri te, Theopompe, cocum?
hanc aliquis faciem nigra violare culina
sustinet, has uncto polluit igne comas?

LXII *vv.* 10–11 *hab. T*
LXV 2, 15 carmenion *cod.* 11 fistula *Schneidewin* 15 ne *Ital.*: nec *cod.*
LXVI *hab. R* 4 palluit *R* ille A^A: igne B^A

quis potius cyathos aut quis crystalla tenebit?
qua sapient melius mixta Falerna manu?
Si tam sidereos manet exitus iste ministros,
Iuppiter utatur iam Ganymede coco.

LXIX

Custodes das, Polla, viro, non accipis ipsa.
hoc est uxorem ducere, Polla, virum.

LXX

Quod mihi vix unus toto liber exeat anno
desidiae tibi sum, docte Potite, reus.
iustius at quanto mirere quod exeat unus,
labantur toti cum mihi saepe dies.
non resalutantis video nocturnus amicos,
gratulor et multis; nemo, Potite, mihi.
nunc ad luciferam signat mea gemma Dianam,
nunc me prima sibi, nunc sibi quinta rapit.
nunc consul praetorve tenet reducesque choreae,
auditur toto saepe poeta die.
sed nec causidico possis inpune negare,
nec si te rhetor grammaticusve rogent:
balnea post decumam lasso centumque petuntur
quadrantes. Fiet quando, Potite, liber?

LXXI

Quisquis laeta tuis et sera parentibus optas
fata, brevem titulum marmoris huius ama.
condidit hac caras tellure Rabirius umbras;
nulli sorte iacent candidiore senes:
bis sex lustra tori nox mitis et ultima clusit,
arserunt uno funera bina rogo.

LXX 5 nunc *Ital.* 9 coronae *Munro* 12 grammaticusque *Ital.* reget *corr.* roget *Q*: roget *f* LXXI *vv.* 1-4 *hab. R* 4 nulla A^A 5 et unica *Gilbert*: at ultima *Schenkl*

Hos tamen ut primis raptos sibi quaerit in annis.
inprobius nihil his fletibus esse potest.

LXXII

Frustra, Blanditiae, venitis ad me
adtritis miserabiles labellis:
dicturus dominum deumque non sum.
iam non est locus hac in urbe vobis;
ad Parthos procul ite pilleatos
et turpes humilesque supplicesque
pictorum sola basiate regum.
Non est hic dominus sed imperator,
sed iustissimus omnium senator,
per quem de Stygia domo reducta est
siccis rustica Veritas capillis.
Hoc sub principe, si sapis, caveto
verbis, Roma, prioribus loquaris.

LXXIII

Littera facundi gratum mihi pignus amici
pertulit, Ausoniae dona severa togae,
qua non Fabricius, sed vellet Apicius uti,
vellet Maecenas Caesarianus eques.
vilior haec nobis alio mittente fuisset;
non quacumque manu victima caesa litat:
a te missa venit: possem nisi munus amare,
Marce, tuum, poteram nomen amare meum.
munere sed plus est et nomine gratius ipso
officium docti iudiciumque viri.

LXXIV

Iam parce lasso, Roma, gratulatori,
lasso clienti. Quamdiu salutator

LXXI 7 maeret *Heinsius* LXXII 2 attritis (atr.) *cod.* LXXIII 1 pignus B^A: munus C^A 2 severa] sera C^A (*unde* serena *C*) 5 v. ne h. C^A 9 nomine] munere B^A gratior C^A LXXIV 1 parte C^A (t *pro* c)

anteambulones et togatulos inter
centum merebor plumbeos die toto,
cum Scorpus una quindecim graves hora
ferventis auri victor auferat saccos?
Non ego meorum praemium libellorum
—quid enim merentur?—Apulos velim campos;
non Hybla, non me spicifer capit Nilus,
nec quae paludes delicata Pomptinas
ex arce clivi spectat uva Setini.
Quid concupiscam quaeris ergo? Dormire.

LXXVI

Hoc, Fortuna, tibi videtur aequum?
civis non Syriaeve Parthiaeve,
nec de Cappadocis eques catastis,
sed de plebe Remi Numaeque verna,
iucundus, probus, innocens amicus,
lingua doctus utraque, cuius unum est,
sed magnum vitium quod est poeta,
pullo Maevius alget in cucullo,
cocco mulio fulget Incitatus.

LXXVII

Nequius a Caro nihil umquam, Maxime, factum est
quam quod febre perît: fecit et illa nefas.
Saeva nocens febris saltem quartana fuisses!
servari medico debuit ille suo.

LXXVIII

Ibis litoreas, Macer, Salonas,
ibit rara fides amorque recti

LXXIV 11 cliuis C^A
LXXVI 3 equis C^A (*pro* -es?) 4 *post v.* 7 B^A (*transp. propter homoeoarch.* sed)
LXXVII 3 artem quarta f. C^A illa *Ital.* fuisses B^A: fuisset C^A
LXXVIII 1 alonas C^A

et quae, cum comitem trahit pudorem,
semper pauperior redit potestas:
felix auriferae colone terrae,
rectorem vacuo sinu remittes
optabisque moras, et exeuntem
udo Dalmata gaudio sequeris.
nos Celtas, Macer, et truces Hiberos
cum desiderio tui petemus.
Sed quaecumque tamen feretur illinc
piscosi calamo Tagi notata,
Macrum pagina nostra nominabit:
sic inter veteres legar poetas,
nec multos mihi praeferas priores,
uno sed tibi sim minor Catullo.

LXXIX

Ad lapidem Torquatus habet praetoria quartum;
ad quartum breve rus emit Otacilius.
Torquatus nitidas vario de marmore thermas
extruxit; cucumam fecit Otacilius.
Disposuit daphnona suo Torquatus in agro;
castaneas centum sevit Otacilius.
Consule Torquato vici fuit ille magister,
non minor in tanto visus honore sibi.
Grandis ut exiguam bos ranam ruperat olim,
sic, puto, Torquatus rumpet Otacilium.

LXXX

Plorat Eros, quotiens maculosae pocula murrae
inspicit aut pueros nobiliusve citrum,

LXXVIII 3 etecum C^A : et secum *Ital.* trahi B^A (-hit *Qf*) (*pro* i trahet, *i. e.* trahet, *corr.* trahit?) : trahet C^A 6 remittis B^A: remittet (-tes *C*, *etc.*) C^A 8 uda C^A 9 certas C^A 11 illic C^A 12 tacis C^A 15 praeferat C^A LXXIX 2 brebe C^A (*i.e.* -ue) 7 consul torquatus C^A 8 minore C^A (*sed* minor *X*) 9 uox C^A (*pro* bos) 10 rumpet B^A: rumpit C^A (*pro* -et?) otacilius C^A LXXX *hab. T* 1 murrae] tere A^A: murra (*EA*) *vel* -rae (-re) C^A 2 puero C^A

et gemitus imo ducit de pectore quod non
tota miser coëmat Saepta feratque domum.
Quam multi faciunt quod Eros sed lumine sicco!
pars maior lacrimas ridet et intus habet.

LXXXII

Si quid nostra tuis adicit vexatio rebus,
mane vel a media nocte togatus ero
stridentesque feram flatus aquilonis iniqui
et patiar nimbos excipiamque nives.
Sed si non fias quadrante beatior uno
per gemitus nostros ingenuasque cruces,
parce, precor, fesso vanosque remitte labores
qui tibi non prosunt et mihi, Galle, nocent.

LXXXIII

Raros colligis hinc et hinc capillos
et latum nitidae, Marine, calvae
campum temporibus tegis comatis;
sed moti redeunt iubente vento
reddunturque sibi caputque nudum
cirris grandibus hinc et inde cingunt:
inter Spendophorum Telesphorumque
Cydae stare putabis Hermerotem.
Vis tu simplicius senem fateri,
ut tandem videaris unus esse?
calvo turpius est nihil comato.

LXXXV

Iam senior Ladon Tiberinae nauta carinae
proxima dilectis rura paravit aquis.

LXXX 3 quid C^A 4 misecemat *T*: miser (-fer) coema C^A 5, 6 *vel sic distingue*, Eros! sed l. si. pars LXXXII *hab. T* 2 eroo *T ante corr.* (*pro* eo *corr.* ero?) 5 si *om. T* 7 fesso $A^A B^A$: lassos C^A (*pro* lasso) LXXXIII 3 tegit C^A 4 iuuente C^A (*i. e.* iub-) (*unde* iuuante *C*) 9 te *L* LXXXV *hab.* T 2 dilecti C^A

quae cum saepe vagus premeret torrentibus undis
  Thybris et hiberno rumperet arva lacu,
emeritam puppim, ripa quae stabat in alta,
  inplevit saxis obposuitque vadis.
sic nimias avertit aquas. Quis credere posset?
  auxilium domino mersa carina tulit.

LXXXVI

Nemo nova caluit sic inflammatus amica
  flagravit quanto Laurus amore pilae.
sed qui primus erat lusor dum floruit aetas,
  nunc postquam desît ludere prima pila est.

LXXXVII

Octobres age sentiat Kalendas
facundi pia Roma Restituti:
linguis omnibus et favete votis;
natalem colimus, tacete lites.
apsit cereus aridi clientis,
et vani triplices brevesque mappae
expectent gelidi iocos Decembris.
certent muneribus beatiores:
Agrippae tumidus negotiator
Cadmi municipes ferat lacernas;
pugnorum reus ebriaeque noctis
cenatoria mittat advocato;
infamata virum puella vicit,
veros sardonychas, sed ipsa tradat;

LXXXV 3 cum *om.* *T* 4 lacu $A^{A}B^{A}$: gelu C^{A} 5 alto *T*: aula C^{A} 6 imple uix C^{A} 7 possit A^{A}: posset B^{A}: posse C^{A} (*pro* -set ?) 8 mersaque crina *T*
LXXXVI *hab.* *T* 3 plurimus *T* lusus C^{A}
LXXXVII *vv.* 4, 17-18 *hab.* *T* 2 pila C^{A} (*cf.* LXXXVI, 4) 5 adsit B^{A} 6 uanni B^{A} (*pro* uani) 7 iocus C^{A} 12 cenatoriam (cae-, coe-) B^{A} 13 imparata C^{A} (*pro* impamata; p *pro* f?) 14 tradit C^{A}

mirator veterum senex avorum
donet Phidiaci toreuma caeli;
venator leporem, colonus haedum,
piscator ferat aequorum rapinas.
Si mittit sua quisque, quid poetam
missurum tibi, Restitute, credis?

LXXXVIII

Omnes persequeris praetorum, Cotta, libellos;
accipis et ceras. Officiosus homo es.

LXXXIX

Iuno labor, Polyclite, tuus et gloria felix,
Phidiacae cuperent quam meruisse manus,
ore nitet tanto quanto superasset in Ide
iudice convictas non dubitante deas.
Iunonem, Polyclite, suam nisi frater amaret,
Iunonem poterat frater amare tuam.

XCII

Marri, quietae cultor et comes vitae,
quo cive prisca gloriatur Atina,
has tibi gemellas barbari decus luci
conmendo pinus ilicesque Faunorum
et semidocta vilici manu structas
Tonantis aras horridique Silvani,
quas pinxit agni saepe sanguis aut haedi,

LXXXVII 17 edem *T* 18 rapinas $A^A B^A$: rapinam C^A 20 *om.* C^A (*vid. infra*) petis *P* LXXXVIII–XCI (*cum* LXXXVII, 20) *om.* C^A LXXXVIII *hab. R* 1–2 *sic distinguit Gilbert*, o pe.: pr. C. l. acc. et ce. 1 praetorem *R* libellos A^A: locellos B^A 2 caenas A^A: ceras B^A
LXXXIX 1 tuus, Pol., labos *Heinsius* 2 peperisse *Heinsius* 3 nitet] manet *L* 4 conuinctas *Q*: coniunctas *Ital.*
XCII 1 Mari *Q*, *alii* 2 *post v.* 3 C^A 5 semel docta B^A 7 sanguis] anguis C^A

dominamque sancti virginem deam templi,
et quem sororis hospitem vides castae
Martem mearum principem Kalendarum,
et delicatae laureum nemus Florae,
in quod Priapo persequente confugit.
Hoc omne agelli mite parvuli numen
seu tu cruore sive ture placabis:
'Vbicumque vester Martialis est,' dices,
'hac ecce mecum dextera litat vobis
apsens sacerdos; vos putate praesentem
et date duobus quidquid alter optabit.'

XCIII

Si prior Euganeas, Clemens, Helicaonis oras
pictaque pampineis videris arva iugis,
perfer Atestinae nondum vulgata Sabinae
carmina, purpurea sed modo culta toga.
Vt rosa delectat metitur quae pollice primo,
sic nova nec mento sordida charta iuvat.

XCIV

Non mea Massylus servat pomaria serpens,
regius Alcinoi nec mihi servit ager,
sed Nomentana securus germinat hortus
arbore, nec furem plumbea mala timent.
Haec igitur media quae sunt modo nata Subura
mittimus autumni cerea poma mei.

12 quo B^A persequentem C^A (-te *V*) 13 mitte C^A (*pro* mite) 16 hac *Ital.*: haec (hec) *codd., fort. recte* 17 potate C^{A*} (*i. e.* putate) 18 optarit (obtarit *L*, optauerit *F*) *vel* optabit (*Pf*, -uit *Q*) B^A: optabit C^A

XCIII 4 culta (*cum var. lect.* suta) toga C^A *ut vid.* (succ- *EAF*, c-su *XV*^{1}, suta CV^2 *etc.*) (*pro* culta ?): *om.* B^A 5 mettius C^A (ti *pro* it, s *pro* r) XCIV 1 mica C^A (*pro* mca ? c *pro* e) 3 isterminat C^A

XCVI

Saepe loquar nimium gentes quod, Avite, remotas
miraris, Latia factus in urbe senex,
auriferumque Tagum sitiam patriumque Salonem
et repetam saturae sordida rura casae.
Illa placet tellus in qua res parva beatum
me facit et tenues luxuriantur opes :
pascitur hic, ibi pascit ager ; tepet igne maligno
hic focus, ingenti lumine lucet ibi ;
hic pretiosa fames conturbatorque macellus,
mensa ibi divitiis ruris operta sui ;
quattuor hic aestate togae pluresve teruntur,
autumnis ibi me quattuor una tegit.
I, cole nunc reges, quidquid non praestat amicus
cum praestare tibi possit, Avite, locus.

XCVII

Dum levis arsura struitur Libitina papyro,
dum murram et casias flebilis uxor emit,
iam scrobe, iam lecto, iam pollinctore parato,
heredem scripsit me Numa : convaluit.

XCIX

Si Romana forent haec Socratis ora, fuissent
Iulius in Saturis qualia Rufus habet.

C

Quid, stulte, nostris versibus tuos misces ?
cum litigante quid tibi, miser, libro ?
quid congregare cum leonibus volpes

XCVI 4 et re tam B^A 7 cibi C^A 9 macellus B^A : macelli C^A 14 posset C^A amice B^A (*cf. v. 13*)
XCVII *hab. T* 1 arsuro A^A 2 casias A^A : casias (*f*, cassias *L*) *vel* casiam (*PQ*) B^A : casiam C^A fleuilis *ut vid.* C^A (*ita E*, fleilis *A*, fletibus *X*) 3 pollinctore A^A : collectore B^A (*pro* pol-) : pollectore C^A
XCIX 1 foret C^A fuisse B^A (-ent *Q*) : fuisset C^A 2 satyris *PQ* C *vv.* 3-6 *hab. T* 2 litigantem C^A

aquilisque similes facere noctuas quaeris?
habeas licebit alterum pedem Ladae,
inepte, frustra crure ligneo curres.

CI

Elysio redeat si forte remissus ab agro
ille suo felix Caesare Gabba vetus,
qui Capitolinum pariter Gabbamque iocantes
audierit dicet: 'Rustice Gabba, tace.'

CIII

Municipes, Augusta mihi quos Bilbilis acri
monte creat, rapidis quem Salo cingit aquis,
ecquid laeta iuvat vestri vos gloria vatis?
nam decus et nomen famaque vestra sumus,
nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo
meque velit dici non minus illa suum.
Quattuor accessit tricesima messibus aestas,
ut sine me Cereri rustica liba datis,
moenia dum colimus dominae pulcherrima Romae:
mutavere meas Itala regna comas.
Excipitis placida reducem si mente, venimus;
aspera si geritis corda, redire licet.

CIV

I nostro comes, i, libelle, Flavo
longum per mare, sed faventis undae,
et cursu facili tuisque ventis

e

C 4 aliquis quie C^A *ut vid.* (*pro* qui) 5 licet *T* pede (*LF*) *vel* pedem B^A: pedes C^A laedae (le-) B^A (*cum X*) 6 frustrae C^A *ut vid.* l. curres B^A: *om.* A^A (*propter homoeotel.*): l. curris C^A
CI *hab. T* 1 Elysios credat C^A 2 uotas *T* 3 quo C^A uocantes C^A
CIII 1 angusta B^A Bilbilis] bilbilitanos C^A (*cf. lemm.* AD MVNICIPES BILBILITANOS) acri *Ital.*: agri *codd.* 2 sola C^A 7 mestibus C^A 8 cereris C^A (*seq.* r) 9 roma (*EA*) *vel* romae C^A
CIV 1 libelle (*EA*) *vel* i libelle C^A

Hispanae pete Tarraconis arces :
illinc te rota tollet et citatus
altam Bilbilin et tuum Salonem
quinto forsitan essedo videbis.
Quid mandem tibi quaeris? Vt sodales
paucos, sed veteres et ante brumas
triginta mihi quattuorque visos
ipsa protinus a via salutes
et nostrum admoneas subinde Flavum
iucundos mihi nec laboriosos
secessus pretio paret salubri,
qui pigrum faciant tuum parentem.
Haec sunt. Iam tumidus vocat magister
castigatque moras, et aura portum
laxavit melior : vale, libelle :
navem, scis puto, non moratur unus.

CIV 4 petet *corr.* pete B^A *ut vid.* (*seq.* t) 6 tuam salonam B^A 8 quaeriscit s. C^A (ci *pro* u) 9 sed *Ital.* : et *codd.* brumam C^A 15 faciunt C^A 16 tumidus B^A : timidos C^A 19 non B^A : nec C^A

M. VAL. MARTIALIS

EPIGRAMMATON

LIBER XI

I

Qvo tu, quo, liber otiose, tendis
cultus Sidone non cotidiana?
numquid Parthenium videre? Certe:
vadas et redeas inevolutus:
libros non legit ille sed libellos;
nec Musis vacat, aut suis vacaret.
Ecquid te satis aestimas beatum,
contingunt tibi si manus minores?
vicini pete porticum Quirini:
turbam non habet otiosiorem
Pompeius vel Agenoris puella,
vel primae dominus levis carinae.
sunt illic duo tresve qui revolvant
nostrarum tineas ineptiarum,
sed cum sponsio fabulaeque lassae
de Scorpo fuerint et Incitato.

II

Triste supercilium durique severa Catonis
frons et aratoris filia Fabricii
et personati fastus et regula morum
quidquid et in tenebris non sumus, ite foras.

I 2 sindone B^A: sidone C^A 4 ineuouolutus C^A 8 contiguunt C^A si *om.* C^A 9 uicinum B^A: uicini C^A
II 2 Fabricia *Wagner, Gilbert*

clamant ecce mei 'Io Saturnalia' versus :
et licet et sub te praeside, Nerva, libet.
Lectores tetrici salebrosum ediscite Santram :
nil mihi vobiscum est : iste liber meus est.

III

Non urbana mea tantum Pimpleïde gaudent
otia nec vacuis auribus ista damus,
sed meus in Geticis ad Martia signa pruinis
a rigido teritur centurione liber,
dicitur et nostros cantare Britannia versus.
Quid prodest? nescit sacculus ista meus.
At quam victuras poteramus pangere chartas
quantaque Pieria proelia flare tuba,
cum pia reddiderint Augustum numina terris,
et Maecenatem si tibi, Roma, darent!

IV

Sacra laresque Phrygum, quos Troiae maluit heres
quam rapere arsuras Laomedontis opes,
scriptus et aeterno nunc primum Iuppiter auro
et soror et summi filia tota patris,
et qui purpureis iam tertia nomina fastis,
Iane, refers Nervae ; vos precor ore pio :
hunc omnes servate ducem, servate senatum ;
moribus hic vivat principis, ille suis.

V

Tanta tibi est recti reverentia, Caesar, et aequi
quanta Numae fuerat : sed Numa pauper erat.

II 5 metio C^A (T *pro* I) 6 libet ... licet *Ital.* 7–8 *nov. epigr.* B^A 7 tetricu (-cii) C^A edicite santrum B^A III 1 pieride B^A : pipeide C^A : *corr. Ital.* 3 genicis C^A 6 iste LQ 7 tangere C^A 8 quamtaque C^A 10 darent *Heinsius* : daret *codd.* IV 1 troia C^A 2 laumedontis C^A 3 et] es B^A 4 nota B^A 6 refers (*V ex corr. X*) *vel* referas (*EA*) C^A pia C^A *ut vid.* (pica *EA*) V 1 est tibi (*EA*) *vel* tibi est (*X*) C^A

ardua res haec est, opibus non tradere mores
et, cum tot Croesos viceris, esse Numam.
Si redeant veteres, ingentia nomina, patres,
Elysium liceat si vacuare nemus:
te colet invictus pro libertate Camillus,
aurum Fabricius te tribuente volet;
te duce gaudebit Brutus, tibi Sulla cruentus
imperium tradet, cum positurus erit;
et te privato cum Caesare Magnus amabit,
donabit totas et tibi Crassus opes.
ipse quoque infernis revocatus Ditis ab umbris
si Cato reddatur, Caesarianus erit.

VI

Vnctis falciferi senis diebus,
regnator quibus inperat fritillus,
versu ludere non laborioso
permittis, puto, pilleata Roma.
Risisti; licet ergo, non vetamur.
Pallentes procul hinc abite curae;
quidquid venerit obvium loquamur
morosa sine cogitatione.
Misce dimidios, puer, trientes,
quales Pythagoras dabat Neroni,
misce, Dindyme, sed frequentiores:
possum nil ego sobrius; bibenti
succurrent mihi quindecim poetae.
Da nunc basia, sed Catulliana:
quae si tot fuerint quot ille dixit,
donabo tibi Passerem Catulli.

V 4 croceos (*EA*) *vel* creceos (*X*) C^A 7 te colet] tholet C^A *ut vid.* (tholet *EA*, tollet *V*, te uolet *X*) (H *pro* EC) 9 sylla *codd.*

VI 5 non B^A : nec C^A 16 *vel* passerem

IX

Clarus fronde Iovis, Romani fama cothurni,
spirat Apellea redditus arte Memor.

X

Contulit ad saturas ingentia pectora Turnus.
Cur non ad Memoris carmina? Frater erat.

XI

Tolle, puer, calices tepidique toreumata Nili
et mihi secura pocula trade manu
trita patrum labris et tonso pura ministro;
anticus mensis restituatur honor.
Te potare decet gemma qui Mentora frangis
in scaphium moechae, Sardanapalle, tuae.

XII

Ius tibi natorum vel septem, Zoile, detur,
dum matrem nemo det tibi, nemo patrem.

XIII

Quisquis Flaminiam teris, viator,
noli nobile praeterire marmor.
Vrbis deliciae salesque Nili,
ars et gratia, lusus et voluptas,
Romani decus et dolor theatri
atque omnes Veneres Cupidinesque
hoc sunt condita, quo Paris, sepulchro.

XIV

Heredes, nolite brevem sepelire colonum:
nam terra est illi quantulacumque gravis.

IX *cum* VIII *confl.* C^A
X 2 Cui C^A eat C^A
XI *cum* X *confl.* C^A 3 tonsor B^A 4 restituitur C^A (*pro* -etur?) 5 portare B^A
XII 2 nemo det nemo tibi p. C^A *ut vid.*

XVII

Non omnis nostri nocturna est pagina libri:
invenies et quod mane, Sabine, legas.

XVIII

Donasti, Lupe, rus sub urbe nobis;
sed rus est mihi maius in fenestra.
rus hoc dicere, rus potes vocare?
in quo ruta facit nemus Dianae,
argutae tegit ala quod cicadae,
quod formica die comedit uno,
clusae cui folium rosae corona est;
in quo non magis invenitur herba
quam Cosmi folium piperve crudum;
in quo nec cucumis iacere rectus
nec serpens habitare tota possit.
urucam male pascit hortus unam,
consumpto moritur culix salicto,
et talpa est mihi fossor atque arator.
non boletus hiare, non mariscae
ridere aut violae patere possunt.
finis mus populatur et colono
tamquam sus Calydonius timetur,
et sublata volantis ungue Prognes
in nido seges est hirundinino;
et cum stet sine falce mentulaque,
non est dimidio locus Priapo.
vix implet cocleam peracta messis,
et mustum nuce condimus picata.
Errasti, Lupe, littera sed una:

XVII *hab. T. Cum* XVI *confl.* B^A
XVIII *vv.* 1–18, 21–27 *hab. T* 2 magis *T* 4 rupta B^A 9 quas *T* costi C^A 10 nec *om.* C^A *ut vid.* 12 urucam $A^A C^A$: erucam B^A 19 ungues B^A 23 parata B^A (par *pro* per)

nam quo tempore praedium dedisti,
mallem tu mihi prandium dedisses.

XXIV

Dum te prosequor et domum reduco,
aurem dum tibi praesto garrienti,
et quidquid loqueris facisque laudo,
quot versus poterant, Labulle, nasci!
hoc damnum tibi non videtur esse,
si quod Roma legit, requirit hospes,
non deridet eques, tenet senator,
laudat causidicus, poeta carpit,
propter te perit—hoc, Labulle, verum est—?
hoc quisquam ferat? ut tibi tuorum
sit maior numerus togatulorum,
librorum mihi sit minor meorum?
Triginta prope iam diebus una est
nobis pagina vix peracta. Sic fit
cum cenare domi poeta non vult.

XXXI

Atreus Caecilius cucurbitarum
sic illas quasi filios Thyestae
in partes lacerat secatque mille.
gustu protinus has edes in ipso,
has prima feret alterave cena,
has cena tibi tertia reponet,
hinc seras epidipnidas parabit.
hinc pistor fatuas facit placentas,
hinc et multiplices struit tabellas

XXIV 3 et *om.* B^A 4, 9 fabulle B^A : labulle C^A 14 fit B^A : est (*pro* sit ; s *pro* f?) C^A 15 poeta non vult *Gruterus* : non vult p. *codd.* : neuult p. (?) *Schneidewin*

XXXI 5 alteraque *L ante corr.* 7 epidipniclas C^A (cl *pro* d) parauit C^A (*i. e.* -bit) 8 placidas facit pl. B^A : facit fatuas pl. C^A : *corr. Ital.*

et notas caryotidas theatris.
hinc exit varium coco minutal,
ut lentem positam fabamque credas;
boletos imitatur et botellos,
et caudam cybii brevesque maenas.
hinc cellarius experitur artes,
ut condat vario vafer sapore
in rutae folium Capelliana.
sic inplet gabatas paropsidesque,
et leves scutulas cavasque lances.
Hoc lautum vocat, hoc putat venustum,
unum ponere ferculis tot assem.

XXXII

Nec toga nec focus est nec tritus cimice lectus
nec tibi de bibula sarta palude teges,
nec puer aut senior, nulla est ancilla nec infans,
nec sera nec clavis nec canis atque calix.
tu tamen adfectas, Nestor, dici atque videri
pauper et in populo quaeris habere locum.
mentiris vanoque tibi blandiris honore.
Non est paupertas, Nestor, habere nihil.

XXXIII

Saepius ad palmam prasinus post fata Neronis
pervenit et victor praemia plura refert.
i nunc, livor edax, dic te cessisse Neroni:
vicit nimirum non Nero, sed prasinus.

XXXIV

Aedes emit Aper sed quas nec noctua vellet
esse suas; adeo nigra vetusque casa est.

14 cybili C^A
XXXII *hab.* T 1 *om.* B^A *propter homoeoarch.* nec) cimile C^A 2 tegas T 5 noster T XXXIV *hab.* T 1 Sedes T (*pro* (A)edes?) 2 ideo T

vicinos illi nitidus Maro possidet hortos.
Cenabit belle, non habitabit Aper.

XXXV

Ignotos mihi cum voces trecentos,
quare non veniam vocatus ad te
miraris quererisque litigasque.
Solus ceno, Fabulle, non libenter.

XXXVI

Gaius hanc lucem gemma mihi Iulius alba
signat, io, votis redditus ecce meis:
desperasse iuvat veluti iam rupta sororum
fila; minus gaudent qui timuere nihil.
Hypne, quid expectas, piger? inmortale Falernum
funde, senem poscunt talia vota cadum:
quincunces et sex cyathos besemque bibamus,
Gaivs ut fiat Ivlivs et Procvlvs.

XXXVII

Zoile, quid tota gemmam praecingere libra
te iuvat et miserum perdere sardonycha?
anulus iste tuis fuerat modo cruribus aptus:
non eadem digitis pondera conveniunt.

XXXVIII

Mulio viginti venît modo milibus, Aule.
miraris pretium tam grave? surdus erat.

XXXIV 3 illic T (*et fort.* A^A): illi $B^A C^A$ nitidos T (*et fort.* A^A) B^A: nitidus C^A 4 Caenauit T (*i. e.* -bit) habitauit T (*i. e.* -bit)
XXXV 2 a te *Ital.*
XXXVI 5 falerno C^A 7 quicunces C^A bessemque C^A
XXXVII *hab.* T; *vv.* 3-4 *hab.* R 1 totam B^A gemma T libram C^A 2 sardonicam (-ich-, -yc-) TC^A 3 tuis (R) *vel* tuus (T) A^A: tuis *ex* tuus *ut vid.* B^A (*ita* L, tuus P, tuis Qf): tuis C^A
XXXVIII 1 aucte C^A (*non* X), *sed in lemm.* AD AVLVM

XXXIX

Cunarum fueras motor, Charideme, mearum
et pueri custos adsiduusque comes.
iam mihi nigrescunt tonsa sudaria barba
et queritur labris puncta puella meis;
sed tibi non crevi: te noster vilicus horret,
te dispensator, te domus ipsa pavet.
ludere nec nobis nec tu permittis amare;
nil mihi vis et vis cuncta licere tibi.
corripis, observas, quereris, suspiria ducis,
et vix a ferulis temperat ira tua.
si Tyrios sumpsi cultus unxive capillos,
exclamas 'Numquam fecerat ista pater';
et numeras nostros adstricta fronte trientes,
tamquam de cella sit cadus ille tua.
Desine; non possum libertum ferre Catonem.
esse virum iam me dicet amica tibi.

XLI

Indulget pecori nimium dum pastor Amyntas
et gaudet fama luxuriaque gregis,
cedentes oneri ramos silvamque fluentem
vicit, concussas ipse secutus opes.
triste nemus dirae vetuit superesse rapinae
damnavitque rogis noxia ligna pater.
Pingues, Lygde, sues habeat vicinus Iollas:
te satis est nobis adnumerare pecus.

XLII

Vivida cum poscas epigrammata, mortua ponis
lemmata. Qui fieri, Caeciliane, potest?

XXXIX *hab.* T 2 adsiduisque T 4 iuncta A^A: puncta B^AC^A puellis (-āeis ?) C^A *ut vid.* (puella tuis X, puella suis V) 5 crevit A^AB^A: crevi C^A 6 ipse T 9 queris T 10 temperat ira sua A^A (tua *Beverland*): abstinet ira manum B^AC^A 13 triantis T XLI 5 ruinae *Rooy* XLII *hab.* T 2 quid A^AC^A: qui B^A fleri C^A

mella iubes Hyblaea tibi vel Hymettia nasci,
et thyma Cecropiae Corsica ponis api!

XLIV

Orbus es et locuples et Bruto consule natus:
esse tibi veras credis amicitias?
sunt verae, sed quas iuvenis, quas pauper habebas.
qui novus est, mortem diligit ille tuam.

XLVIII

Silius haec magni celebrat monimenta Maronis,
iugera facundi qui Ciceronis habet.
heredem dominumque sui tumulive larisve
non alium mallet nec Maro nec Cicero.

XLIX (L)

Nulla est hora tibi qua non me, Phylli, furentem
despolies: tanta calliditate rapis.
nunc plorat speculo fallax ancilla relicto,
gemma vel a digito vel cadit aure lapis;
nunc furtiva lucri fieri bombycina possunt,
profertur Cosmi nunc mihi siccus onyx;
amphora nunc petitur nigri cariosa Falerni,
expiet ut somnos garrula saga tuos;
nunc ut emam grandemve lupum mullumve bilibrem,
indixit cenam dives amica tibi.
Sit pudor et tandem veri respectus et aequi:
nil tibi, Phylli, nego; nil mihi, Phylli, nega.

L (XLIX)

Iam prope desertos cineres et sancta Maronis
nomina qui coleret pauper et unus erat.

XLII 4 et] ea *T*
XLVIII 3 tumulique larisue C^A 2 dispolias A^A : despolies $B^A C^A$ B^A (*pro* edixit?) : indixit C^A
XLIV *hab. T* 3 uerae] iure *T*
XLIX *vv.* 1–6, 11–12 *hab. T* 8 somno B^A 10 et dixit 12 Phylli *alt.*] phylle C^A (*et in lemm.* AD PYLLVM)
L *om.* B^A (*Idem lemma atque* XLVIII *habuisse videtur*) : *post* XLVIII *Ital., fort. recte*

Silius †optatae† succurrere censuit umbrae,
Silius et vatem, non minor ipse, colit.

LII

Cenabis belle, Iuli Cerialis, apud me;
conditio est melior si tibi nulla, veni.
octavam poteris servare; lavabimur una:
scis quam sint Stephani balnea iuncta mihi.
prima tibi dabitur ventri lactuca movendo
utilis, et porris fila resecta suis,
mox vetus et tenui maior cordyla lacerto,
sed quam cum rutae frondibus ova tegant;
altera non derunt tenui versata favilla,
et Velabrensi massa coacta foco,
et quae Picenum senserunt frigus olivae.
haec satis in gustu. Cetera nosse cupis?
mentiar, ut venias: pisces, conchylia, sumen,
et chortis saturas atque paludis aves,
quae nec Stella solet rara nisi ponere cena.
Plus ego polliceor: nil recitabo tibi,
ipse tuos nobis relegas licet usque Gigantas
Rura vel aeterno proxima Vergilio.

LIII

Claudia caeruleis cum sit Rufina Britannis
edita, quam Latiae pectora gentis habet!
quale decus formae! Romanam credere matres
Italides possunt, Atthides esse suam.

L 3 *fort.* illius orbatae *Ribbeck* (*Proll. ad Verg. p.* 123) : en tantae *vel* o tantae *Gilbert* : *fort.* optato (*adverb.*) *vel* o pietas censuit umbrae *Heinsius* : cenis ut cliabrae (diabrae) *cod.* 4 filius ut *Ribbeck* fatum *Young* (*Class. Rev.* VI, 307) non minus i. tulit *cod.* : *corr. Heinsius* LII 6 resecta] secata *L ante corr.* 10 uela brendisi massica cocta C^A 13 coloephia B^A : conchylia (-chi-r(equire)) C^A 18 rara B^A (a *pro* u) aecerno *ut vid.* C^A (arecerno *EXA*, acerno *V*) LIII 2 cur . . . gentis B^A : quam . . . plebis C^A 3 matres B^A : matrem C^A

Di bene quod sancto peperit fecunda marito,
quod sperat generos quodque puella nurus.
Sic placeat superis ut coniuge gaudeat uno
et semper natis gaudeat illa tribus.

LIV

Vnguenta et casias et olentem funera murram
turaque de medio semicremata rogo
et quae de Stygio rapuisti cinnama lecto,
inprobe, de turpi, Zoile, redde sinu.
A pedibus didicere manus peccare protervae.
non miror furem, qui fugitivus eras.

LV

Hortatur fieri quod te Lupus, Vrbice, patrem,
ne credas; nihil est quod minus ille velit.
ars est captandi quod nolis velle videri;
ne facias optat quod rogat ut facias.
dicat praegnantem tua se Cosconia tantum:
pallidior fiet iam pariente Lupus.
At tu consilio videaris ut usus amici,
sic morere ut factum te putet esse patrem.

LVI

Quod nimium mortem, Chaeremon Stoice, laudas,
vis animum mirer suspiciamque tuum?
hanc tibi virtutem fracta facit urceus ansa,
et tristis nullo qui tepet igne focus,

LIII 7 si B^A: sic C^A LIV *hab.* (*post* LV) *T* 4 de turpi] detur C^A 5 proteruam B^A 6 eras A^AB^A: erat C^A LV *hab. T* 1 H. tibi f. *T* quod te] quo die C^A (quotidie *A*, cotidie *V*) 3 nobis C^A 4 nec faciat *T* 6 pariete C^A LVI *vv.* 1–10. 13–16 *hab. T* 1 mortem . . . laudas A^AB^A: laudas . . . mortem C^A dieremon *T* stoi C^A (*non X*) 2 miser B^A (s *pro* r)

et teges et cimex et nudi sponda grabati,
  et brevis atque eadem nocte dieque toga.
O quam magnus homo es qui faece rubentis aceti
  et stipula et nigro pane carere potes!
Leuconicis agedum tumeat tibi culcita lanis
  constringatque tuos purpura pexa toros:
o quam tu cupies ter vivere Nestoris annos
  et nihil ex ulla perderè luce voles!
Rebus in angustis facile est contemnere vitam:
  fortiter ille facit qui miser esse potest.

LVII

Miraris docto quod carmina mitto Severo,
  ad cenam cum te, docte Severe, vocem?
Iuppiter ambrosia satur est et nectare vivit;
  nos tamen exta Iovi cruda merumque damus.
omnia cum tibi sint dono concessa deorum,
  si quod habes non vis, ergo quid accipies?

LIX

Senos Charinus omnibus digitis gerit
  nec nocte ponit anulos
nec cum lavatur. Causa quae sit quaeritis?
  Dactyliothecam non habet.

LXIV

Nescio tam multis quid scribas, Fauste, puellis:
  hoc scio, quod scribit nulla puella tibi.

7 qui] que *T* r. acer C^A
LVII 1 seuero B^A: severe C^A 3 ambrosias C^A uiuet C^A
4 cruda] cura C^A (*corr.* tura *EB*)
LXIV *hab.* *T* 1 cum A^A (*pro* cur?) : quid B^AC^A

LXV

Sescenti cenant a te, Iustine, vocati
lucis ad officium quae tibi prima fuit.
inter quos, memini, non ultimus esse solebam;
nec locus hic nobis invidiosus erat.
postera sed festae reddis sollemnia mensae:
sescentis hodie, cras mihi natus eris.

LXVII

Nil mihi das vivus; dicis post fata daturum.
Si non es stultus, scis, Maro, quid cupiam.

LXVIII

Parva rogas magnos; sed non dant haec quoque magni.
Vt pudeat levius te, Matho, magna roga.

LXIX

Amphitheatrales inter nutrita magistros
venatrix, silvis aspera, blanda domi,
Lydia dicebar, domino fidissima Dextro,
qui non Erigones mallet habere canem,
nec qui Dictaea Cephalum de gente secutus
luciferae pariter venit ad astra deae.
Non me longa dies nec inutilis abstulit aetas,
qualia Dulichio fata fuere cani:
fulmineo spumantis apri sum dente perempta,
quantus erat, Calydon, aut, Erymanthe, tuus.
nec queror infernas quamvis cito rapta sub umbras.
non potui fato nobiliore mori.

LXV *hab.* T 1 ad te A^A : a te B^AC^A 4 hinc T (*et fort.* A^A) : hic B^AC^A 5 reddis] sed his T mensae A^AB^A : cenae (cae-) C^A
LXVII *hab.* T 2 mare C^A (*sed in lemm.* AD MARONEM)
LXVIII *hab.* T 2 leuis T
LXIX *vv.* 1–4, 7–12 *hab.* T 4 canem A^AC^A : canes B^A dictama C^A 11 umbras A^AB^A : undas C^A

LXXVI

Solvere, Paete, decem tibi me sestertia cogis,
perdiderit quoniam Bucco ducenta tibi.
ne noceant, oro, mihi non mea crimina: tu qui
bis centena potes perdere, perde decem.

LXXIX

Ad primum decuma lapidem quod venimus hora,
arguimur lentae crimine pigritiae.
non est ista quidem, non est mea, sed tua culpa est
misisti mulas qui mihi, Paete, tuas.

LXXX

Litus beatae Veneris aureum Baias,
Baias superbae blanda dona Naturae,
ut mille laudem, Flacce, versibus Baias,
laudabo digne non satis tamen Baias.
Sed Martialem malo, Flacce, quam Baias.
optare utrumque pariter inprobi votum est.
quod si deorum munere hoc tibi detur,
quid gaudiorum est Martialis et Baiae!

LXXXII

A Sinuessanis conviva Philostratus undis
conductum repetens nocte iubente larem
paene imitatus obît saevis Elpenora fatis,
praeceps per longos dum ruit usque gradus.
Non esset, Nymphae, tam magna pericula passus
si potius vestras ille bibisset aquas.

LXXVI *hab.* *T* 1 pede *T* 3 crimi *T*: carmina B^A 4 pede *T*
LXXIX 3 est (*Pf*) *vel om.* (*LQ*) B^A uiae B^A (*pro* quidem?): quidem C^A culpa, *om.* est, *Q* LXXX 1 Letus C^A 2 datur (-rae) B^A 3 uers. flacce C^A 4 tamen satis B^A: satis tamen C^A 5 mallo C^A 6 obtare *L* (*et fort.* B^A) inprobum B^A: inprobi C^A LXXXII 3 *vel* obit

LXXXIII

Nemo habitat gratis nisi dives et orbus apud te.
nemo domum pluris, Sosibiane, locat.

LXXXIV

Qui nondum Stygias descendere quaerit ad umbras
tonsorem fugiat, si sapit, Antiochum.
alba minus saevis lacerantur bracchia cultris,
cum furit ad Phrygios enthea turba modos;
mitior inplicitas Alcon secat enterocelas
fractaque fabrili dedolat ossa manu.
tondeat hic inopes Cynicos et Stoica menta
collaque pulverea nudet equina iuba.
hic miserum Scythica sub rupe Promethea radat,
carnificem duro pectore poscet avem;
ad matrem fugiet Pentheus, ad Maenadas Orpheus,
Antiochi tantum barbara tela sonent.
Haec quaecumque meo numeratis stigmata mento,
in vetuli pyctae qualia fronte sedent,
non iracundis fecit gravis unguibus uxor:
Antiochi ferrum est et scelerata manus.
Vnus de cunctis animalibus hircus habet cor:
barbatus vivit ne ferat Antiochum.

LXXXVI

Leniat ut fauces medicus, quas aspera vexat
adsidue tussis, Parthenopaee, tibi,
mella dari nucleosque iubet dulcesque placentas
et quidquid pueros non sinit esse truces.

LXXXIII *hab. T* LXXXIV *hab. T. Post* LXXVIII *in* B^A
1 umbras $A^A N$ (*cum Q*) : undas $B^A C^A$ 2 fugiat $A^A B^A$: fugiet C^A (-at *A*) 3 alba $A^A B^A$: orba C^A 4 furit A^A (fuerit *T*), *ex* fugit B^A : fugit C^A frigiose *T* 5 mitius $A^A N$: mitior $B^A C^A$ 6 delolat C^A 8 iuua A^A (iuuat *T*) B^A 9 stycha (sti-) (*EA*) *vel* scythica C^A 10 duro A^A : nudo $B^A C^A$ pascat (*pro* poscat) A^A : poscet $B^A C^A$ 11 meanada C^A 13 numerati C^A (*seq.* s) 14 uituli picta *T* 16 et *om. T* 17 habet cor] habetur B^A
LXXXVI *hab. T. Post* LXXX *in* B^A 3 iubes *T* 4 sinis C^A

at tu non cessas totis tussire diebus.
Non est haec tussis, Parthenopaee, gula est.

LXXXIX

Intactas quare mittis mihi, Polla, coronas?
a te vexatas malo tenere rosas.

XCI

Aeolidos Canace iacet hoc tumulata sepulchro,
ultima cui parvae septima venit hiems.
ah scelus, ah facinus! properas qui flere, viator,
non licet hic vitae de brevitate queri:
tristius est leto leti genus: horrida vultus
apstulit et tenero sedit in ore lues,
ipsaque crudeles ederunt oscula morbi
nec data sunt nigris tota labella rogis.
Si tam praecipiti fuerant ventura volatu,
debuerant alia fata venire via.
sed mors vocis iter properavit cludere blandae,
ne posset duras flectere lingua deas.

XCII

Mentitur qui te vitiosum, Zoile, dicit.
non vitiosus homo es, Zoile, sed vitium.

XCIII

Pierios vatis Theodori flamma penates
abstulit. Hoc Musis et tibi, Phoebe, placet?
O scelus, o magnum facinus crimenque deorum,
non arsit pariter quod domus et dominus!

LXXXVI 6 haec (hec) $A^A B^A$: hoc C^A LXXXIX 1 quere (quaere) C^A mihi mittis Q (*cf.* F) 2 uexatas a te B^A: a te uexatas C^A mallo C^A XCI 1 Aeolidos] Aeolis heu N canache *codd.* 2 ultimas (EA) *vel* ultima C^A 3 ah *bis om.* B^A quid B^A: qui C^A (quia E) 6 aptilit C^A teneros C^A (*seq.* s) 10 facta C^A XCIII *hab. TR*

XCVI

Marcia, non Rhenus, salit hic, Germane: quid opstas
et puerum prohibes divitis imbre lacus?
barbare, non debet, summoto cive, ministro
captivam victrix unda levare sitim.

XCVIII

Effugere non est, Flacce, basiatores.
instant, morantur, persecuntur, occurrunt
et hinc et illinc, usquequaque, quacumque.
non ulcus acre pusulaeve lucentes,
nec triste mentum sordidique lichenes,
nec labra pingui delibuta cerato,
nec congelati gutta proderit nasi.
et aestuantem basiant et algentem,
et nuptiale basium reservantem.
non te cucullis adseret caput tectum,
lectica nec te tuta pelle veloque,
nec vindicabit sella saepius clusa:
rimas per omnis basiator intrabit.
non consulatus ipse, non tribunatus
senive fasces nec superba clamosi
lictoris abiget virga basiatorem:
sedeas in alto tu licet tribunali
et e curuli iura gentibus reddas,
ascendet illa basiator atque illa.
febricitantem basiabit et flentem,
dabit oscitanti basium natantique.
Effugere non est, Flacce, basiatores.

XCVI *om.* C^A (*cum* Q) 1 non Rhenus] inrenum L (*vix* B^A) (*cf. lemm.* DE MARTIA CAPTIVA MERSA IN RENVM) obstas *cod.* 3 ministri *Gronovius* XCVIII 1 flacce B^A: basse C^A (*sed in lemm.* AD FLACCVM) 4 nol (EA) *vel* non C^A pusisulaeue (EA) *vel* pustulaeue (X)C^A 5 sordidaeque L 6 dilibus acerato C^A 10 asserit B^A: adseret C^A 11 te *om.* C^A 12 uindicauit *codd.* (*pro* -bit) 18 et te B^A *ut vid.* (et te P, et de Qf; *versum om.* L) 19 *om.* B^A

CI

Thaida tam tenuem potuisti, Flacce, videre?
tu, puto, quod non est, Flacce, videre potes.

CII

Non est mentitus qui te mihi dixit habere
formonsam carnem, Lydia, non faciem.
est ita, si taceas et si tam muta recumbas
quam silet in cera vultus et in tabula.
sed quotiens loqueris, carnem quoque, Lydia, perdis
et sua plus nulli quam tibi lingua nocet.
Audiat aedilis ne te videatque caveto:
portentum est, quotiens coepit imago loqui.

CV

Mittebas libram, quadrantem, Garrice, mittis.
saltem semissem, Garrice, solve mihi.

CVI

Vibi Maxime, si vacas havere,
hoc tantum lege: namque et occupatus
et non es nimium laboriosus.
Transis hos quoque quattuor? sapisti.

CVII

Explicitum nobis usque ad sua cornua librum
et quasi perlectum, Septiciane, refers.
omnia legisti. Credo, scio, gaudeo, verum est.
perlegi libros sic ego quinque tuos.

CII *hab.* *T* 6 et si (*pro* sibi?) plus nulla *T*
CV *hab.* *T* 1, 2 carice A^A (*sed in lemm.* AD GARRICVM) B^A CVI 1 Vbi C^A habuere B^A (*pro* habere, *i. e.* hab- *corr.* hav-): habere C^A 2 hoc] H *ut vid.* B^A (*ita* L: Non Q: Hoc *Pf*) 4 hoc C^A sapisti] si sapis B^A (*pro* sapissi?)
CVII 2 perlectum B^A: perfectum C^A
CVII 4 Quinte *Heinsius*

CVIII

Quamvis tam longo possis satur esse libello,
lector, adhuc a me disticha pauca petis.
sed Lupus usuram puerique diaria poscunt.
Lector, solve. Taces dissimulasque? Vale.

CVIII 4 salue B^A

M. VAL. MARTIALIS

EPIGRAMMATON

LIBER XII

Valerivs Martialis Prisco svo Salvtem.

Scio me patrocinium debere contumacissimae trienni desidiae; quo absolvenda non esset inter illas quoque urbicas occupationes, quibus facilius consequimur ut molesti potius quam ut officiosi esse videamur; nedum in hac provinciali solitudine, ubi nisi etiam intemperanter studemus, et sine solacio et sine excusatione secessimus. Accipe ergo rationem. In qua hoc maximum et primum est, quod civitatis aures quibus adsueveram quaero, et videor mihi in alieno foro litigare; si quid est enim quod in libellis meis placeat, dictavit auditor: illam iudiciorum subtilitatem, illud materiarum ingenium, bibliothecas, theatra, convictus, in quibus studere se voluptates non sentiunt, ad summam omnium illa quae delicati reliquimus desideramus quasi destituti. Accedit his municipalium robigo dentium et iudici loco livor, et unus aut alter mali, in pusillo loco multi; adversus quod difficile est habere cotidie bonum stomachum: ne mireris igitur abiecta ab indignante quae a gestiente fieri solebant. Ne quid tamen et advenienti

Epist. 2 quo C^A: *om.* B^A 4 ut B^A: *om.* C^A nedum] dum C^A 5 sollicitudine B^A 9 litigasse PQ 10 suptilitatem C^A 12 conuentus PQ in quibus] omnibus C^A voluptates *Ital.*: uoluptatibus B^A: uolun(m)tates C^A (*pro* volumptates) 13 delicati B^A: delicate C^A rel . . . dest. *om.* B^A (*propter homoeotel.* -ti) 15 iudicis B^A: iudicii C^A mali] alii B^A

tibi ab urbe et exigenti negarem—cui non refero gratiam, si tantum ea praesto quae possum—, inperavi mihi, quod indulgere consueram, et studui paucissimis diebus, ut familiarissimas mihi aures tuas exciperem adventoria sua. Tu velim ista, quae tantum apud te non periclitantur, diligenter aestimare et excutere non graveris; et, quod tibi difficillimum est, de nugis nostris iudices nitore seposito, ne Romam, si ita decreveris, non Hispaniensem librum mittamus, sed Hispanum.

I

Retia dum cessant latratoresque Molossi
et non invento silva quiescit apro,
otia, Prisce, brevi poteris donare libello.
hora nec aestiva est nec tibi tota perit.

II (III)

Ad populos mitti qui nuper ab urbe solebas,
ibis io Romam nunc peregrine liber
auriferi de gente Tagi tetricique Salonis,
dat patrios manes quae mihi terra potens.
non tamen hospes eris nec iam potes advena dici,
cuius habet fratres tot domus alta Remi.
iure tuo veneranda novi pete limina templi,
reddita Pierio sunt ubi templa choro.
vel si malueris, prima gradiere Subura;
atria sunt illic consulis alta mei:

19 non refero (*EA*) *vel* refero (*XV*) C^A 20 possum B^A : possim C^A imperabo C^A (*pro* -bi, *i. e.* -vi) 21 consueueram B^A 22 adventoria sua] aduentoriam C^A 23 t. non a. te non C^A 25 nidore B^A 26 decreuēr (*i. e.* decreveris) C^A (decreueris *X*, decreuer *EA*, decreuerer *F*, decreuero *BV*, decreuerunt *C*) librum B^A : *om.* C^A II *vv.* 17-18 *hab. T* 1 populos B^A : populum C^A mittit (*E ante corr. A*) *vel* mitti (*X*) C^A 2 io *om.* C^A 4 amnes quos *Housman* (*Class. Rev.* iii. 200) : armis quos *Gilbert* quae B^A : quod C^A tibi B^A : mihi C^A 8 ubi] tibi B^A templa] tecta *Heinsius* thoro C^A (t *pro* c) 10 illic B^A : illinc C^A (*cf. Gilbert in notis criticis*)

laurigeros habitat facundus Stella penatis,
clarus Iantheae Stella sititor aquae;
fons ibi Castalius vitreo torrente superbit,
unde novem dominas saepe bibisse ferunt:
ille dabit populo patribusque equitique legendum
nec nimium siccis perleget ipse genis.
Quid titulum poscis? versus duo tresve legantur,
clamabunt omnes te, liber, esse meum.

III (IV)

Quod Flacco Varioque fuit summoque Maroni
Maecenas, atavis regibus ortus eques,
gentibus et populis hoc te mihi, Prisce Terenti,
fama fuisse loquax chartaque dicet anus.
tu facis ingenium, tu, si quid posse videmur;
tu das ingenuae ius mihi pigritiae.

IV (V)

Longior undecimi nobis decimique libelli
artatus labor est et breve rasit opus.
plura legant vacui, quibus otia tuta dedisti:
haec lege tu, Caesar; forsan et illa leges.

V (II)

Quae modo litoreos ibatis carmina Pyrgos,
ite sacra—iam non pulverulenta—via.

VI

Contigit Ausoniae procerum mitissimus aulae
Nerva: licet toto nunc Helicone frui:

12 petitor B^A: sititor C^A 13 superbit B^A: superbis (-b̄?) *ut vid.* C^A (superbis *EAV*, superbus *X*) 14 uiuisse C^A (*i.e.* bib-) ferunt B^A: ferant C^A 16 ipse B^A: ista C^A 17 leguntur *T* 18 clamabant *T* III 4 dicit B^A (*pro* -et?): dicet C^A 5 uidentur C^A 6 mihi] minus C^A peritiae B^A
IV-V *cum* VI 1–6 *om.* C^A
V 1 pyrgas *cod.*: *corr. Ital.*
VI *cum* III *confl.* (*om. vv.* 1–6) C^A 2 tuto (?) *Friedländer*

recta Fides, hilaris Clementia, cauta Potestas
iam redeunt; longi terga dedere Metus.
hoc populi gentesque tuae, pia Roma, precantur:
dux tibi sit semper talis, et iste diu.
Macte animi, quem rarus habes, morumque tuorum,
quos Numa, quos hilaris possit habere Cato.
largiri, praestare, breves extendere census
et dare quae faciles vix tribuere dei,
nunc licet et fas est. Sed tu sub principe duro
temporibusque malis ausus es esse bonus.

VII

Toto vertice quot gerit capillos
annos si tot habet Ligeia, trima est.

VIII

Terrarum dea gentiumque Roma,
cui par est nihil et nihil secundum,
Traiani modo laeta cum futuros
tot per saecula conputaret annos,
et fortem iuvenemque Martiumque
in tanto duce militem videret,
dixit praeside gloriosa tali:
'Parthorum proceres ducesque Serum,
Thraces, Sauromatae, Getae, Britanni,
possum ostendere Caesarem; venite.'

IX

Palma regit nostros, mitissime Caesar, Hiberos,
et placido fruitur Pax peregrina iugo.

VI 7 habes B^A: habet C^A 8 posset *Ital.* 11 hunc C^A (H *pro* N) 12 es *om.* C^A (*non X*) VII *hab. T.* *Post* III *in* B^A 1 Tota *T* 2 ligia *T*: legeia B^A: ligea C^A VIII 5 maritumque B^A 6 ducem (*EA*) *vel* duce (*X*)C^A IX 1 gerit C^A (*non E*)

ergo agimus laeti tanto pro munere grates :
misisti mores in loca nostra tuos.

X

Habet Africanus miliens, tamen captat.
Fortuna multis dat nimis, satis nulli.

XI

Parthenio dic, Musa, tuo nostroque salutem :
nam quis ab Aonio largius amne bibit ?
cuius Pimpleo lyra clarior exit ab antro ?
quem plus Pierio de grege Phoebus amat ?
et si forte—sed hoc vix est sperare—vacabit,
tradat ut ipse duci carmina nostra roga,
quattuor et tantum timidumque brevemque libellum
commendet verbis ' Hunc tua Roma legit.'

XII

Omnia promittis cum tota nocte bibisti ;
mane nihil praestas. Pollio, mane bibe.

XIII

Genus, Aucte, lucri divites habent iram :
odisse quam donare vilius constat.

XIV

Parcius utaris moneo rapiente veredo,
Prisce, nec in lepores tam violentus eas.
saepe satisfecit praedae venator et acri
decidit excussus nec rediturus equo.
insidias et campus habet : nec fossa nec agger
nec sint saxa licet, fallere plana solent.

IX 3 tanti (*XV*) *vel* tanto (*E*)C^A X 2 nulli satis B^A
XI *om.* C^A 5 uocabit *cod.* (*i. e.* vac-) 8 commenda *PQ*
XII *hab. TR* 2 pollio (polio) $A^A B^A$: postume C^A (*sed in lemm.* AD POLLAM) XIV *hab. T* ; *vv.* 5–12 *hab. R* 3 agri B^A ager $B^A C^A$

non derit qui tanta tibi spectacula praestet
  invidia fati sed leviore cadat.
si te delectant animosa pericula, Tuscis
  —tutior est virtus—insidiemur apris.
Quid te frena iuvant temeraria? saepius illis,
  Prisce, datum est equitem rumpere quam leporem.

XV

Quidquid Parrhasia nitebat aula
donatum est oculis deisque nostris.
miratur Scythicas virentis auri
flammas Iuppiter et stupet superbi
regis delicias gravesque lusus:
haec sunt pocula quae decent Tonantem,
haec sunt quae Phrygium decent ministrum.
Omnes cum Iove nunc sumus beati;
at nuper—pudet, ah pudet fateri—
omnes cum Iove pauperes eramus.

XVII

Quare tam multis a te, Laetine, diebus
  non abeat febris quaeris et usque gemis.
Gestatur tecum pariter tecumque lavatur;
  cenat boletos, ostrea, sumen, aprum;
ebria Setino fit saepe et saepe Falerno
  nec nisi per niveam Caecuba potat aquam;

XIV 7 deerit (derit) . . . praestet (*ex* -at *R*) A^A: deerunt (derunt) . . . praestent (-ant *Q*) $B^A C^A$ 8 satis et B^A (s *pro* f): fatis et C^A leviore] uiore C^A (leuiore *A*) cadat A^A: cadant B^A: cadit C^A 9 delectat C^A XV *om.* C^A 1 nitebat *Ital.*: nitebit *cod.* luxus *Iunius, fort. recte* 9 at (*Lf*) *vel* ac (*PQ*) B^A ah *edd.*: at *cod.* XVII *hab. T* 3 tecum pariter tecumque A^A: t. pariter pariterque (*PQf*) *vel* t. pariterque (*L*) B^A: tectum (tecum *A*) pariterque C^A: tecum sella tecumque *N* lauauit A^A (*i.e.* -bit?): lauatur $B^A C^A$ (lab-) 6 uineam (niueam *A*) C^A (*cum L*)

circumfusa rosis et nigra recumbit amomo
dormit et in pluma purpureoque toro.
Cum recubet pulchre, cum tam bene vivat apud te,
ad Damam potius vis tua febris eat?

XVIII

Dum tu forsitan inquietus erras
clamosa, Iuvenalis, in Subura
aut collem dominae teris Dianae;
dum per limina te potentiorum
sudatrix toga ventilat vagumque
maior Caelius et minor fatigant:
me multos repetita post Decembres
accepit mea rusticumque fecit
auro Bilbilis et superba ferro.
Hic pigri colimus labore dulci
Boterdum Plateamque—Celtiberis
haec sunt nomina crassiora terris—:
ingenti fruor inproboque somno
quem nec tertia saepe rumpit hora,
et totum mihi nunc repono quidquid
ter denos vigilaveram per annos.
Ignota est toga, sed datur petenti
rupta proxima vestis a cathedra.
surgentem focus excipit superba
vicini strue cultus iliceti,
multa vilica quem coronat olla.
dispensat pueris rogatque longos
levis ponere vilicus capillos.
Sic me vivere, sic iuvat perire.

XVII 9 recubet A^A : sit ei B^A : si te C^A (*pro* sit ei, *vix pro* scite) : sit tam *N* cum tamen bibat C^A (*pro* vivat) 10 vis] uir C^A erat C^A XVIII 1 eras (*LQ*) *vel* erras B^A 7 multos *Ital.* : multas *codd.* 10 columus C^A 20 iluceti C^A 24 dispensant pueri B^A : dispensat pueris C^A

XIX

In thermis sumit lactucas, ova, lacertum,
et cenare domi se negat Aemilius.

XXI

Municipem rigidi quis te, Marcella, Salonis
et genitam nostris quis putet esse locis?
tam rarum, tam dulce sapis. Palatia dicent,
audierint si te vel semel, esse suam;
nulla nec in media certabit nata Subura
nec Capitolini collis alumna tibi;
nec cito ridebit peregrini gloria partus
Romanam deceat quam magis esse nurum.
Tu desiderium dominae mihi mitius urbis
esse iubes: Romam tu mihi sola facis.

XXIII

Dentibus atque comis—nec te pudet—uteris emptis.
quid facies oculo, Laelia? non emitur.

XXIV

O iucunda, covinne, solitudo,
carruca magis essedoque gratum
facundi mihi munus Aeliani!
hic mecum licet, hic, Iuvate, quidquid
in buccam tibi venerit loquaris:
non rector Libyci niger caballi
succinctus neque cursor antecedit;

XIX *hab.* *T* 2 domi A^A: foras B^AC^A XXI *vv.* 1–4 *hab.* *T* 1 rigidis *T* qui se C^A sadonis *T* 2 qui *T* 3 dulci C^A 4 suam A^AC^A: tua B^A 6, 7 *vel sic distingue*, co. al. tibi nec c. ridebit. per. gl. (*vocativo casu*) 8 decet *ut vid.* C^A (decet *EA*, ducet *XV*) quam B^A: cum C^A
XXIII *hab.* *R* XXIV 3 acliani C^A 6 rector . . . caballi B^A: uector . . . caballo C^A

nusquam est mulio: mannuli tacebunt.
O si conscius esset hic Avitus,
aurem non ego tertiam timerem.
totus quam bene sic dies abiret!

XXV

Cum rogo te nummos sine pignore, 'non habeo' inquis;
idem, si pro me spondet agellus, habes:
quod mihi non credis veteri, Telesine, sodali,
credis coliculis arboribusque meis.
Ecce reum Carus te detulit: adsit agellus.
exilii comitem quaeris: agellus eat.

XXVII (XXVIII)

Poto ego sextantes, tu potas, Cinna, deunces:
et quereris quod non, Cinna, bibamus idem?

XXVIII (XXIX)

Hermogenes tantus mapparum, †Castrice†, fur est
quantus nummorum vix, puto, Massa fuit;
tu licet observes dextram teneasque sinistram,
inveniet mappam qua ratione trahat:
cervinus gelidum sorbet sic halitus anguem,
casuras alte sic rapit Iris aquas.
nuper cum Myrino peteretur missio laeso,
subduxit mappas quattuor Hermogenes;
cretatam praetor cum vellet mittere mappam,
praetori mappam surpuit Hermogenes.
attulerat mappam nemo dum furta timentur:
mantele a mensa surpuit Hermogenes.

XXIV 8 nusquam B^A: nusquam est C^A: *fort.* nusquamst 9 hinc ait uictus C^A 10 timente C^A XXV *hab. T* 1 non *om.* C^A 4 codiculis A^A: coliculis B^AC^A 6 ex illi *T*: exili C^A: exilio *Ital.* XXVII 1 potas] pota C^A XXVIII *om.* C^A 1 Castrice *scripsi* (*vel* Maxime): *om. cod.* 5 alitus *cod.* 10 praetori *ex* -ris *L*

hoc quoque si derit, medios discingere lectos
  mensarumque pedes non timet Hermogenes.
quamvis non modico caleant spectacula sole,
  vela reducuntur cum venit Hermogenes.
festinant trepidi substringere carbasa nautae,
  ad portum quotiens paruit Hermogenes.
linigeri fugiunt calvi sistrataque turba,
  inter adorantes cum stetit Hermogenes.
ad cenam Hermogenes mappam non attulit umquam,
  a cena semper rettulit Hermogenes.

XXIX (XXVI)

Sexagena teras cum limina mane senator,
  esse tibi videor desidiosus eques,
quod non a prima discurram luce per urbem
  et referam lassus basia mille domum.
sed tu, purpureis ut des nova nomina fastis
  aut Nomadum gentes Cappadocumve petas:
at mihi, quem cogis medios abrumpere somnos
  et matutinum ferre patique lutum,
quid petitur? Rupta cum pes vagus exit aluta
  et subitus crassae decidit imber aquae
nec venit ablatis clamatus verna lacernis,
  accedit gelidam servus ad auriculam,
et 'Rogat ut secum cenes Laetorius' inquit.
  Viginti nummis? non ego: malo famem
quam sit cena mihi, tibi sit provincia merces,
  et faciamus idem nec mereamur idem.

XXX

Siccus, sobrius est Aper; quid ad me?
servum sic ego laudo, non amicum.

XXVIII 13 deerit *cod.*
XXIX *om.* C^A 1 Sexagena *Vossius*: Sexaginta *cod.* 6 numadum *cod.*: *corr. Schneidewin*: numidum *Ital.* regas *Heinsius* 11 clauatus *ex* -tis *L* 12 gelidas *L* ut B^A (*pro* at, *i.e.* ad; u *pro* a ?): ad C^A XXX 2 seruus *L*

XXXI

Hoc nemus, hi fontes, haec textilis umbra supini
palmitis, hoc riguae ductile flumen aquae,
prataque nec bifero cessura rosaria Paesto,
quodque viret Iani mense nec alget holus,
quaeque natat clusis anguilla domestica lymphis,
quaeque gerit similes candida turris aves,
munera sunt dominae: post septima lustra reverso
has Marcella domos parvaque regna dedit.
Si mihi Nausicaa patrios concederet hortos,
Alcinoo possem dicere 'Malo meos.'

XXXII

O Iuliarum dedecus Kalendarum,
vidi, Vacerra, sarcinas tuas, vidi;
quas non retentas pensione pro bima
portabat uxor rufa crinibus septem
et cum sorore cana mater ingenti.
Furias putavi nocte Ditis emersas.
has tu priores frigore et fame siccus
et non recenti pallidus magis buxo
Irus tuorum temporum sequebaris.
Migrare clivom crederes Aricinum.
ibat tripes grabatus et bipes mensa:
foco virenti suberat amphorae cervix;
fuisse gerres aut inutiles maenas
odor inpudicus urcei fatebatur,

XXXI *vv.* 1-8 *hab.* T 5 clusos T lymphis $A^{A}C^{A}$: nymphis B^{A} 6 gerit] ierit T 7 reuerse (-ae) B^{A} 8 has . . . dapes A^{A}: has . . . domos $B^{A}C^{A}$: hos . . . lares *Heinsius* 9 -ica *codd.* 10 pessem C^{A} (*non* A) (e *pro* o) mallo C^{A}

XXXII 1 kalandarum L 2 uadi C^{A} 4 rapta B^{A}: rufa C^{A} crinibus] carminibus B^{A} 6 necte C^{A} (*non* A) (e *pro* o) 7 priore C^{A} (*cum* L) 9 rus C^{A} 11 ibi B^{A} 14 focum ferentis suborat amphora c. C^{A} 16 urceus C^{A}

qualis marinae vix sit aura piscinae.
nec quadra derat casei Tolosatis,
quadrima nigri nec corona pulei
calvaeque restes alioque cepisque,
nec plena turpi matris olla resina
Summemmianae qua pilantur uxores.
Quid quaeris aedes vilicosque derides,
habitare gratis, o Vacerra, cum possis?
haec sarcinarum pompa convenit ponti.

XXXIV

Triginta mihi quattuorque messes
tecum, si memini, fuere, Iuli.
quarum dulcia mixta sunt amaris
sed iucunda tamen fuere plura;
et si calculus omnis huc et illuc
diversus bicolorque digeratur,
vincet candida turba nigriorem.
Si vitare velis acerba quaedam
et tristis animi cavere morsus,
nulli te facias nimis sodalem:
gaudebis minus et minus dolebis.

XXXVI

Libras quattuor aut duas amico
algentemque togam brevemque laenam,
interdum aureolos manu crepantis,
possint ducere qui duas Kalendas,
quod nemo nisi tu, Labulle, donas,

17 qualis . . . uissit (iussit) B^A: qualem . . . uissit (iussit) C^A uissit *pro* uix sit) 20 saleoque B^A (*praec.* s) caepisque C^A *ut vid.* 22 Summummianae C^A XXXIV *vv.* 8–11 *hab. T* 1 messes B^A (menses *L*) : menses C^A 3 quarum B^A : quorum C^A 8 uitare] uisitare *T* uoles A^A : uelis $B^A C^A$ 9 tr. an.] tristia *T* XXXVI *om.* C^A 4 kandas (*pro* kalandas?) *L*

non es, crede mihi, bonus. Quid ergo?
Vt verum loquar, optimus malorum es.
Pisones Senecasque Memmiosque
et Crispos mihi redde, sed priores:
fies protinus ultimus bonorum.
Vis cursu pedibusque gloriari?
Tigrim vince levemque Passerinum:
nulla est gloria praeterire asellos.

XXXVII

Nasutus nimium cupis videri.
nasutum volo, nolo polyposum.

XXXIX

Odi te quia bellus es, Sabelle.
res est putida, bellus et Sabellus,
bellum denique malo quam Sabellum.
Tabescas utinam, Sabelle belle!

XLI

Non est, Tucca, satis quod es gulosus:
et dici cupis et cupis videri.

XLV

Haedina tibi pelle contegenti
nudae tempora verticemque calvae,
festive tibi, Phoebe, dixit ille
qui dixit caput esse calceatum.

XXXVI 7 es *om. Ital.* 12 passarinum *f*
XXXIX *hab. T* 2 b. et $A^{A}B^{A}$ (b. es *L*): b. est C^{A} 3 mallo C^{A} 4 belle *om. T*
XLV 2 nuda timpora B^{A} 4 dixit] dum C^{A} (*pro* d̄, *i.e.* dixit?) calciatum *codd.*

XLVI (XLVII)

Difficilis facilis, iucundus acerbus es idem:
nec tecum possum vivere nec sine te.

XLVII (XLVI)

Vendunt carmina Gallus et Lupercus.
sanos, Classice, nunc nega poetas.

XLVIII

Boletos et aprum si tamquam vilia ponis
et non esse putas haec mea vota, volo:
si fortunatum fieri me credis et heres
vis scribi propter quinque Lucrina, vale.
Lauta tamen cena est: fateor, lautissima, sed cras
nil erit, immo hodie, protinus immo nihil,
quod sciat infelix damnatae spongea virgae
vel quicumque canis iunctaque testa viae:
mullorum leporumque et suminis exitus hic est,
sulphureusque color carnificesque pedes.
Non Albana mihi sit comissatio tanti
nec Capitolinae pontificumque dapes;
inputet ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum
et Vaticani perfida vappa cadi.
Convivas alios cenarum quaere magister
quos capiant mensae regna superba tuae:
me meus ad subitas invitet amicus ofellas:
haec mihi quam possum reddere cena placet.

XLVI *hab.* T 1 et isdem T (*et fort.* A^A): eisdem B^A: es idem C^A XLVII *om.* C^A

XLVIII *vv.* 1-6, 9-10, 13-18 *hab.* T 1 et *om.* C^A si *Ital.*: sic A^AB^A: *om.* C^A 2 nolo (EA) *vel* uolo (X) C^A 6 immo hodie] in medio T (*et fort.* A^A) 7 damnatae B^A: damna C^A uirgae B^A: uirga C^A 8 nec B^A: uel C^A 11 comisatio (-esa-) C^A 13 fiat PQ 15 magistros A^AC^A: magister B^A 16 capiat C^A superba A^AB^A: superbe C^A 17 m. m. i. subitus ad am. o. T

L

Daphnonas, platanonas et aërios pityonas
et non unius balnea solus habes,
et tibi centenis stat porticus alta columnis
calcatusque tuo sub pede lucet onyx,
pulvereumque fugax hippodromon ungula plaudit
et pereuntis aquae fluctus ubique sonat;
atria longa patent. Sed nec cenantibus usquam
nec somno locus est. Quam bene non habitas!

LI

Tam saepe nostrum decipi Fabullinum
miraris, Aule? semper homo bonus tiro est.

LII

Tempora Pieria solitus redimire corona
nec minus attonitis vox celebrata reis,
hic situs est, hic ille tuus, Sempronia, Rufus,
cuius et ipse tui flagrat amore cinis.
Dulcis in Elysio narraris fabula campo
et stupet ad raptus Tyndaris ipsa tuos:
tu melior quae deserto raptore redisti,
illa virum voluit nec repetita sequi.
ridet et Iliacos audit Menelaus amores:
absolvit Phrygium vestra rapina Parim.
Accipient olim cum te loca laeta piorum,
non erit in Stygia notior umbra domo:
non aliena videt sed amat Proserpina raptas:
iste tibi dominam conciliabit amor.

L *hab. T* 1 Dephonas C^A (Daphonas *A*) et aërios] et eriosque B^A pityonas *Heinsius in Verg. Ecl.* vii. 65: phyonas *T*: pytonas (-th-) B^A: cyparissos C^A 2 unus C^A 5 fugax] sugat *T* 7 cenantibus] cena tibi C^A (*seq.* us-) 8 nec] na *T*

LII 1 redimere turna C^A 6 tyndaris B^A: sinthesis C^A 7 desertor a patre C^A 9 audit et Il. ridet *Stephenson* 10 parem C^A 11 logalae sapiorum C^A 14 conciliabit B^A: conciliauit C^A (*pro* -bit?)

LIII

Nummi cum tibi sint opesque tantae
quantas civis habet, Paterne, rarus,
largiris nihil incubasque gazae
ut magnus draco quem canunt poetae
custodem Scythici fuisse luci.
sed causa, ut memoras et ipse iactas,
dirae filius est rapacitatis.
Ecquid tu fatuos rudesque quaeris
inludas quibus auferasque mentem?
huic semper vitio pater fuisti.

LVI

Aegrotas uno decies aut saepius anno,
nec tibi sed nobis hoc, Polycharme, nocet:
nam quotiens surgis, soteria poscis amicos.
Sit pudor: aegrota iam, Polycharme, semel.

LVII

Cur saepe sicci parva rura Nomenti
laremque villae sordidum petam, quaeris?
Nec cogitandi, Sparse, nec quiescendi
in urbe locus est pauperi. Negant vitam
ludi magistri mane, nocte pistores,

LIII *vv.* 1–5, 7–10 *hab.* T 2 habes T paterue B^A 4 magnis T (*vix pro* -us *corr.* -i) 5 stytici f. ludi C^A 7 es A^AC^A: est B^A 8 haec quid T (*pro* ecquid): et quid B^AC^A (*pro* ecquid)

LVI *hab.* T 2 nec nobis T: sed nobis B^AC^A 4 si p. aegrotat da p. s. A^A

LVII *vv.* 1–7, 9–10, 15, 28 *hab.* T 1 paruia C^A momenti C^A 2 petam quaeris] querem petis T 3 cogitandis pare T: cogitandis pars C^A 5 magistri A^AC^A: magister B^A

aerariorum marculi die toto ;
hinc otiosus sordidam quatit mensam
Neroniana nummularius massa,
illinc palucis malleator Hispanae
tritum nitenti fuste verberat saxum ;
nec turba cessat entheata Bellonae,
nec fasciato naufragus loquax trunco,
a matre doctus nec rogare Iudaeus,
nec sulphuratae lippus institor mercis.
Numerare pigri damna quis potest somni ?
dicet quot aera verberent manus urbis,
cum secta Colcho Luna vapulat rhombo.
Tu, Sparse, nescis ista nec potes scire,
Petilianis delicatus in regnis,
cui plana summos despicit domus montis,
et rus in urbe est vinitorque Romanus
—nec in Falerno colle maior autumnus—
intraque limen latus essedo cursus,
et in profundo somnus et quies nullis
offensa linguis, nec dies nisi admissus.
nos transeuntis risus excitat turbae,
et ad cubile est Roma. Taedio fessis
dormire quotiens libuit, imus ad villam.

LX

Martis alumne dies, roseam quo lampada primum
magnaque siderei vidimus ora dei,
si te rure coli viridisque pudebit ad aras,
qui fueras Latia cultus in urbe mihi :

7 hic A^A 9 palucis *Friedlaender* : pollicent A^A : paludis $B^A C^A$ 10 fuste] ueste B^A 13 mare B^A 15 *post v.* 18 B^A qui *Ital.* 16 dicent C^A 17 Luna *om.* B^A 18 necis *ut vid.* C^A 19 petilianis B^A : petinianis C^A 22 colle B^A : monte C^A 23 latus B^A : clausus C^A 27 cubile stroma C^A (*i. e.* cubilest Roma ?) LX 1 quod C^A 3 pigebit B^A : pudebit C^A ad *om.* C^A

da veniam servire meis quod nolo Kalendis
et qua sum genitus vivere luce volo.
Natali pallere suo, ne calda Sabello [LX^{b}
desit; et ut liquidum potet Alauda merum,
turbida sollicito transmittere Caecuba sacco;
atque inter mensas ire redire suas;
excipere hos illos et tota surgere cena
marmora calcantem frigidiora gelu:
quae ratio est haec sponte sua perferre patique,
quae te si iubeat rex dominusque, neges?

LXII

Antiqui rex magne poli mundique prioris,
sub quo pigra quies nec labor ullus erat,
nec regale nimis fulmen nec fulmine digni,
scissa nec ad Manes sed sibi dives humus:
laetus ad haec facilisque veni sollemnia Prisci
gaudia: cum sacris te decet esse tuis.
tu reducem patriae sexta, pater optime, bruma
pacifici Latia reddis ab urbe Numae.
Cernis ut Ausonio similis tibi pompa macello
pendeat et quantus luxurietur honos?
quam non parca manus largaeque nomismata mensae,
quae, Saturne, tibi pernumerentur opes?
utque sit his pretium meritis et gratia maior,
et pater et frugi sic tua sacra colit.
At tu sancte—tuo sic semper amere Decembri—
hos illi iubeas saepe redire dies.

LX 5 meis B^{A}: tuis C^{A} 7–14 *nov. epigr. in codd., fort. recte*: *coniunxit Gruterus* 7 sua (*EA*) *vel* suo C^{A} 10 ire] si forte *ut vid.* C^{A} (*praec.* s) (si forte *EA*, forte *XV*) (*pro* i fe?): sorte *Ital.* 11 hoc C^{A} 14 tibi B^{A}: te C^{A} LXII 2 sub quo] somno C^{A} 3 digne C^{A} 4 scisse B^{A} sed sibi *Heinsius Advers. p.* 515: nec mihi B^{A} (*gloss.*): sed sis C^{A} (sis *pro* s, *i. e.* sibi) 5 lautus B^{A}: laetus C^{A} 11 non *om.* C^{A} mens est C^{A} (mens ē *pro* mense) 12 pernumerantur B^{A}: pernumerentur C^{A} 15 amare (*cum L*) december C^{A} 16 illis B^{A}: illi C^{A}

LXIII

Vncto Corduba laetior Venafro,
Histra nec minus absoluta testa,
albi quae superas oves Galaesi
nullo murice nec cruore mendax,
sed tinctis gregibus colore vivo :
dic vestro, rogo, sit pudor poetae
nec gratis recitet meos libellos.
Ferrem, si faceret bonus poeta,
cui possem dare mutuos dolores.
Corrumpit sine talione caeleps,
caecus perdere non potest quod aufert :
nil est deterius latrone nudo :
nil securius est malo poeta.

LXVI

Bis quinquagenis domus est tibi milibus empta,
vendere quam summa vel breviore cupis.
arte sed emptorem vafra corrumpis, Amoene,
et casa divitiis ambitiosa latet.
gemmantes prima fulgent testudine lecti
et Maurusiaci pondera rara citri ;
argentum atque aurum non simplex Delphica portat ;
stant pueri dominos quos precer esse meos.
deinde ducenta sonas et ais non esse minoris.
Instructam vili vendis, Amoene, domum.

LXVII

Maiae Mercurium creastis Idus,
Augustis redit Idibus Diana,

LXIII 2 Lustra se (Lustras) nec C^A 3 qui B^A oves] soles C^A (*praec.* s) gala est C^A 6 rogo sit] rosit C^A 7 recites C^A 8 Vellem B^A : Ferrem C^A 10 *om.* B^A
LXVI 4 diuitis C^A 6 maurisiaci *codd.* 7 dephica C^A 8 domino B^A 9 minoris] ministros B^A

Octobres Maro consecravit Idus.
Idus saepe colas et has et illas,
qui magni celebras Maronis Idus.

LXVIII

Matutine cliens, urbis mihi causa relictae,
atria, si sapias, ambitiosa colas.
non sum ego causidicus nec amaris litibus aptus
sed piger et senior Pieridumque comes;
otia me somnusque iuvant, quae magna negavit
Roma mihi: redeo, si vigilatur et hic.

LXIX

Sic tamquam tabulas scyphosque, Paule,
omnes archetypos habes amicos.

LXX

Lintea ferret Apro vatius cum vernula nuper
et supra togulam lusca sederet anus
atque olei stillam daret enterocelicus unctor,
udorum tetricus censor et asper erat:
frangendos calices effundendumque Falernum
clamabat biberet quod modo lotus eques.
A sene sed postquam patruo venere trecenta,
sobrius a thermis nescit abire domum.
O quantum diatreta valent et quinque comati!
tunc, cum pauper erat, non sitiebat Aper.

LXVII 5 magna C^A LXVIII *hab.* T 3 caudicus T amoris C^A (*non* A) 5 negauit $A^A B^A$: negauis (-bis X) C^A 6 hec T LXX 3 deret enteropelicus C^A 4 udorum *Lipsius et Heinsius Advers. p.* 97 : nudorum *codd.* 6 biberet] hiberos C^A qui B^A : quod C^A 7 A *om.* B^A patruo *om.* C^A 9 diatrita B^A

LXXII

Iugera mercatus prope busta latentis agelli
et male compactae culmina fulta casae,
deseris urbanas, tua praedia, Pannyche, lites
parvaque sed tritae praemia certa togae.
Frumentum, milium tisanamque fabamque solebas
vendere pragmaticus, nunc emis agricola.

LXXIII

Heredem tibi me, Catulle, dicis.
non credam, nisi legero, Catulle.

LXXIV

Dum tibi Niliacus portat crystalla cataplus,
accipe de circo pocula Flaminio.
Hi magis audaces, an sunt qui talia mittunt
munera? Sed gemmis vilibus usus inest:
nullum sollicitant haec, Flacce, toreumata furem
et nimium calidis non vitiantur aquis.
quid quod securo potat conviva ministro
et casum tremulae non timuere manus?
Hoc quoque non nihil est, quod propinabis in istis,
frangendus fuerit si tibi, Flacce, calix.

LXXVI

Amphora vigesis, modius datur aere quaterno.
ebrius et crudus nil habet agricola.

LXXII *vv.* 5-6 *hab. T* 2 compactae B^A: comptae C^A (compositae *V*) 3 urbana B^A 4 sunt B^A: sed C^A rara B^A: certa C^A 6 pragmaticos C^A LXXIII 2 credo B^A: credam C^A LXXIV 4 geminis (*PXAV*, *alii*) (in *pro* m), *unde* geminus *Gruterus* utilibus C^A 7 quid quod] nec male *N* 8 nec c. tr. pertimuere *N* 9 quoquo (*EA*) *vel* quoque C^A LXXVI *hab. T* 1 uicenis A^A: uigesi *G*

LXXVIII

Nil in te scripsi, Bithynice. Credere non vis
et iurare iubes? Malo satisfacere.

LXXX

Ne laudet dignos, laudat Callistratus omnes.
cui malus est nemo, quis bonus esse potest?

LXXXI

Brumae diebus feriisque Saturni
mittebat Vmber aliculam mihi pauper;
nunc mittit alicam: factus est enim dives.

LXXXII

Effugere in thermis et circa balnea non est
Menogenen, omni tu licet arte velis.
captabit tepidum dextra laevaque trigonem,
inputet acceptas ut tibi saepe pilas.
colligit et referet laxum de pulvere follem,
et si iam lotus, iam soleatus erit.
lintea si sumes, nive candidiora loquetur,
sint licet infantis sordidiora sinu.
exiguos secto comentem dente capillos
dicet Achilleas disposuisse comas.
fumosae feret ipse tropin de faece lagonae
frontis et umorem colligit usque tuae.
omnia laudabit, mirabitur omnia, donec
perpessus dicas taedia mille 'Veni!'

LXXVIII *hab. R* 1 in te] inter B^A 2 male *R* : mallo C^A satisfaceret usque *R* (*illud* usque *ex nota marginali* usque huc *ortum videtur*)
LXXX *hab. T* 1 laudet] laudes C^A LXXXI 2 haliculam (halli- C^A) *codd.* 3 misit B^A : mittit C^A halicam *codd.* LXXXII 3 captabi *ut vid.* B^A 4 acceptas B^A : exceptas C^A 5 colliget *G* lapsum *Q* 6 ero C^A 8 infanti C^A (*seq.* s) 9 si te B^A (*pro* scite?) : secto C^A 10 dices C^A 11 tropin *Ital.* : propin *codd.* 12 colliget *G* usque *Ital.* : ille B^A : utque C^A 13 laudauit C^A (*i. e.* -bit)

LXXXVII

Bis Cotta soleas perdidisse se questus,
dum neglegentem ducit ad pedes vernam,
qui solus inopi praestat et facit turbam,
excogitavit—homo sagax et astutus—
ne facere posset tale saepius damnum :
excalceatus ire coepit ad cenam.

LXXXVIII

Tongilianus habet nasum, scio, non ego. Sed iam
nil praeter nasum Tongilianus habet.

LXXXIX

Quod lana caput alligas, Charine,
non aures tibi sed dolent capilli.

XC

Pro sene, sed clare, votum Maro fecit amico,
cui gravis et fervens hemitritaeos erat,
si Stygias aeger non esset missus ad umbras,
ut caderet magno victima grata Iovi.
Coeperunt certam medici spondere salutem.
ne votum solvat nunc Maro vota facit.

XCII

Saepe rogare soles qualis sim, Prisce, futurus,
si fiam locuples simque repente potens.
Quemquam posse putas mores narrare futuros ?
dic mihi, si fias tu leo, qualis eris ?

LXXXVII 3 urbam B^A 4 sagax] suatax C^A
LXXXVIII 1 non nego *Ital., fort. recte*
LXXXIX *hab. T* 1 alligat C^A
XC *hab. T* 1 clare $A^A B^A$: caro C^A 3 esset $A^A C^A$: iret B^A : isset *Heinsius* umbras A^A : undas $B^A C^A$ 6 nunc mora f. (*om.* vota) *T*
XCII *hab. T. Post* XCIII *in* B^A (*propter similitudinem Epigrammatum* XCI, XCIII ?) 3 quam-quam *T* futurus C^A (*pro* -ros)

XCIV

Scribebamus epos; coepisti scribere: cessi,
aemula ne starent carmina nostra tuis.
transtulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia cothurnos:
aptasti longum tu quoque syrma tibi.
fila lyrae movi Calabris exculta Camenis:
plectra rapis nobis, ambitiose, nova.
audemus saturas: Lucilius esse laboras.
ludo levis elegos: tu quoque ludis idem.
quid minus esse potest? epigrammata fingere coepi:
hinc etiam petitur iam mea palma tibi.
Elige quid nolis—quis enim pudor omnia velle?—
et si quid non vis, Tucca, relinque mihi.

XCVIII

Baetis olivifera crinem redimite corona,
aurea qui nitidis vellera tinguis aquis;
quem Bromius, quem Pallas amat; cui rector aquarum
Albula navigerum per freta pandit iter:
ominibus laetis vestras Instantius oras
intret et hic populis ut prior annus eat.
non ignorat onus quod sit succedere Macro;
qui sua metitur pondera ferre potest.

XCIV *hab.* T 2 tuis $A^{A}B^{A}$: tui C^{A} 3 ad] ut T cothurnos] cornu C^{A} (*sed* coturnos X) 5 calabris A^{A}: doctis $B^{A}C^{A}$ 6 nouem T 9 potes $A^{A}C^{A}$: potest B^{A} fingere coepi A^{A}: scribere (LQf) *vel* fingere (P) coepi B^{A}: pingere possis C^{A} (*pro* fing.) (poscis G) 10 me B^{A} palma A^{A}: fama B^{A} (forma L) C^{A} 11 quid $A^{A}C^{A}$: quod B^{A} enim (PQ) *vel* enim est (Lf) B^{A}

XCVIII 3 promius C^{A} 5–8 *nov. epigr. in* B^{A} 5 omnibus (EA) *vel* ominibus (X) C^{A} intrantibus B^{A} (instr- Q): instantibus C^{A} 6 inter C^{A} erat C^{A} (*cum* L) 8 metitur B^{A}: mentitur C^{A}

M. VAL. MARTIALIS
EPIGRAMMATON

[LIBER XIII]

XENIA.

II.

Nasvtvs sis usque licet, sis denique nasus,
quantum noluerat ferre rogatus Atlans,
et possis ipsum tu deridere Latinum:
non potes in nugas dicere plura meas
ipse ego quam dixi. Quid dentem dente iuvabit
rodere? carne opus est, si satur esse velis.
Ne perdas operam: qui se mirantur, in illos
virus habe, nos haec novimus esse nihil.
non tamen hoc nimium nihil est, si candidus aure
nec matutina si mihi fronte venis.

III

Omnis in hoc gracili Xeniorvm turba libello
constabit nummis quattuor empta tibi.
Quattuor est nimium? poterit constare duobus,
et faciat lucrum bybliopola Tryphon.
Haec licet hospitibus pro munere disticha mittas,
si tibi tam rarus quam mihi nummus erit.
Addita per titulos sua nomina rebus habebis:
praetereas, si quid non facit ad stomachum.

II *hab.* *T* 1 Nasus (*EA*) *vel* Nasutus (*X*) C^A si d. *T* 2 quantam rouerat f. rogatur a. C^A 3 possis A^AB^A: posses C^A 5 quam] sed A^A 7 minantur B^A (-nat- *L*) 8 habe A^AB^A: habes C^A 9 conditus *T* 10 uenit *T*

III *hab.* *T*; *vv.* 7-8 *hab.* *R* 1 graecii C^A seniorum C^A 4 faciat A^A: faciet B^AC^A 5-6 *nov. epigr. in* B^A 5 mittis B^A 6 tam] quam C^A 7 *nov. epigr. in* B^A (*qui om. v.* 8) 8 praeterea C^A (*seq.* s)

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Vare, Paraetonias Latia modo vite per urbes X, 26.
Varro, Sophocleo non infitiande cothurno V, 30.
Vatis Apollinei magno memorabilis ortu VII, 22.
Veientana mihi misces, ubi Massica potas III, 49.
Venderet excultos colles cum praeco facetus I, 85.
Vendunt carmina Gallus et Lupercus XII, 47.
Verbera securi solitus leo ferre magistri II, 75.
Vernaculorum dicta, sordidum dentem X, 3.
Verona docti syllabas amat vatis I, 61.
Versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna III, 9
Versus scribere posse te disertos VI, 14.
Vexerat Europen fraterna per aequora taurus *Ep.* 16, b.
Vibi Maxime, si vacas havere XI, 106.
Vicinus meus est manuque tangi I, 86.
Vidissem modo forte cum sedentem V, 49.
Vidisti semel, Oppiane, tantum VIII, 25.
Vimine clausa levi niveae custodia coctae II, 85.
Vindemiarum non ubique proventus IX, 98.
Vir bonus et pauper linguaque et pectore verus IV, 5.
Vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus I, 49.
Vis commendari sine me cursurus in urbem III, 5.
Vis fieri liber? mentiris, Maxime, non vis II, 53.
Vis te, Sexte, coli : volebam amare II, 55.
Vitam quae faciant beatiorem X, 47.
Vivida cum poscas epigrammata, mortua ponis XI, 42.
Vmida qua gelidas summittit Trebula valles V, 71.
Vna est in nostris tua, Fidentine, libellis I, 53.
Vnctis falciferi senis diebus XI, 6.
Vncto Corduba laetior Venafro XII, 63.
Vndecies una surrexti, Zoile, cena V, 79.
Vndenis pedibusque syllabisque X, 9.

Vnguenta et casias et olentem funera murram XI, 54.
Vnguentum, fateor, bonum dedisti III, 12.
Vnguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat VII, 94.
Vnus de toto peccaverat orbe comarum II, 66.
Vota tui breviter si vis cognoscere Marci I, 55.
Vrbanus tibi, Caecili, videris I, 41.
Vri Tongilius male dicitur hemitritaeo II, 40.
Vt bene loquatur sentiatque Mamercus V, 28.
Vt nova dona tibi, Caesar, Nilotica tellus VI, 80.
Vt poscas, Clyte, munus exigasque VIII, 64.
Vt recitem tibi nostra rogas epigrammata. Nolo I, 63.
Vxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim VIII, 12.

Zoile, quid tota gemmam praecingere libra XI, 37.
Zoilus aegrotat : faciunt hanc stragula febrem II, 16.

NOTES

BOOK VII

i, ii *refer to a cuirass made of wild boars' hoofs* (VII. ii. 4) *preserved in a temple of Minerva, and sent to Domitian on his Thracian expedition in* 92 A.D.

i. 1. crudum = 'unused', 'virgin.'

2. **quem** = Domitian, to whom the epigram is addressed. Perhaps the cuirass was ornamented with a Gorgon's head embossed upon it or inlaid in the horn.

4. **aegis**. Originally the shield of Zeus, the aegis was sometimes represented as his coat of mail. So here Domitian's armour can be compared to it. Virgil applies the word to the breastplate of Minerva; 'aegidaque horriferam, turbatae Palladis arma, | . . . ipsamque in pectore divae | Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo,' *Aen.* viii. 435. But in Virgil Jove also has an aegis; 'Iovem, cum saepe nigrantem | aegida concuteret dextra nimbosque cieret,' *Aen.* viii. 353. On the breast of Domitian, who is *deus* (cp. ii. 6 infra), an ordinary breastplate becomes an aegis, a word originally only to be used of a god.

ii. 2. Martis Getico tergore = 'Martis Getici tergore'; cp. 'fulva leonis ira', Claud. and 'ditataque vatum nomina', VIII. lv. 21. Getic is simply 'Thracian', and for the connexion of Mars with Thrace compare also Statius, *Silv.* i. 2. 53, who calls him the *Geticus maritus* of Venus.

3. **Aetolae . . . cuspidis**: i.e. Meleager's lance, with which he slew the boar of Calydon in Aetolia.

palmatae . . . togae. A general in his triumph was clothed in a 'gold-worked purple toga over a tunic embroidered with palm-leaves' (Mayor). The toga is generally known as the *toga picta.* 'Thus Scipio presents Masinissa with a *toga picta et palmata tunica*, saying that Rome knew no higher honour than a triumph, nor had triumphant generals any more gorgeous attire, Livy xxx. 15' (Mayor).

8. **sed** = 'and that': a colloquial use of Silver Age authors; cp. 'scalis habito tribus sed altis', I. cxvii. 7.

iii. *I do not send you my verses, Pontilianus, for fear you should send me yours.*

For a similar point cp. V. lxxiii:—

Non donem tibi cur meos libellos
oranti totiens et exigenti
miraris, Theodore? Magna causa est:
dones tu mihi ne tuos libellos.

iv. *Oppianus confuses cause and effect. Because he was pale, he thought he must be a poet.*

For the paleness of poets cp. Juv. vii. 96 'tunc utile multis pallere', 'in the old days it paid to be pale with overwork, to be a poet.' Cp. also Pliny, *Ep.* vi. 2. 2 'habebat studiis honorem, timebat, pallebat, scribebat, quamvis non posset ediscere'.

v. *Make haste to return, Domitian; Rome grudges the enemy the light of your countenance.*

Domitian returned from his eight months' war against the Sarmatae in January, 93, and this book was published in December, 92. So the rumour of his return mentioned in vi. 4 was correct.

For v and vi cp. Hor. *Od.* iv. 5. 1 'Divis orte bonis, optime Romulae | custos gentis, abes iam nimium diu. | . . . Lucem redde tuae, dux bone, patriae'.

4. **laurea.** Pliny says that dispatches announcing victory were often decked with laurel, as were the arms of those who brought them. Pliny, *N. H.* xv. 133 (*laurus*) 'Romanis praecipue laetitiae victoriarumque nuntia additur litteris et militum lanceis pilisque'. So also on the receipt of the news of a victory the soldiers at Rome appeared with their *pila* wreathed in laurels; cp. VII. vi. 6.

vi. *Rumour says, Caesar, that you are coming home victorious, and we rejoice; but to make us certain, come and announce your victory in person.*

5. Cp. VII. v. 4, and note.

7. **rursus**: as four years before after his Dacian successes.

10. **laurus**='triumph'; cp. VIII. xlix. 5 'tanta tuas celebrant, Caesar, convivia laurus'.

vii. *Tear yourself away, Caesar, from your distant conquests and return; Rome's eyes are on you there, and she forgets to watch the races in the Circus.*

1. **Peuce**: a pine-clad island (Gr. πεύκη) in the Delta of the Danube.

2. **calens.** The ideas of busy movement and heat are closely allied, and hence *caleo* can even boldly be used of the ice of the Danube crossed by countless hoofs. So Virgil uses *fervere*; 'Marte fervere Leucaten,' *Aen.* viii. 677.

3. **cornu**: since river-gods are generally represented with horns; cp. X. vii. 6 'sic et cornibus aureis receptis eas'. Soph. *Trach.* 508, ποταμοῦ σθένος, ὑψίκερω τεταύρου φάσμα ταύρου, Ἀχελῷος. Hor. *Od.* iv. 14. 25 'tauriformis Aufidus'.

ter. Two of these occasions are well known; namely (1)

70 A.D. when Domitian, at the age of nineteen, took part in a campaign on the Rhine, and (2) 83 A.D. in the war against the Chatti, from which he took the name of Germanicus. The other occasion is quite uncertain.

10. **Passerinus** and **Tigris**: two famous race-horses; cp. XII. xxxvi. 12 'Tigrim vince levemque Passerinum'.

viii. *Happy month, December, which seest the return of Caesar, second only to January, which will see his triumph amidst the licensed jests of his soldiers and his poet, Martial.*

5. **poteras . . . si dares**: a conditional sentence of the common type, where the *si* clause qualifies only the infinitive *cedere*. Cp. 'Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic | omnia dixisset', Juv. x. 123. See Roby, *L. G.* 1548.

7. It was customary for the troops of a general to march in his triumph singing scurrilous songs about their commander; cp. I. iv. 3 'consuevere iocos vestri quoque ferre triumphi, | materiam dictis nec pudet esse ducem'. Possibly this was permitted with the idea of appeasing Nemesis, much as the slave stood behind the praetor in his car at the opening of the games to hold his crown and to remind him that he was still a man. Cp. Juv. x. 41 'Quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus, et sibi consul | ne placeat ("lest he should be too proud"), curru servus portatur eodem'.

ix. *At the age of sixty Cascellius gives indications of talent. When will he be a finished orator?*

xi. *Martial's friend, the centurion Pudens, has asked him to correct the faulty copy of his works, which had come from the publisher's workshop.*

1. Cp. VII. xvii. 6 'septem quos tibi misimus libellos | auctoris calamo sui notatos'.

2. **emendare meos libellos.** Copies of a book were multiplied by the process of dictation to a number of slaves at a time. Naturally this led to a large number of mistakes, which needed correction; and a copy corrected by the author himself acquired a special sentimental value. Cp. II. viii. 3 'non meus est error: nocuit librarius illis | dum properat versus adnumerare tibi', which gives another example of the mistakes made in dictation.

4. **archetypas**: cp. VIII. vi. 1; xxxiv. 1; XII. lxix. 2= 'original'.

xii. *Martial strongly protests that his pen is free from venom. 'May I forfeit the emperor's attention if I have ever injured any one by my writings. Yet to protest is vain, for malicious persons write scurrilous poems under my name. I appeal to the impartial reader, who knows the nature of my poetry.'*

The same complaint that libellous verses were published under his name, though written by others, is made in VII. lxxii, where his friend is exhorted to say in answer, 'Non scripsit meus ista Martialis.' Cp. also X. iii; v; xxxiii, &c.

1 **Sic . . . ut**: the usual form of strong asseveration, common in Martial.

3. **nec iuste.** Rhythm seems to require that *nec* and *iuste* should be taken closely together, as qualifying *laesit.* 'I have not even, as I have a perfect right to do, injured my personal enemies.' *Nec*, 'not even,' a Silver Age use not earlier than Livy.

4. 'I do not value fame won by making another blush.'

6. Lycambes was a Theban, who promised his daughter to Archilochus, but afterwards refused his consent to the marriage; in consequence of which he was pursued with such bitter satire by the poet that he killed both himself and his daughter.

10. **per genium famae.** Mr. Warde Fowler on this passage writes as follows: '*Fama* was hardly a deity, only a poet's personification, and though in Martial's time the genius of a deity was common enough, the genius of a poetical personification seems very odd, particularly as females, properly speaking, do not have *genii*. I cannot help thinking that what was in Martial's mind was the oath *per genium Caesaris*; the oath by the genius of the reigning emperor was peculiarly sacred. I think he is only transferring it to *Fama* with a poet's licence. The passage is quoted as peculiar in Roscher's *Mythological Lexicon* s. v. genius, but without an explanation so far as I can see.'

11. **perque tuas aures.** Probably the *lector* would first make acquaintance with Martial's poems by hearing them recited or at least by having them read to him by a literary slave, for the Romans rarely read to themselves.

magni mihi numinis instar. The reader is Martial's god, to whose support he owes his success; cp. X. ii. 5 'lector, opes nostrae'.

xiii. *The sun bleaches ivory, but blackens faces.*

For the whole poem cp. IV. lxii 'Tibur in Herculeum migravit nigra Lycoris, | omnia dum fieri candida credit ibi'.

2. **Lycoris,** described in I. lxxii. 5 as 'nigrior cadente moro', 'blacker than a ripe mulberry.'

ebur. So Silius Italicus xii. 229 'Quale micat semperque novum est quod Tiburis aura | pascit ebur'; cp. Prop. iv. 7. 82 'Qua . . . numquam Herculeo numine pallet ebur'.

3. **Herculeos.** There was a famous cult and temple of Hercules at Tibur; cp. Prop. ii. 32. 5 'Herculeum Tibur'.

xvi. *I am so hard up, Regulus, that I must sell your presents. Will you buy?*

xvii. *If you are not too respectable, receive, oh library of my kinsman, a copy of my works corrected by my own hand.*

The library of his kinsman, Julius Martialis, on the Janiculum is described in IV. lxiv, where he says of it, 'hinc septem dominos videre montes | et totam licet aestimare Romam.'

It must be remembered that the private library of the Roman

house differed widely from the modern library; it was intended solely for the storing of the books, and was not used at all as a room for study or the reading of books. The books were taken out of the library for use, and read to the master of the house at dinner or in his hours of repose by one of his literary slaves; for the Roman rarely read to himself. The *bibliotheca* was a small room; its walls were covered with rows of small lockers or compartments, generally called *armaria*, in which the rolls were deposited; in the centre of the floor too rose similar tiers of lockers; and if we may judge by the *bibliotheca* unearthed at Herculaneum, the room was so closely packed with these lockers that there was barely more than space for the librarian to pass freely round the room to fetch the books. It was the custom to place small busts of famous literary men apparently on the tops of the lockers; cp. IX. Ep. 3 where Martial sends lines to be inscribed on a bust of himself to be placed in his friend's library.

Martial twice aptly used *nidus* of the *armaria* in the *bibliotheca* = 'pigeon-hole'; and no doubt the appearance of the rows of lockers suggested the *columbarium*. Cp. I. cxvii. 15 'de primo dabit alterove nido.'

4. **lasciva Thalia** was the sportive Muse of epigram, and apt to be abashed in respectable company, 'gressu timet ire licenti | ad matutinum nostra Thalia Iovem,' IV. viii. 11.

8. **litura.** It is the corrections of the author himself which give value to the book. Hence the request for a corrected copy in VII. xi.

9. **munere delicata parvo,** 'but thou, whose charm, from this small gift of mine, will be sung for all the world to know. . . .' *munere parvo* should be taken closely with *cantaberis*. Martial's humble gift will cause this library to be known by the epithet, which he applies to it, *delicata*. If *munere parvo* be taken closely with *delicata*, the meaning would be 'made delightful by my small gift'; but this strains *delicata*. Others again take *delicata* to mean 'delighted', i.e. 'made conceited by my gift', a difficult sense to give to *delicata*.

xix. *You think this relic of the Argo a mere piece of wood; yet this plank is more venerable now than the original ship was in its day.*

Similar relics of supposed antiquity preserved at Rome were the goblets of Laomedon, &c., referred to in VIII. vi.

2. So Catullus says of the Argo 'illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten', lxiv. 11.

3. **Cyaneae . . . ruinae.** *ruinae* is used in its proper sense of the fall, i.e. the act of falling. The reference is to the clashing of the Symplegades.

xx. *On the greedy Santra, who when invited to dinner picks up and pockets all he can, to be taken home to his miserable garret and—sold.*

For a similar epigram cp. II. xxxvii. For the *παρὰ προσδοκίαν* in the last line of the epigram, cp. Juv. v. 97 'instruit ergo focum provincia, sumitur illinc | quod captator emat Laenas, Aurelia vendat'. 'The province supplies Laenas, the legacy-hunter, with presents to send to the childless Aurelia—and she sells them.'

2. **rectam cenam**, 'a regular dinner-party,' not used here in its technical sense as opposed to *sportula*.

6. **peierare.** He is ready to swear that there never was a *turdus* on the table, while he has it all the time in his napkin.

8. **buccis**, 'mouthfuls.'

12. **lippa ficus.** *lippa* has been taken to mean 'dropping with juice', i.e. 'over-ripe'; but there is no suggestion that the dinner is anything but the best. Probably the word means 'with a bite taken out', so that the juice exudes from the edges. It is then parallel in meaning to *debilis*, *rosos*, &c. *debilis* must bear its usual meaning of something to which actual damage has been done; cp. VIII. vi. 8 'pugna debile cernis opus'. Translate, 'a half-devoured mushroom.' Santra feels less scruple in purloining food, which he has actually tasted, as is shown by *rosos spondylos* (l. 14), and *truncum turturem* (l. 15); for half-eaten dainties could only be thrown away.

14. **sinu.** His napkin is now full; so he uses the fold of his toga.

16. **longa ... dextra.** He 'makes a long arm', and even picks up fragments from the floor.

19. **ad pedes.** As he lay on the couch, reclining on his left arm, *ad pedes* means 'behind him'.

20. **per ducentas scalas.** *Scala* everywhere else means a 'staircase', not a 'step', and probably there is an intentional exaggeration here, *ducentas* being used of a very large number, just as *sexcenti* is. The exaggeration is not so overwhelming as it seems from the fact that this garret would be at the top of one of the vast *insulae* or lodging-houses, which covered a large area and rose to the height of several stories.

xxi. *This, with the next two epigrams, refers to the birthday of the poet Lucan, to whose memory Statius also wrote an ode, Silv.* ii. 7.

2. **Polla.** Lucan's widow, Argentaria Polla, was the patroness of Martial, who addresses this epigram to her.

3. **nullaque invisior umbra** may be taken simply 'the most hateful of shades'. But there is more point if *nulla umbra* is taken as a causal ablative. Of all those which darken his memory, no execution brings more odium to Nero than that of Lucan. For the ablative cp. V. lxix. 2 'Et levius tabula quam Cicerone nocens', i. e. Antony was rendered more odious by the murder of Cicero than by all the rest of the proscriptions. Lucan was condemned for complicity in the conspiracy of Piso A. D. 65.

4. **non licuisse.** According to Suetonius (Nero 37) Nero had

denied that any emperor had known the full extent of his power, 'quemquam principum scisse quid sibi liceret'. This is Martial's answer; here was something which should not have been in Nero's power.

xxii. 2. **favete sacris,** 'deign to honour the festival.'

3. **haec,** neuter. The day has deserved this honour (the Muses' presence), since it gave birth to Lucan, whereby the waters of the Baetis were mingled with those of the Castalian fountains.

4. **Baetis,** on whose banks stood Corduba, Lucan's birthplace.

xxiii. 2. **plectra secunda.** Plectra, properly the instrument, is used metaphorically of the skill, which the poet shows; 'the second name in Roman poetry', i.e. second only to Virgil. Cp. 'Aetolae fama secunda ferae', VII. xxvii. 2. In the first two lines of the epigram Martial prays for such inspiration as Lucan had.

3. 'I have prayed for myself that Apollo may inspire me; I now pray for the day that it may be always marked by Polla's pious observance of her husband's memory and his knowledge of her constancy.' Lucan is regarded as knowing, even in the grave, how his memory is respected.

xxv. *Your epigrams have no sting in them and therefore no one will read them.*

3. Pliny, *Ep.* iii. 21, perhaps thinking of this passage, speaks of Martial as having 'plurimum in scribendo et salis . . . et fellis nec candoris minus'.

7. **fatuasque mariscas.** *fatuas* = 'insipid'. The inferior kind of fig, *marisca*, is contrasted with the more highly flavoured Chian fig, of which he says in XIII. xxiii 'ipsa merum secum portat et ipsa salem'.

xxvi. *If you want a friend, my verse, go to Apollinaris.*

In IV. lxxxvi Martial refers to the *aures Atticae* of Apollinaris, and says of him 'nil exactius eruditiusque est, | sed nec candidius benigniusque'. 'If', he adds, 'my verses please him, they will be secure from the indignity which neglect brings'; 'nec rhonchos metues maligniorum, | nec scombris tunicas dabis molestas.'

3. **cuius aliqua pars ipse est.** So Virgil, 'quorum pars magna fui,' *Aen.* ii. 6.

4. **haec — facetum carmen — inbuant aures.** So all except some late MSS., which have *hoc* (probably a conjecture to form a parallel to *hoc* in l. 3, and to make the line smoother). With this reading, whether we take *aures* as the subject or object of *inbuant*, the parenthesis, *facetum carmen*, seems quite unnatural. Moreover *aures* surely needs some qualifying word to show that he means *Apollinaris'* judgement, while there seems no reason for the change from *hoc* in l. 3 to *haec* in l. 4. If, in addition, we take *aures* as the object of *inbuant*, 'let this verse of mine—witty poetry—be the first of all my works to reach his ears,' we meet the fatal objection that in IV. lxxxvi he bids that book greet Apollinaris, and yet

book IV was published in Dec. 88, i. e. four years before book VII. Yet if *inbuant* does not bear its common meaning in poetry of 'doing something for the first time' it is pointless. (For this meaning cp. 'quo semel est inbuta recens servabit odorem | testa diu', Hor. *Ep.* i. 2, 69, where *inbuta* and *recens* put the same thing from different sides. So also *rudem* and *inbuit* in Catullus lxiv. 11, of the Argo, 'illa rudem cursu prima inbuit Amphitriten.')

So it has been conjectured that Martial wrote 'hae facetum carmen inbuant aures', where *aures* is the subject, 'may these *aures Atticae* of Apollinaris be the first to listen to my merry verse.' The corruption may have arisen from the idea that it is more usual to say 'carmen inbuit aures' than 'aures inbuunt carmen', but the latter is illustrated by the Catullus passage above, 'Argo inbuit Amphitriten.'

aures is often used of 'critical judgement', showing how the Romans more often were read to than read themselves; cp. VII. lxix. 5 'vivet opus quodcumque per has emiseris aures'.

5. **tota**, 'unwrinkled,' i.e. 'favourable'.

xxvii. *I have received a present of a boar; but his cooking is so expensive for my small kitchen, that it is cheaper to go hungry and send the present back.*

2. **fama secunda**: cp. VII. xxiii. 2.

3. **Dexter**: a huntsman mentioned also in XI. lxix. 3.

4. **nostris invidiosa focis**, 'though it is a magnificent gift, my kitchen grumbles at the expense of cooking it.' *invidiosa*= literally 'raising resentment in my kitchen fire'.

6. **exciso . . . iugo.** A whole hill-side must be cleared of its timber to make a big enough fire.

8. **arcano . . . garo.** *Garum* was a sauce made from the entrails of a fish called *scomber*; *arcano* implies that the recipe is a treasured one and jealously guarded.

10. **conturbator.** *Conturbare* (*rationes*)='to go bankrupt'. Here *conturbator*, therefore, means 'ruinous'. Cp. X. xcvi. 9 'Hic pretiosa fames conturbatorque macellus'; 'at Rome even starving is expensive, and the prices in the market lead to bankruptcy.'

vilius esurio, cp. last note. 'It is cheaper to go hungry.' Cp. V. lxxviii. 2 'Torani, potes esurire mecum'.

xxviii. *May you prosper in every way, Fuscus, and give me your real opinion on my work. If you say 'It is hard to be candid', I answer 'Tell me the unvarnished truth, for that is what you desire to be told yourself'.*

3. **Pallas**: i. e. your oil, the olive being sacred to Pallas. Cp. Ovid, *Am.* ii. 16. 8 'dat quoque baciferam Pallada rarus ager'.

4. **lacus**: here 'a vat', as in Cicero's expression, 'oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida,' *Brut.* 288.

6. **plurima palma.** The doors of advocates who had won a case

were ornamented with palm-branches; cp. Juv. vii. 117 on the ambitious advocate, 'rumpe miser tensum iecur, ut tibi lasso | figantur virides, scalarum gloria, palmae.'

7. i.e. during the Saturnalia, see liii. 1 note.

8. **exige**: here 'examine', 'consider'. Cp. IV. lxxxii. 4 'non tetrica nugas exigat aure meas'.

10. Cp. Persius i. 55 'Verum, inquis, amo; verum mihi dicito de me'.

xxxi. *Did you think that I had sent you vegetables and poultry from my country estate? No, things that you get from your estates, I must buy in Rome.*

Regulus seems to have had the idea that Martial was better off than he appeared, and Martial writes this epigram to undeceive him.

1. **chortis**. *Chors=cohors*, 'a poultry-yard'. For the whole line cp. Juv. xi. 70 'Grandia praeterea tortoque calentia faeno | ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus'.

2. **flavas medio vapore**, 'made yellow,' i.e. 'ripened by a moderate heat'.

7. **diligenter**: a colloquial expression, 'fundamentally.'

9. **vilicus** would be a slave bailiff, **colonus** a free tenant. Columella i. 7 saw that free labour was best for the land, 'cum omne genus agri tolerabilius sit sub liberis colonis quam sub vilicis servis habere, tum praecipue frumentariam.'

Vmber . . . rus . . . Tusci . . . Tusculi: all estates of Regulus. For the use of the adjective alone for the name of the estate cp. Hor. *Od.* ii. 18. 14 'Satis beatus unicis Sabinis'.

10. **rus marmore tertio notatum**: an estate lying between the second and fourth milestone from Rome; cp. I. xii. 4 'Rura nemusque sacrum dilectaque iugera Musis | signat vicina quartus ab urbe lapis'.

12. **Subura**: the busiest street in Rome, running from the Forum Augusti ENE. to the Vicus Patricius.

xxxii. *Atticus, student and orator, you do not waste your time in games; running is your exercise, and a simple and a good one it is.*

5. **fracta aure magister**: i.e. the prize-fighter turned teacher of boxing.

6. **unctor**: the *aliptes*, here a teacher of gymnastic.

7. **non pila, non follis, non te paganica thermis | praeparat.** The various games of ball were very popular with Romans of all ages and classes; the Emperor, Augustus, used frequently to take part in them, and Pliny's friend, Spurinna, continued to play at an advanced age; 'nam hoc quoque exercitationis genere pugnat cum senectute.' The hour before the bath was the usual hour for play. The generic name for the ball was *pila*; but there seem to have been four kinds of ball commonly used, *follis*, *paganica*, *trigon*, *harpastum*. In each case the name for the ball and for the game played with it is the same. The *follis* was the largest and softest

kind of ball, a kind of bladder inflated with air; it was particularly suited for children and old gentlemen; 'Ite procul, iuvenes; mitis mihi convenit aetas; | folle decet pueros ludere, folle senes' (XIV. xlvii). Intermediate, both in size and hardness, between the *follis* and the *trigon* came the *paganica*, a ball stuffed with feathers; it is only mentioned twice in Martial, here and in XIV. xlv. The *trigon*, or *pila trigonalis*, frequently also called *pila* simply, was a small ball stuffed tightly with hair. Lastly, the *harpastum* was the smallest and hardest ball of all.

The games which found greatest favour with the Roman youths, were those played with the *trigon* and the *harpastum*. The *trigon* (as its name shows, *τρίγωνος*, triangular) was played by three players standing at the three corners of a triangular space. The ball was thrown from one to another, caught (*excipere*) and thrown or struck on with the hand to another player (*expulsare*, *repercutere*). It was a game which made the players warm, 'tepidum trigonem' (XII. lxxxii. 3). The distinguishing mark of a good player was the skilful use of the left hand; cp. XIV. xlvi 'Si me mobilibus scis expulsare sinistris, | sum tua. Tu nescis? rustice, redde pilam', and VII. lxxii. 11 'nec laudet Polybi magis sinistras' ('left-handers'). Sometimes the game was, perhaps, played merely for exercise; sometimes the catches were counted and the player, who made the most catches, was accounted the victor; cp. XII. lxxxii. 3, 4 n.

The game with the *harpastum* is perhaps the most interesting to a modern reader, because it appears to have most in common with modern games of ball. It was a vigorous game, played apparently by two sides, who each had a base or goal to defend. Each player had his proper position in the field; and there were opportunities for combination, both in offence and defence. A certain amount of charging and tackling seems to have been permitted; and strength was useful as well as agility; Martial describes the player of this game as, 'grandia qui vano colla labore facit' (XIV. xlviii. 2). The notices of the game are too infrequent and obscure to enable us to reconstruct it satisfactorily.

An interesting account of the *harpastum* is given in an article by G. E. Marindin, in the *Classical Review* of April, 1890.

8. **nudi stipitis ictus.** The *stipes* is the *palus*, or wooden stump, on which the gladiator practised with the wooden sword, *rudis*. Cp. Juv. vi. 247 'Quis non vidit vulnera pali, | quem cavat adsiduis rudibus scutoque lacessit?'

9. **in lento ceromate**: *ceroma* is literally the ointment which gymnasts smeared on their bodies. But here it means the arena in which the exercises took place, as in IV. xix. 5. In both these places the epithet *lentum* is used, though it more properly applies to the *ceroma* in its literal sense.

11. **Virginis.** The *aqua Virginis* was built by Agrippa in 19 B.C. for the supply of his baths in the Campus Martius, and was famed for the coldness and purity of its water; hence *niveas*

here. It was a regular place of resort, for Martial couples it with others in V. xx. 9 'campus, porticus, umbra, Virgo, thermae'.

12. **Sidonio.** The porticus Europae or Pollae was built in the Campus Martius by Agrippa's sister, Vipsania Polla, and contained a picture of the rape of Europa. Europa, daughter of a Phoenician or Sidonian king, Agenor, was carried off by Jupiter in the form of a bull.

14. **ludere, cum liceat currere, pigritia est.** So Seneca condemns as waste of time, or worse, the usual exercises of the Roman gymnasium, *Ep.* ii. 3. (15) 1–4 'stulta est et minime conveniens litterato viro occupatio exercendi lacertos et dilatandi cervicem ac latera firmandi.' A philosopher should only indulge in such exercises as are 'et faciles et breves, quae corpus et sine mora lassent et tempori parcant'; and at the head of his list he puts running and the use of dumb-bells.

xxxiii. *Your toga, Cinna, is dirty. and your shoe clean; why let your toga drag over your shoe? It will dirty it.*

xxxvi. *You send me, Stella, tiles to clothe my house against the winter storms; I wish you would clothe its inmate.*

A polite request for a new toga.

xxxviii. *Severus has a giant slave, Polyphemus, and a giantess, Scylla; if they were married, each would be a terror to the other.*

1. **nostri, Polypheme, Severi:** to be taken closely together; 'Polyphemus, (slave) of my friend, Severus.'

3. 'If you unite the two monstrosities in marriage, each will be the terror of the other.' For the phrase 'monstra duorum' cp. 'omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis', Verg. *Aen.* viii. 698, and 'monstra ferarum', *Aen.* vi. 285.

xxxix. *To avoid his duties as a client Caelius pretended to have the gout and wrapped up his feet; but alas! now his gout is real.*

1. **mane:** a substantive here as in I. xlix. 36 'sed mane totum dormies', 'the morning spent in wandering.'

xl. *On the death of the father of Claudius Etruscus.*

Statius also wrote a 'Consolatio ad Claudium Etruscum' on the death of his father, *Silvae* iii. 3.

1. **Augusta:** i. e. Domitiani.

2. **utrumque deum:** i. e. Domitian, whether pleased or angry, on the analogy of 'uterque Neptunus', 'the god of lakes or seas,' Catull. xxxi. 3. The father of Claudius Etruscus in his old age offended Domitian and was banished from the city to Campania, where he resided as 'hospes, non exul' (Statius, *Silv.* iii. 3. 164), until he was recalled again after a short time by the emperor.

Statius (*Silv.* iii. 3. 155) gives the following account of his banishment :—

> Tu (seu tarda situ rebusque exhausta senectus
> erravit, seu blanda diu Fortuna regressum
> maluit) attonitum et venturi fulminis ictus
> horrentem tonitru tantum lenique procella
> contentus monuisse senem.

6. **Olympiadas** = *lustra*, periods of five, not four years, as commonly in Martial.

7. **festinatis raptum . . . annis** : cp. Statius, *Silv.* iii. 3. 20 ' celeres genitoris filius annos | (mira fides !) nigrasque putat properasse sorores '.

xli. *Tucca, you use a great deal of scent; but remember, Tucca, there are scents bad as well as good.*

xlii. *I cannot vie with you in gifts nor can I in songs; why then do I send them at all? Did no one send fruit to Alcinous of the orchards?*

A reply to a present accompanied by a poem.

6. **Alcinoo nullum poma dedisse.** The orchards of Alcinous are described in Homer, *Odyssey* vii. 112, &c. For similar proverbs cp. coals to Newcastle, in silvam ligna ferre (Hor. *Sat.* i. 10. 34), γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας.

xliii. *Either grant my requests, Cinna, or if you must refuse them, be quick about it.*

2. The emphasis is on *cito*, a quick refusal, if it must be a refusal.

xliv. *On a waxen bust of Maximus Caesonius.*

This, Ovidius, is your friend. Nero banished him, so you banished Nero and went into exile with Caesonius. Therefore, if my pages live, you shall not be forgotten, and posterity shall know that you did as much for him as he did for Seneca.

Ovidius had followed into exile Seneca's friend, Caesonius, banished to Sicily by Nero in 65. Tacitus, *Ann.* xv. 71 ' Caedicia et Caesonius Maximus Italia prohibentur, reos fuisse se tantum poena experti ', ' hearing simultaneously of the accusation and the punishment '.

1. **tuūs** : cp. X. lxxxix. 1.

6. **comes** : technical word for a member of the staff selected by a provincial governor.

7. Cp. I. xxv. 7 ' Post te victurae per te quoque vivere chartae | incipiant '.

9. This may mean that Ovidius accompanied Maximus to Sicily, as Maximus did Seneca to Corsica. But as this last fact is not recorded elsewhere, it is simpler to take it as meaning that Ovidius showed Maximus the friendship which the latter had shown to Seneca.

xlv. *Pylades stood by Orestes when exiled by Clytemnestra; but you, Ovidius, did more, you stood by a victim of Nero.*

2. **Sereno** : a friend of Seneca.

4. i.e. Seneca wrote many letters to him beginning with the *felix littera, S, salutem.* None of these letters have survived.

8. **vetustas,** 'antiquity.'

xlvi. *Send your gift, Priscus, and don't keep me waiting by trying to write a poem to go with it.*

Priscus, perhaps Terentius Priscus, a fellow-countryman of the poet, to whom he presented his twelfth book, and whom he calls his Maecenas.

4. **de nostro ... tacet.** *de nostro* = at my cost, as in VIII. xlii. 3. While Priscus' Muse is trying to sing and failing, Martial has to go without his gift.

6. πεζά : Palmer's emendation for the weak and varying words in the MSS. *prisce, plena,* or *pexa.* πεζά = 'prosaic'. For this use cp. Aristophanes, *Fr.* 713 παῦσαι μελῳδοῦσ' ἀλλὰ πεζῇ μοι φράσον, 'stop talking poetry and speak to me in prose.' Cp. also 'musa pedestris', Horace, *Sat.* ii. 6. 17. Friedländer suggests that the word has a secondary meaning of 'unaccompanied', i.e. ψιλά, song without accompaniment or music without words; here, then, it would mean 'the gift without the poem'. But this use of πεζός = ψιλός seems only to be supported by Soph. *Fr.* 15 καὶ πεζὰ καὶ φορμικτά, where perhaps πεζά only means 'quiet' as opposed to the more rapturous strains of lyric poetry.

xlvii. *Congratulations to Sura on his narrow escape from the grave. 'Make the best of the respite which you have won from Fate.'*

5–6. The sense of the two lines is—'Apprehension for your safety, i.e. fear of your death, had given way to the calmness of despair (*secura tristitia*); you were so nearly gone that we could no longer pray anxiously for a recovery, which now seemed hopeless'. The reading is very doubtful; the manuscripts vary between *tristitia* and *tristia.* With the reading *tristitia et* the meaning must be 'Sorrow mourned in the calmness of despair, and already your death was consummated by our tears', i.e. 'we wept for you as already dead'. For *peractus* cp. V. xxxvii. 16 'Erotion ... | quam pessimorum lex amara fatorum | sexta peregit hieme'. *Iamque* is then taken as = *iam quoque.* But though late Latin recognizes the uses of *hodieque,* as = *hodie quoque* (cp. Quint. x. 1. 94 'sunt clari hodieque', and Pliny, *N.H.* viii. 45. 70 'et hodieque reliquiae durant'), there is no authority for the use of *iamque* in this way, except X. xlviii. 2 'et pilata redit iamque subitque cohors', where again the reading is doubtful.

Various emendations have been proposed. *Iam reparatus* has been suggested for *iamque peractus*: 'you had been restored by tears' (cp. Hor. *Od.* iv. 7. 13 'damna tamen celeres reparant

caelestia lunae'), i.e. 'full justice had been done to your memory by mourning'. Postgate proposes 'securaque flebant; tristitiâ et lacrimis iamque peractus eras'; Munro 'tristitiâ a lacrimis', i.e. 'secura a lacrimis'. Friedländer, supposing only *et lacrimis* to be corrupt, suggests that another personification, corresponding to *tristitia*, has dropped out, e. g. *et pietas*.

With the passage cp. Ovid. *M.* xiv. 489 'dum peiora timentur,| est in vota locus. Sors autem ubi pessima rerum, | sub pedibus timor est securaque summa malorum'.

7. **non tulit invidiam**: cp. 'Fortuna quae par tam magnae non erat invidiae', I. xii. 10.

8. **raptas.** Either Pluto, repenting of his determination, restored to the fates the distaff which he had snatched from them, or he snatched up the distaff which they had laid aside and forced it back into their hands again.

11. **vive velut rapto.** 'The new life, which you have won, is but plunder stolen from the fates; therefore you must be quick to enjoy it for fear of losing it again.' For *fugitiva gaudia* cp. I. xv. 8 'gaudia non remanent, sed fugitiva volant'.

xlviii. *Though Annius has tables to spare, he uses slaves to hand the dishes. I dislike this innovation and prefer my dinner to be stationary.*

Ordinarily the dishes were carried in by the slaves and placed on the table, and it was for this reason that the guests sat only on three sides of the central table, round which the newly introduced *sigma* or horse-shoe couch was placed, the fourth side being left vacant. But a new custom had lately arisen, by which the slaves served the guests by handing dishes to them individually, as at a modern dinner-table. The point of Martial's complaint is that the dishes moved about so fast (*ambulante cena*), that the unfortunate guest could get nothing to eat.

4. **vobis habete,** 'keep your dinners for yourselves, for I don't want them on these terms'; the ordinary meaning of the phrase, cp. Juv. v. 118 'tibi habe frumentum', 'keep your corn for yourself (and send me truffles).'

xlix. *I send you a present from my garden; eggs to satisfy your hunger, apples your greed.*

Perhaps this is a reference to the *ova*, with which the banquet began (*gustatus*), and the *mala* with which it ended (*mensae secundae*). Cp. the proverbial expression *ab ovo usque ad mala*. The sense is 'If you do justice to all that is set before you, you will be greedy towards the end, not hungry'.

2. **Severe,** perhaps Silius Severus, son of the poet Silius Italicus.

1. *In the grounds of Martial's friend, Arruntius Stella, was a spring, round whose source were placed various statues representing cup-bearers. In a grove close by was a statue of Hercules, who was represented as guarding the boys from suffering the fate of*

Hylas. Hylas, accompanying Hercules on the voyage of the Argo, was carried off by the nymphs, as he drew water from a spring. Theocritus, in his beautiful thirteenth Idyll, tells the story, and Virgil refers to it in *Ecl.* vi. 43 'his adiungit, Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum | clamassent, ut litus "Hyla, Hyla" omne sonaret'. Propertius i. 20 refers to Hylas in the same connexion. Hence Martial's 'notos amores'.

1. Ianthis is the name which Martial applies here and in VI. xxi to Violentilla, the wife of Stella. *ἴον*=viola. Cp. XII. ii. 12 'clarus Iantheae Stella sititor aquae'.

3. **niveis** : i.e. of marble.

li. *If you want to read my books and not to buy them, go to Auctus. He knows them so well that he can recite them word for word—and he will. Besides, you can get a dinner from him.*

4. **prima in aede,** 'in front of the temple.' Cp. Cic. *Fam.* iii. 6. 2 'in prima provincia', 'at the entrance to the province.' *Martis in aede*, the temple in the Forum Augusti where Auctus transacted his legal business.

5. **madens,** 'steeped in law'; cp. Hor. *Od.* iii. 21. 9 'quamquam Socraticis madet sermonibus'; VII. lxix. 2 'Cecropia pectora dote madent'.

varioque togae limatus in usu. *limatus*, a common metaphor from the use of the file (*lima*) = 'polished', 'an adept'. *Toga*, the dress in which the lawyer practised, is here used for the profession itself; cp. Pliny, *Ep.* i. 22. 6. 'in toga negotiisque versatur, multos advocatione, plures consilio iuvat', 'an adept in all the practice of his profession.'

9. **si vellet, poterat . . . videri** : cp. n. on VII. viii. 5.

11. He is such a busy man that, though the usual dinner hour was the ninth ('imperat extructos frangere nona toros', IV. viii. 6), yet he would not be free to dine till the tenth.

lii. *You are reading my book to Celer, Auctus. He has been governor of my country, and when he listens to my works, I fear him as a stern critic.*

liii. *You have sent me all the presents, which you received at the Saturnalia; a paltry collection, scarcely worth five shillings, but it took eight strong slaves to carry them. Would it not have been easier to send five pounds' weight of silver plate by one weak boy?*

1. **Saturnalibus.** The Saturnalia were originally held in honour of the old Latin agricultural deity, Saturnus (*serere, satio*= sowing), at the idle time, when the year's work was over. The festival began on December 17, at the winter solstice, at which time 'it seems to be almost a general human instinct to rest and enjoy oneself and to show one's good-will towards all one's neighbours' (Warde Fowler, *The Roman Festivals*, p. 271). Features of the festival, which lasted legally five and by common usage seven

days, were (i) a general holiday, (ii) the giving of presents, whence our custom of Christmas presents, (iii) the temporary equality of slaves and their masters, this being possibly a survival from early times, when the farm-servants enjoyed complete equality with the farmer in celebrating the close of their year's work.

5. **vimine**: as in IV. lxxxviii. 7 a basket of osier twigs. *Picenarum*, i. e. olives; cp. I. xliii. 8 'nec de Picenis venit oliva cadis'.

7. **cottana**: a small Syrian fig; cp. Juv. iii. 83 'advectus Romam, quo pruna et cottana vento'.

10. **Syri**: because especially strong.

12. **argenti**: as usual 'silver-plate', not silver bullion.

liv. *You are always dreaming bad things about me, and it costs me a small fortune in sacrifices, prescribed by the wise woman, to avert the threatened evil. Do, please, keep awake or dream about yourself.*

3–4. i. e. 'I have used up the wine of this year's vintage, as well as last year's'. *Sed*, as so often in the Silver Age writers, 'yes, and. . . .' Cp. ii. 8 note.

4. **saga**='wise woman', 'witch'. Cp. Hor. *Od.* i. 27. 21 'quae saga, quis te solvere Thessalis | magus venenis, quis poterit deus?' cp. also XI. xlix. 8 'expiet ut somnos garrula saga tuos'.

5. **salsasque molas**. One of the duties of the Vestal Virgins was to prepare *mola salsa*, 'sacred salt-cake,' in May from the first ears of standing corn for use at the Vestalia in June and at certain other festivals. The Vestals represented the daughters in the primitive household, whose duty it was to prepare cakes for the use of the family. The wise woman would naturally prescribe *mola salsa*, when a sacrifice to unseen powers was required.

7. **chortis**, see xxxi. 1 note.

lvi. *Your skill and your services, as architect of Domitian's palace, Rabirius, have earned you immortality. If Olympia wishes to build a fit home for its statue of Jupiter, it will come to our Jupiter for his architect.*

1. **astra polumque**, hendiadys: as in V. lxv. 1 'Astra polumque dedit . . . Alcidae Nemees terror et Arcas aper' = 'immortality, which you have earned by your talent (*mente*) shown in duteous service (*pie*) to your Emperor'.

2. **Parrhasiam**. Evander came from a district of this name in Arcadia to settle on the Palatine; hence *Parrhasiam domum*= Domitian's house on the Palatine.

3. **Phidiaco . . . Iovi**: the famous ivory and gold statue of Zeus at Olympia by Phidias.

4. **Pisa**, in Elis, well-known from its connexion with the Olympic games.

lix. *Caecilianus never dines alone, he always has a boar to dinner,—but no one else.*

So Juvenal attacks the vice of solitary gluttony, i. 94 quis fercula septem | secreto cenavit avus', 'which of our ancestors ever ate a seven-course dinner in solitude?' Cp. also Juv. i. 140 'quanta est gula, quae sibi totos | ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum'.

lx. *Oh Jupiter, we believe in you, while our Emperor is safe. Do not be angry with me, if I have no requests to make to you. It is the Emperor who is* my *divinity, you are the Emperor's.*

1. **Tarpeiae aulae**: i. e. of the Capitoline temple of Jupiter.

2. So elsewhere Martial pretends that the Emperor's health and happiness prove that there are gods in heaven. II. xci. 1 'Caesar, | sospite quo magnos credimus esse deos'. Cp. Hor. *Od.* iii. 5. 1 'caelo tonantem credidimus Iovem regnare'.

lxi. *We thank you, Caesar, for clearing the shopkeepers' stalls from the pavements, and giving Rome room once more.*

The ground-floor of the Roman house had no windows looking out upon the street; so that shopkeepers erected their stalls close against the outside walls of the houses and encroached on the public thoroughfares. Domitian issued an edict ordering the footpaths to be cleared.

3. **Germanice**. Domitian assumed the title of Germanicus after the victory over the Chatti in A. D. 83.

5. **pila** may be simply taken to mean the pillars of the shop, which would be surrounded with flagons, chained to them for safety. But on Catullus xxxvii. 2 'a pileatis nona fratribus pila', Ellis suggests that *pila* was a sort of advertising pillar, which indicated the trade of the shop-owner. Cp. Hor. *Sat.* i. 4. 71 'nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos'.

7. **caeca**: because the crush is such that the razor may wound any of the passers-by indiscriminately.

lxiii. *The poet, Silius Italicus, was also a successful lawyer, and was consul in the sacred year when Nero's death set free the world. Then his years of retirement were given to literature.*

Silius Italicus, author of an epic on the Punic wars, still extant, fulfilled the ordinary *cursus honorum*, before devoting himself to literature. As a poet, he has hardly earned the immortality which has attended his works. Pliny says of him, 'scribebat carmina maiore cura quam ingenio'; the modern reader simply finds him dull. He showed, according to Pliny, an almost slavish reverence for the memory and a statue of Virgil, an attitude which is characteristic of the Silver Age.

2. **legis**=*recitas*.

7. **centum gravis hasta virorum**. The court of the *centumviri*, held in the Basilica Julia in the Forum, was mainly occupied with questions of *possessio* (titles to land, &c.).

10. **adserto . . . orbe**. *Adserere* is a technical word, which was

used to describe two legal processes; (i) *adserere aliquem manu in libertatem*, to declare a slave to be free by laying a hand upon him, to set free; (ii) *adserere aliquem in servitutem*, to declare one to be a slave by laying a hand upon him, to claim as a slave. From (i) comes the derivative meaning 'to free', 'to protect', 'to defend', as in this passage; cp. XI. xcviii. 10 'non te cucullis adseret (='protect from kisses') caput tectum'; from (ii) 'to claim', 'to appropriate', cp. I. xv. 9 'haec (gaudia) utraque manu complexuque adsere toto', and X. xxxv. 5 'non haec Colchidos adserit furorem', 'Sulpicia does not claim the story of Medea as a subject for her song'.

lxiv. *Cinnamus, once a barber, then a knight, now that awkward inquiries have driven you to voluntary exile in Sicily, how will you employ your leisure? Neither literature nor philosophy are in your line; you must become once more a barber.*

1. **fueras**: pluperfect for perfect, an idiom common in Martial.

2. **dominae munere factus eques.** According to the law of Tiberius, no man could be a knight who could not prove free birth for three generations. But, in practice, the Emperors freely broke this rule by giving the *anulus*, or knight's ring, to their favourites; and any man who possessed the necessary capital of 400,000 serterces could easily become a knight. *Munere* here refers to the gift of the *census equestris*, not of the ring.

4. **Cinname.** He may be the barber, grown great, who excites Juvenal's scorn, i. 24 'patricios omnes opibus cum provocet unus, | quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat'.

cum fugeres tristia iura fori. The inquiry into his claim to be an *eques* (or perhaps into his right to call himself a free man) was too much for him, and he fled.

7. **rhetor . . . grammaticus . . . ludi magister.** The three stages of Roman education, mentioned in reverse order. As a child, the young Roman received a certain amount of instruction, mainly moral, from the *paedagogus*, or slave, into whose charge he had been committed. As a boy, he went to the *ludi magister*, and was instructed by him in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Subsequently he went to the *grammaticus*, with whom he read and studied Greek and Latin literature. His education was completed by a course of study with the *rhetor*, from whom he learnt the art of oratory, which was indispensable to a Roman gentleman, by composing and declaiming dissertations on well-known historical situations and by arguing in public class on fictitious questions of law and morality.

lxv. *For twenty years you have stuck to your lawsuit; why didn't you give in at once and save the costs?*

Though he won in the end, it would have cost Gargilianus less to have submitted to an adverse decision at the beginning of the suit. For the length of lawsuits cp. Juv. xvi. 36–47.

2. **tribus . . . foris.** *Foris* here has the meaning of courts, as in Cicero, Verr. II. iii. 15. § 38 'ne quis extra suum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur'. The three *fora* referred to here are *Forum Romanum*, *Forum Caesaris*, *Forum Augusti*. A fourth Forum, *Forum Nervae* or *Transitorium*, was completed in A.D. 98, and after that year Martial changes the phrase, 'triplex forum' (III. xxxviii. 4) to 'fora iuncta quater' (X. li. 12). The first three are referred to in Seneca, *de Ira* II. ix. 1 'circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora', 'with which the three fora cannot cope.'

lxvi. *Labienus, heir of Fabius, says that the whole of the estate was a smaller share than he deserved.*

1. The portions of heirs were expressed by '*as*' and its parts. Thus *heres ex asse*='sole heir', *heres ex triente*='heir to $\frac{1}{3}$'. The point here is that Fabius' whole estate was too small to satisfy Labienus.

lxviii. *I expect, Rufus, my verses are too light for your father-in-law. But if he approves of them, I should not fear to read them to the grave seniors of antiquity.*

4. The *Curii* and *Fabricii* are typical of the good old times. So in IX. xxviii. 3 he imagines the actor, Latinus, praising himself as being one 'qui spectatorem potui fecisse Catonem, | solvere qui Curios Fabriciosque graves,' where *solvere*='break through the old-fashioned gravity of'.

lxix. 'To Canius Rufus of Gades on a portrait of his affianced wife, Theophila.'

Your learned wife, Theophila, Canius, is a rival even to Sappho's pupil, Pantaenis.

2. **Cecropia**: i.e. steeped in Athenian philosophy, the natural heritage (*dote*) of all in Athens, Theophila being a Greek. Cp. I. xxxix. 3 'si quis Cecropiae madidus Latiaeque Minervae | artibus'. Some MSS. have *voce*, which is an easier reading than *dote* and therefore less probable.

3. **Atticus hortus**: i.e. the garden of Epicurus, in which he held his school.

5. **has**: i.e. whatever is approved by the critical judgment of his wife. Canius wrote poetry.

6. i.e. her judgment is better than that of other women or of the vulgar herd.

7. 'Pantaenis, of whom you wrote (*tua*), would not fancy herself before your wife (*illi*), however well-known she were to the choir of Pieria.' Probably Canius had written a poem on Sappho's companion, the poetess Pantaenis; even she, says Martial, has a rival in Theophila.

9. i.e. Pantaenis, though praised for her poetry by Sappho herself, was yet no better poet and a worse woman.

10. **haec**=Theophila, **illa**=Pantaenis.

lxxii. *All good wishes for you, Paulus, if you will only deny with all your might my authorship of the ill-natured verses which some ascribe to me.*

Cp. X. iii; v; xxxiii; and VII. xii, where his answer to such a charge is *ludimus innocui.*

1. December, the month of the Saturnalia with its presents.

8. The reference is to the *ludus latrunculorum*, a kind of draughts. *vitreo* = 'made of glass', cp. *vitreus hostis*, Ovid, *A. A.* ii. 208. *mandris* seems to mean an inferior kind of piece, as a pawn, and *latrone* to mean the more important pieces. *clusos* = 'blockaded'.

9. **trigone**: the game of ball, see note on VII. xxxii. 7. *nudo*, for the game was played just before the bath. *unctae*, anointed for the bath. The sense is 'May the applauding judgment of the crowd at the baths recognize you as the victor in the games'.

11. **sinistras**, 'left-handers.' See n. on VII. xxxii. 7, and passages quoted there.

15. **sed**, 'and indeed.'

lxxiii. *'You have so many houses, Maximus, that you can never be found; where* do *you live?'*

It has generally been assumed that Martial first describes the situation of three houses, and then goes on to mention the outlook from each. On this view Maximus has houses on the Esquiline, the Aventine, and in the Vicus Patricius, and yet the outlooks are apparently four in number. From a consideration of the topography, the following results seem probable:

i. from the Esquiline you could perhaps see the Temple of Vesta, which lay SE. of the Forum;

ii. from the Aventine you could see both the Capitol (*novus Iupiter*), and the Temple of Cybele, which stood at the W. corner of the Palatine above the entrance to the Circus;

iii. from the Vicus Patricius (between the Esquiline and Viminal) you may have been able to see the Capitolium Vetus on the Quirinal (*veterem Iovem*, cp. V. xxii. 4 'qua videt anticum rustica Flora Iovem', Flora's temple also being on the Quirinal).

But it is difficult to adjust these four outlooks to the three houses, and there seems no special point in mentioning the outlooks at all. It is possible, therefore, that at *v.* 3 Martial goes on to describe the situation of four more houses, simply identifying them by the places they looked out on, and in this case there will be seven houses in all. If it be objected that seven is too many houses for one man to have had in Rome, we must remember that Juvenal (xiv. 275) can say of a man who aims at buying 100 villas 'tu propter mille talenta | et centum villas temerarius', and there may be a conscious exaggeration in each case.

1. **colle Dianae** = the Aventine, on which Diana's temple stood, cp. XII. xviii. 3 'aut collem dominae teris Dianae.'

3. **viduae**: i.e. bereft of Attis whom she loved and drove to madness.

lxxvii. *You ask me to give you my books, Tucca; but you only wish to make money by selling them.*

lxxviii. *You send me various delicacies, Papylus, while you dine miserably yourself; you don't know how to enjoy life.*

4. **cor** = 'sense'. Cp. *vecors*, 'senseless.'

genium = 'taste', 'an appreciation of the good things of life'. Cp. Plaut. *Pers.* v. 151 'indulge genio', 'be merry'. Terence, *Phorm.* i. 1. 10 'suum defraudans genium', 'pinching himself'.

lxxix. *I have just drunk wine of the year when my host was consul; 'That sounds old and rare', you say; but unfortunately my host is consul this year.*

3. **ipse**: i.e. the master of the house.

4. **ponebat** = *apponebat*, 'put on the table.' The wine was new, for the consul of its year was still in office.

lxxx. *Now that Marcellinus at the front has some leisure, send him my book, Faustinus, by your best slave; he will send you back a prisoner to tend your sheep at Tibur.*

8. **rigido** = 'frozen'. *rota*, i.e. 'wagon', part for whole; cp. X. vii. 4 'nec te barbara contumeliosi | calcatum rota conterat bubulci'. Or possibly *rota* means a hoop, which makes *ludit* more appropriate, cp. XIV. clxviii 'Inducenda rota est: das nobis utile munus: | iste trochus pueris, at mihi canthus erit'.

10. This is a reference to the voluntary scourging undergone by the Spartan boys before the altar of Artemis Orthia, inflicted on them in the presence, and with the consent, of their parents.

12. **Tiburtinas.** Faustinus possessed a villa at Tibur among other places.

lxxxi. *You say thirty of the epigrams in my book are bad; if as many are good, the book is good as a whole.*

A similar idea is put in I. xvi 'Sunt bona, sunt quaedam mediocria, sunt mala plura | quae legis hic: aliter non fit, Avite, liber'; and in VII. xc he says it is a recommendation to this book to call it *inaequalis*.

lxxxiii. *Eutrapelus, untrue to his name, shaves so slowly that before he takes off one beard, another grows.*

Eutrapelus (*lucus a non lucendo*) is anything but εὐτράπελος, 'nimble.'

Cp. VIII. lii for an epigram on a similar subject.

lxxxiv. *I will send my portrait soon and send my book now to the successful soldier, Caecilius: the book gives a truer and more lasting likeness of me than the picture.*

2. **argutus** is connected with ἀργός and *argilla*, and means originally 'bright', and so 'clear-cut' in any sense, here 'dexterous'.

3. **iacentem,** 'subject.'
6. **certior . . . vultus,** 'a truer portrait.'
8. **Apelleum . . . opus:** the work of the painter, as *artis Phidiacae* = sculpture in III. xxxv.

lxxxv. *You write a few smart epigrams, Sabellus; but it is harder to write a whole book of them.*

2. Sabelle: for play on *bellus* and Sabellus cp. XII. xxxix.

lxxxvi. *You used to invite me on your birthday, though I was not your friend; now that I am an old friend, why am I left out? Because I didn't send you a present. Your hospitality was not disinterested. Now I suppose you'll say, it was your slave's fault that I was left out.*

7. **pustulati:** lit. 'blistered', so 'purified' silver.
9. 'It is not hospitality to look for gain.' Sextus had entertained his friends only for the presents they brought him.
11. Martial imagines Sextus excusing himself after this attack and blaming his '*invitator*', the slave who took the invitations.

lxxxvii. *If people can love such odd pets as they do, surely Labyca is not too odd to love.*

lxxxviii. *My verse, I hear, is read in Vienne by young and old, by man and maid. I would rather this than be read in the remotest regions of the world or be enriched by the gold of Tagus or the honey of Hybla. Can I now believe you, Lausus, when you tell me I write so many bad epigrams?*

2. **Vienna** = Vienne on the Rhone in Gallia Narbonensis.
5. **hoc:** i.e. that every one without distinction of sex or age should read my verse.
6. i.e. those who drink the Nile at its source = people living at the end of the world.
10. **puto** is sarcastic. Lausus had said, VII. lxxxi, that there were thirty bad epigrams in the book.

lxxxix. *I send roses for the head of my friend; may roses wreathe him too when gray, but may that be long hence* (sed olim).

4. The rose was sacred to Venus.

xc. *Matho says my poems should be more level in quality. Any scribbler can make his work level; but it may be a dead level of dullness.*

Cp. VII. lxxxi.
3. **Calvinus et Vmber:** fictitious names = any scribbler.

xcii. '*If you want anything, you know I will help you unasked,*' *says Baccara over and over again. Yet he often sees or hears me in distress without taking the hint. What I want now is that you should be struck dumb, that I may never hear your worthless professions again.*

3. **Secundus**: a money-lender mentioned in II. xliv. 7 'septem milia debeo Secundo'.

5. **pensio petitur,** 'my rent is demanded.'

9. **subito ... sidere,** 'by a sudden fate,' as in XI. lxxxv. 1 'sidere percusssa est subito tibi, Zoile, lingua'. Cp. ἀστροβολεῖσθαι. Any sudden calamity, e.g. a stroke of paralysis, &c., might be ascribed to the influence of the stars. So *Hamlet*, i. 1. 162, 'Then no planets strike.'

xciii. *Why, Narnia, do you keep my friend, Quintus, so often and so long? Spare him a little to me, and live for ever to enjoy your famous bridge.*

1. **sulphureo ... gurgite**: cp. Verg. *Aen.* vii. 517 'sulphurea Nar albus aqua'.

3. **Quintum**: sc. *Ovidium*. Martial had a villa at Nomentum and Ovidius was his neighbour there. Cp. VII. xliv and xlv.

7. **abutere**: in the sense of 'use up entirely' as in Cic. *Rep.* i. 9 'abuti tecum hoc otio', 'to spend the whole of this leisure time with you,' not 'misuse this leisure'.

8. One arch of the bridge still stands.

xciv. 2. Papylus turned the ointment rancid by smelling it.

xcvi. *Inscription for the tomb of Bassus' child, Urbicus.*

4. **pensa**: lit. = yarn weighed out to be spun during the day, so the thread of life spun by the Fates.

7. **Nestore**: the typical *grandaevus*. The meaning is 'may you who read these lines not lose untimely those whom you hope to leave behind when you die'.

xcvii. *Go, my book, and greet my friend Caesius Sabinus. However busy he is, he will have leisure for you, and wherever he goes will read you to his friends.*

8. **Turni ... libellis.** Turnus was a writer of satires, cp. XI. x. 1 'contulit ad saturas ingentia pectora Turnus'.

xcviii. *You buy everything, so will find yourself bankrupt and have to sell everything.*

xcix. *Crispinus, may you long enjoy the Emperor's favour, and if he reads my verse whisper to him 'Martial confers some glory on your age'. The rest I leave to Caesar.*

1. **Tonantem**: the Emperor Domitian.

2. Born at Memphis, Crispinus was now a court-favourite at Rome, and is taken by Juvenal as the type of the rich upstart, 'pars Niliacae plebis, verna Canopi Crispinus.'

3. **Parrhasia** see n. on VII. lvi. 2.

5. **candidus,** 'fair,' 'honest.'

7. **Marsus**: an epigrammatic poet of the Augustan Age.

docto, the common epithet for Catullus, Ov. *Am.* iii. 9. 62 'cum Calvo, docte Catulle, tuo'. Cp. I. lxi. 1 'Verona docti syllabas amat vatis'.

Epistula. 2. **Dacico.** Domitian does not seem officially to have assumed the title of Dacicus, which is conferred on him in flattery by the poet.

6. 'Takes advantage more largely of the opportunity of showing loyalty.'

7. 'For the lack of which the subject-matter made amends,' i.e. with the emperor as the theme less talent (*ingenium*) is required.

9. **suas,** loosely referring to *verecundiae,* 'praises which are its due.' Cp. I. vi. 3 'nunc sua Caesareos exorat praeda leones | tutus et ingenti ludit in ore lepus', 'The hare, the lion's proper (*sua*) prey, wins mercy from Caesar's lions.'

10. **ingereret,** 'should force upon,' cp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 72 'nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit'.

12. **mimicam,** cp. III. lxxxvi. 4 'non sunt haec mimis improbiora,—lege'. *Mimes* were short plays without much plot acted in the theatre and distinguished by their coarseness.

i. *I must take Minerva, not Venus, for my patron in this book: it is to enter the chaste portals of the Emperor.*

1. **Laurigeros . . . penates.** On the *Monumentum Ancyranum* (34). Augustus records that the senate decreed a laurel wreath for the doorposts of his house, 'laureis postes aedium mearum v(estiti publice).'

4. **Pallas Caesariana.** Minerva was specially honoured by Domitian who erected several temples in her honour.

ii. *Janus, when he saw the victorious emperor, asked Heaven with his every tongue to grant Domitian a long life; yes, and as long as Janus' own, is our prayer; may he live for ever!*

Janus is naturally invoked on the occasion of the emperor's return in the month sacred to him, January, A.D. 93.

5. Servius, in his commentary on Verg. *Aen.* xii. 198, pointed out that the word *omni* shows Martial here to be thinking of a Janus with four and not two faces, for, says Servius, 'omnis de duobus non dicimus,' "in speaking of two things we do not use the word 'all'." Cp. X. xxviii. 6 'et fora tot numeras, Iane, quot ora geris (i.e. quattuor)'.

6. **domino deoque:** a title first assumed by Domitian. His predecessors scrupled to be called *deus* in their lifetime.

7. **Pyliam:** i.e. a life four times the length of Nestor's.

8. The old age of Janus would be immortality.

iii. *Seven books of epigrams are enough and to spare; why write more? Because, answers my Muse, you write them far better*

than you would turgid epic or drama, and Rome likes to see herself in your verse.

5. **Messalae** = M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, the patron of Tibullus; cp. X. ii. 9 'marmora Messallae findit caprificus'. **Licinus** was originally a German captive, afterwards a freedman of Augustus, proverbial for his wealth; cp. Juv. i. 109 'ego possideo plus | Pallante et Licinis,' 'though I possess more than Pallas or a Licinus.'

The tombs of Messala and Licinus were of well-known magnificence.

9. **nona**: Thalia, the muse of epigram.

14. **paribus modis**: i. e. in hexameter verse, in which each foot consists of two equal halves, one long syllable being taken as equivalent to two short.

15. **praelego**: the technical term for 'lecturing on'.

16. **grandis**: with a participial meaning 'growing up'.

17. Martial here probably thinks of Statius, with whom he seems not to have been on good terms. Though they were contemporaries and moved in the same circles, neither poet mentions the other. In IV. xlix to those who say that epic poetry wins more praise than epigram he answers 'confiteor: laudant illa sed ista legunt'.

19. So Cicero describes Roman wit as being sharper than Attic, Cic. *ad Fam.* ix. 15. 2 'accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores quam illi Atticorum Romani veteres atque urbani sales'.

20. Cp. X. iv. 8 'hoc lege, quod possit dicere vita "Meum est"'.

iv. *On Jan.* 3 *the magistrates and priestly colleges throughout the Empire offered up vows for the Emperor* ('votorum nuncupatio').

vi. *Auctus boasts a collection of ancient goblets, each with its pedigree; but though the cups are old, the wine is new.*

Cp. VII. xix for the prevalent passion for antiquities.

1. **archetypis**: applied to any original object, here to antique pottery, in VII. xi to manuscripts.

3. **furiosa**: possibly 'maddening in its antiquity'. So all MSS., but perhaps Lipsius' conjecture *fumosa* is right, 'smoky with age.' *stemmata* = 'pedigree'.

6. 'Apollo built the walls with his lyre that he might win these (goblets).' Laomedon, king of Troy, promised Neptune and Apollo a sum of gold (here made into goblets) to build walls round his city. Cp. Ovid, *Met.* xi. 203 'Phrygiaeque tyranno | aedificat muros pactus pro moenibus aurum'.

7. **Rhoetus**: the centaur. The Centaurs and Lapithae fought at the wedding of Pirithous, king of the Lapithae. Cp. Hor. *Od.* ii. 19. 23; Verg. *Georg.* ii. 456 'Rhoetumque Pholumque | et magno Hylaeum Lapithis cratere minantem'.

9. **censentur,** 'derive value from having belonged to aged Nestor'; cp. I. lxi. 3 'censetur Apona Livio suo tellus'.

10. **trita**: cp. Hor. *Sat.* i. 3. 91 'catillum | Euandri manibus tritum deiecit'.

columba: a dove upon the handle, such as is described in *Il.* xi. 633 οὔατα δ' αὐτοῦ | τέσσαρ' ἔσαν, δοιαὶ δὲ πελειάδες ἀμφὶς ἕκαστον | χρύσειαι νεμέθοντο, δύω δ' ὑπὸ πυθμένες ἦσαν. (πυθμένες = *fundi.*)

11. This refers to Achilles' words to Patroclus in *Il.* ix. 202 μείζονα δὴ κρητῆρα, Μενοιτίου υἱέ, καθίστα, | ζωρότερον δὲ κέραιε, δέπας δ' ἔντυνον ἑκάστῳ.

13. Verg. *Aen.* i. 738 of Dido, 'tum Bitiae dedit increpitans.'

16. 'In goblets old as Priam you will drink wine no older than Astyanax' (Priam's infant grandson). The wine is called by the person's name, just as consuls gave their name to the vintage of the year.

vii. *Though you can only speak nine words in ten hours, you yet demand more time for your speech. What a power of silence is yours!*

3. The clepsydra was a water-clock by which the time of the advocate's speech was measured. We do not know for certain how long a clepsydra lasted, but in some cases it was agreed beforehand how many should be allotted to each speaker, in other cases it was fixed by law. Cp. Pliny, *Ep.* ii. 11. 14, where he says 'I spoke for five hours', 'nam duodecim clepsydris, quas spatiosissimas acceperam, sunt additae quattuor'; ib. vi. 2. 6 'quia paucioribus clepsydris praecipitamus causas quam diebus explicari solebant'.

viii. *Janus, god of January, of all your honours you count this first, that Caesar has returned in your month.*

4. **purpura**: the purple of the consuls; cp. VIII. lxvi. 8 'felix purpura tertiusque consul'.

ix. *When the eyesight of Hylas was only bad, he offered you* 15*s. in the pound. When he lost one eye, he offered you* 10*s. Look out, for if he loses the other you will get nothing.*

1. **dodrantem**: i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$ of his debt.

x. 3. '"Has he made such a bargain?" you say. Yes indeed, for he won't pay.'

xi. *Even the Rhine and the Danube have heard the plaudits of Rome at your return, Caesar. Rome even forgets to watch the races in her excitement. She never loved any emperor so much, not even yourself; though she wished it, she could not love you more.*

6. i.e. no one has noticed four heats being run: cp. VII. vii. 9. 10.

8. **ut,** 'although'; cp. Ovid, *Ex P.* iii. 4. 79 'ut desint vires tamen est laudanda voluntas'.

xii. *You ask me why I do not marry a rich wife. Because I do not wish to play second fiddle to her. You can never get equal with your wife, if she is the better half.*

Here the crushed husband is said *uxori nubere* 'to find his wife his better half', just as in X. lxix the masterful wife is said *uxorem ducere virum*. Cp. Juv. vi. 460 on the choice of a wife, 'intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives'.

xiii. *I paid a high price for a fool; now he proves to be no fool; give me back my money.*

For an opposite experience cp. XIV. ccx:—

Non mendax stupor est, nec fingitur arte dolosa.
Quisquis plus iusto non sapit, ille sapit.

It was a luxury at Rome to keep an idiot slave, as in the Middle Ages to keep a fool.

xiv. *You put your plants in a warm greenhouse, but your old friend you put in a garret, whose window will not keep out the cold. I would rather lodge with your plants.*

For the use of greenhouses cp. VIII. lxviii.

1. **Cilicum pomaria.** The saffron from Corycus in Cilicia was famous. Cp. III. lxv. 2 'de Corycio quae venit aura croco'.

4. **faece**: i.e. any impurity. Cp. *colata serenitas* in Tertullian, 'strained,' as it were, 'purified.'

5. **non tota clusa fenestra.** *fenestra* properly means the opening in the wall itself, not the window which closes it, and *non tota clusa fenestra* means literally 'not closed in respect of the whole opening', i.e. the window does not fit or is broken. Or if *fenestra* is taken in the unusual sense of 'what closes the window', i.e. the frame, the meaning is literally 'not closed by a whole window', but by a broken one. This use of *fenestra* is supported by Hor. *Od.* i. 25. 1 'parcius iunctas quatiunt fenestras', and Ovid, *Ex P.* iii. 3. 10 'et gemuit parvo mota fenestra sono'; and it does not seem unlikely that *fenestra* should have this double meaning.

xv. *All Rome gives thanks for your victories, Domitian. Nor will she forget that you had enough confidence in her to forgo a triumph. This confidence in your people is as glorious as a triumph would have been.*

4. On his return Domitian gave a third *congiarium* or gift of money to the people (*tribus*).

6. The laurel crown which Domitian dedicates to Jupiter Capitolinus will be regarded by Rome as no less glorious than a full triumph. This is also referred to in IX. ci. 19, 20 'saepe recusatos parcus duxisse triumphos | victor Hyperboreo nomen ab orbe tulit'.

xvi. *Once a baker, now an advocate, you are still true to your old trade; you still make mincemeat of your money matters.*

2. **ducena quaeris**: i.e. you aim at an income of 200,000 sesterces a year. Augustus created a class of *ducenarii*, possessing this income, half that of an *eques*. These formed a fourth *decuria* of *iudices* for service in unimportant civil trials (Bury, *Student's Roman Empire*, ch. iii. § 7 (8)).

5. **panem facis**: i.e. 'you make a livelihood.'

facis farinam: i.e. 'you turn it into powder,' 'squander it.'

xvii. *You only paid me half my fee for pleading your case; you say I didn't elaborate my exposition of the facts. No, I blushed to do that, and you are the more indebted to me.*

3. **Narrasti.** *Narratio* is a technical term in rhetoric for the exposition of the facts; 'rerum gestarum aut ut gestarum narratio,' Cic. *Inv.* i. 19. 27. From VI. xix it appears that orators were tempted to adorn this part of their speech with long and irrelevant digressions; 'Tu Cannas Mithridaticumque bellum | et periuria Punici furoris | et Sullas Mariosque Muciosque | magna voce sonas manuque tota.' Here then the sense is 'I avoided introducing extraneous matter into a case of this sort, and deserve credit for it'.

xviii. *Cerrinius, like Virgil, rather than stand in the way of a friend, withdrew from a branch of literature, in which he might have won distinction. Few would do that.*

Nothing else is known of this Cerrinius who wins such praise from Martial.

5. **Calabri . . . Flacci.** Horace came from Venusia, which is not in Calabria, but in Apulia.

6. **Pindaricos**: i.e. lyric.

7. **Varius**: i.e. Lucius Varius Rufus, an intimate friend of Virgil and Horace, and, with Tucca, editor of the *Aeneid*. He wrote a tragedy on the story of Thyestes, which was acted at the games held to celebrate the victory of Actium.

xix. *The surest way to win wealth at Rome is to pretend to have it; the surest way to become poor is to appear poor.*

Cp. V. lxxxi 'semper pauper eris, si pauper es, Aemiliane. | dantur opes nullis nunc nisi divitibus'.

xx. *You are a fool to write so many verses in a single day, but wise enough not to give a recitation.*

xxi. *Why is the morn on which Caesar returns so long in coming? Come then, Caesar, and do not wait for the sun to rise; if you are here, it will be day.*

3. **te**: i.e. the morning star.

5. **Cyllaron**: the horse of Castor, one of the twins in the Zodiac, given him by Juno. Virgil gives him to Pollux in his comparison of the ideal horse, *Georg.* iii. 89 'talis Amyclaei domitus Pollucis habenis | Cyllarus'.

Statius, *Silv.* i. 1. 53 compares Domitian's horse to Cyllarus, but adds that Domitian's horse will only know one master, while

Cyllarus belonged to both twins, 'hic domini numquam mutabit habenas ; | perpetuus frenis atque uni serviet astro.'

The sense is 'You might have borrowed Cyllarus from the Twins; Castor will readily lend him to you on such an occasion.

7. **Xanthus et Aethon** : horses of the sun.

8. **Memnonis alma parens** : i. e. Aurora.

xxii. 2. dare verba is an idiom for 'to beguile, cheat', as in Ovid, *Tr.* v. 7. 40 'curis dare verba', 'to beguile one's cares.' The sense here must be, 'If you can deceive me by putting pork before me when I expect wild-boar, I deserve to be called a mongrel myself, half-boar, half-pig.' The wit is not brilliant.

xxiii. *You reproach me with beating my cook for sending up a bad dinner; for what then should a cook be beaten?*

xxiv. *Grant my petition, Caesar; or at any rate don't be vexed at my asking. Our prayers, and not our images, attest our belief in the divinity of the gods.*

xxv. *You called on me once, when I was ill: so much the worse for me if you call often.*

xxvi. *You have shown us, Caesar, in the arena more tigers than the Indian hunter fears as he carries off the cubs, and more than Bacchus had in his Indian triumph.*

2. **raptor**: one who carries off tiger-cubs and fears (*albus*) the mother's pursuit.

3. Wild-beast shows were given on the close of the Sarmatian war.

5 **Erythraeos** is used, not of the Red Sea only (a meaning rare in Classical Latin), but of Southern Asia in general. So here 'Indian', referring to the triumph of Bacchus. Cp. 'dentis Erythraei' in XIII. c. = 'Indian ivory'.

xxvii. *You are rich and old, Gaurus, and the legacy-hunter who sends you presents says in effect 'Make haste and die'.*

xxviii. *What a fine toga you have given me! What sheep's back did it grace? You might give me a new lacerna to match it.*

This toga was worn out a year later, IX. xlix.

1. **facundi.** Parthenius was also a poet; cp. IX. xlix. 3 'memorabile vatis munus'.

3. Phalanthus, founder of Tarentum, came from Sparta, hence *Ledaei.*

4. Horace talks of the sheep near the Galaesus, whose fleeces were so fine that they were protected with skins, 'dulce pellitis ovibus Galaesi | flumen et regnata petam Laconi | rura Phalantho,' *Od.* ii. 6. 10. To washing in the water itself was ascribed the richness of the wool, cp. II. xliii. 3 'te Lacedaemonio velat toga lota Galaeso,' and IV. xxviii. 3 'et lotam tepido togam Galaeso'.

7. In IV. xxv. 5, among places in which he would desire to pass his old age, Martial speaks of Aquileia, 'tu Ledaeo felix Aquileia Timavo, | hic ubi septenas Cyllarus hausit aquas.' Probably some story existed that Castor and Pollux, sons of Leda, and owners

of the horse Cyllarus, led the Argonauts down the Timavus to the Adriatic; cp. Pliny, *N. H.* iii. 128 'Argo navis flumine in mare Hadriaticum descendit'.

multifidum: because of its seven sources, up which the sea sometimes forced its way; cp. Verg. *Aen.* i. 245 'unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis | it mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti'.

8. **astrifero**: since the Twins formed one of the signs of the Zodiac.

9. **veneno**: almost in its old neutral meaning of 'drug, whether good or bad'. In Verg. *Georg.* ii. 465 'alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana veneno' the idea comes in of something polluting the purity of the wool.

livere, 'to be dark with.'

12. **alget**: as all MSS., but the conjecture *albet* seems probable when we remember the reputation which Tibur had for bleaching ivory, VII. xiii 'Dum Tiburtinis albescere solibus audit | antiqui dentis fusca Lycoris ebur'.

14. **gemma**, pearls, as in Prop. i. 14. 12 'et legitur Rubris gemma sub aequoribus'.

Erythraeis: see n. on xxvi. 5.

17. Babylon was famous for embroidery; cp. XIV. cl 'victa est | pectine Niliaco iam Babylonos acus'.

22. Parthenius was chamberlain or Palatinus to Domitian, hence the epithet applied to his gift.

lacerna: a cloak worn over the *toga* on journeys or in damp and cold weather only.

xxix. *A writer of couplets naturally aims at brevity, but why be brief in a book? If you are going to fill a whole book, what matters the length of the individual poems?*

xxx. *We have seen in the arena a criminal hold his hand while it burned in a fire, as did Mucius Scaevola of old. His courage was such that we cannot ask what his crime was; it is enough that he was a brave man.*

For Mucius Scaevola read his story in Liv. ii. 12, a passage which Martial seems to have before him.

So in *Spect.* vii we hear of a criminal condemned to represent in the arena the crucifixion of the robber Laureolus, who had met a similar death, 'non falsa pendens in cruce Laureolus.' Probably too I. xxi on the fortitude of Mucius was written in connexion with a similar representation. The story of Orpheus was similarly shown in the arena, *Spect.* xxi 'ipse sed ingrato iacuit laceratus ab urso'.

5. i.e. he stands unmoved, as though an uninterested spectator; cp. Liv. ii. 12 'quam cum velut alienato ab sensu torreret animo'.

6. **amat**, 'glories in.'

totis pascitur illa sacris, 'it revels unrestrained in the sacrifice.' *totis* is put for *tota* by a common idiom, and should be taken in translation with *illa*; cp. IV. xxii. 4 'totis cum tegeretur aquis'. *totus* is one of a class of adjectives (cp. *solus*, *matutinus*, &c.) which may be made to agree grammatically with any word in the sentence, but really qualify the sentence as a whole.

7. i. e. if not prevented, he would have fiercely plunged his left hand as well as his right into the flames.

9–10. It is curious to note that Martial takes a different view in X. xxv. Here he commends the criminal's bravery: there he says that it would be braver to refuse a punishment, the alternative to which was a cruel death.

xxxii. *A dove flew into Aratulla's bosom and would not fly away. Was this an omen that her banished brother is to win the Emperor's pardon and return from Sardinia?*

3. **luserat hoc casus**: i. e. it would have been nothing out of the common.

xxxiii. *You have sent me a golden cup of ridiculous thinness. Why send anything at all?*

1. i. e. from the crown held above the praetor's head by a slave as he led the procession to open the *ludi Apollinares*; see n. on VII. viii. 7. It may however refer to a wreath presented by the praetor as a prize at the games.

3. **pegma** was a platform or erection to exhibit some pageant in the arena. 'Strabo vi. p. 273 the captain of a band of robbers was placed on a pageant representing Aetna, the scene of his depredations. The pageant was so constructed as suddenly to fall asunder, and precipitate him among wild-beasts' (Mayor on Juv. iv. 122).

11. **caryota**: a kind of nut, gilded and presented at the New Year by poor clients to their patrons, cp. XIII. xxvii 'Aurea porrigitur Iani caryota Kalendis, | sed tamen hoc munus pauperis esse solet'.

11, 12. The gilded nuts or coins with which clients presented their patrons at the Saturnalia were symbolical and expressed a hope that their wealth would increase. They thus correspond to the nutmeg, threepenny piece, &c. in our Christmas-puddings.

14. i. e. the lilies that fall before the sun's heat are of coarser texture.

20. **spuma Batava**: a pomade used by German tribes to dye the hair red; cp. XIV. xxvi 'Chattica spuma'.

22. i. e. just as thin as are the patches on a spangled forehead. Patches were fashionably worn as in the eighteenth century.

23. **ligula**, 'egg-spoon,' was wider than a *cocleare*, 'snailpick.'

xxxiv. *You say you have an original cup by Mys; is it, I wonder, more original because you had no hand in making it?*

Possibly this is addressed to a silversmith who professed to

have some original work of Mys for sale. Martial suggests that he has forged the cup himself. It would have been more original, i.e. older, if he himself had had no hand in it.

For Mys see VIII. l. 1 note.

xxxv. *Both of you, husband and wife, are as bad as you can be; I wonder you don't agree together better.*

xxxvi. *On Domitian's palace built by the architect Rabirius and referred to in* VII. lvi.

2. Cp. *Sp.* i. 1 'barbara pyramidum sileat miracula Memphis'.

3. **Parrhasiae**: see n. on VII. lvi. 2.

5. **septenos montes**: the seven hills of Rome.

6. 'Ossa that carried Pelion in Thessaly was not so lofty.'

7. 'The topmost pinnacle, established among the stars, in clear sunlight (*serenus*, cp. *σέλας*) echoes to the thunder (*tonet*) in the clouds at its feet.' This meaning of *tonet* is exceedingly clumsy.

9. **arcano**, 'mystic,' because hidden from the world below.

10. Circe was the daughter of the Sun, which was said to strike first on her island.

xxxvii. *To send back to Caietanus his I.O.U. for* 100,000 *sesterces is not to present him with that sum; if you want to make him a real present keep the I.O.U. and lend him* 2000 *more; he will never pay you.*

For the same point see IX. cii, a loan that can't be repaid by the borrower is a gift to him, 'quod tibi non possum solvere, Phoebe, meum est.'

xxxviii. *The giver of presents to the living is not always disinterested. But one who gives a present to a dead man's memory can only wish to lighten his own sorrow. So you, Melior, have given a sum to the fellow scribes of your late friend, Blaesus, to keep alive the memory of his birthday. You shall not be unsung.*

6. i. e. wishes to relieve his own sorrow by doing something in memory of his friend.

7. 'The important thing is whether you *are* good or only wish to *seem* so,' i. e. whether you are disinterested or not.

8. **sciente fama**: without your deed passing unnoticed.

14. **facis ipse Blaesianum**: *sc.* **sacrum**. You yourself really give the festival, because you pay for it, though nominally his fellow scribes give it.

15. **longum**=*diu*, as sometimes in poetry, e. g. Juv. vi. 65 'longum attendit Thymele'.

xxxix. *Your new palace, Domitian, at last provides a hall worthy of the banquets of the earthly Jupiter. May it be long before you join Jupiter's table in heaven; but if Jupiter is anxious to be your host, let him come to earth and join you.*

1. **Palatinae**: the palace referred to in VIII. xxxvi.

5. **serus**: cp. Hor. *Od.* i. 2. 45 'serus in coelum redeas'.
Tonantis: the real Jupiter in heaven.

6. **tu**=Jupiter. 'If Jupiter is in a hurry to meet Domitian, let him come down to earth.'

xl. *To a wooden image of Priapus.* '*Guard from thieves my scanty wood, Priapus, from which you yourself are hewn, lest if that run short we may have to burn* you.'

2. **Priape.** In the *Priapeia* we find a similar idea: 'vereor ne ligneus ignem | hic deus ignavis praebeat agricolis.'

xli. *You write, Faustinus, that the melancholy Athenagoras has not sent us his usual presents. Whether he is melancholy I know not, but I am.*

xlii. *If the larger fees of richer patrons do not draw you away, Matho, you can bathe a hundred times at my expense.*

Martial speaks in the name of a patron, who offers the usual dole of 100 quadrantes. The regular price of a bath was a quadrans; cp. Hor. *Sat.* i. 3. 137 'dum tu quadrante lavatum | rex ibis'.

1. **sportula maior.** Richer patrons might, and did, give larger sums; cp. X. xxvii. 3 'et tua tricenos largitur sportula nummos', and IX. c. 1 'denaris tribus invitas et mane togatum | observare iubes atria, Basse, tua'. For *sportula* see Introduction.

3. A hundred quadrantes sounds a great deal, if you think of the number of (cheap) things which it will pay for.

xliii. *Fabius buries wives, Chrestilla husbands. Unite them, Venus; and let them both be buried together, each poisoned by the other.*

1. **effert,** 'bears forth for burial,' as in Juvenal's lines on the poisoner, i. 71 'Instituitque rudes melior Locusta propinquas | per famam et populum nigros efferre maritos'.

4. Libitina was the goddess of funerals. In her temple everything pertaining to funerals was sold or hired. Cp. Hor. *Od.* iii. 30. 6 'non omnis moriar multaque pars mei | vitabit Libitinam'.

xliv. *Give up, Titullus, your miserable slavery to the race for wealth and learn to live. What though you are making money? Some day you must leave it, and your extravagant heir will swear you left him nothing.*

For the sentiment cp. V. lviii. 7 'cras vives? hodie iam vivere, Postume, serum est: | ille sapit quisquis, Postume, vixit heri'. Translated thus by Cowley:—

To-morrow I will live, the fool does say;
To-day itself's too late, the wise lived yesterday.

2. **sub paedagogo:** i.e. though you begin as soon as you are old enough to learn anything. The early education of the Roman children was carried on in the home under the charge of a slave called *paedagogus*.

5. **osculis udus.** Kissing was a common form of greeting, not

only among friends, but also among mere acquaintances; cp. XI. xcviii. 1 'effugere non est, Flacce, basiatores', and XII. xxix. 4 'et referam lassus basia mille domum'.

6. **foroque triplici**: see note on VII. lxv. 2.

sparsus: mud-bespattered. Juvenal complains of the muddy state of the Roman streets; cp. iii. 247 'pinguia crura luto'.

equos omnis: the equestrian statues in the Forum Vetus.

7. **aedemque Martis**: the temple of Mars Ultor in the Forum Augusti.

colosson: a huge statue of Domitian, 'equus Domitiani,' in the centre of the Forum Romanum, described at length by Statius, *Silv.* i. 1 'Equus Maximus Domitiani Imp.'

8. **per omnis tertiasque quintasque.** Lawsuits were tried from the beginning of the third to the end of the fifth hour, so this means 'you are present at all the trials'.

10. **palleat**: of the colour of gold; cp IX. lxi. 3 'vellera nativo pallent ubi flava metallo'.

11. i.e. 'though your account-books have a hundred pages recording debts due to you.' Interest on loans was paid monthly, generally on the Kalends or Ides, hence 'paginae Kalendarum'; cp. Hor. *Sat.* i. 3. 87 'cum tristes misero venere Kalendae, | mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat'; Hor. *Epod.* ii. 69 'omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam, | quaerit Kalendis ponere'.

13, 14. i.e. when your body lies on the pyre ready for burning.

15. For the heir's indifference cp. Pers. vi. 33 'sed cenam funeris heres | negliget iratus quod rem curtaveris'.

xlv. *Terentius is home from Sicily; let us celebrate the day, Flaccus, just as we will the day of your return from Cyprus.*

2. Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* vii. 40, narrates that the Thracians had a custom of putting into an urn a pebble for every day of a man's life, white or black as the day was fortunate or the reverse. At the man's death the pebbles were counted and judgment could be passed on his whole life whether it was happy or not. Hence various phrases for lucky and unlucky days, e.g. X. xxxviii. 4 'hora quae notata est | caris litoris Indici lapillis'.

3. **lino**: the linen through which wine was strained.

4. **centeno consule**=*centum consulibus*: cp. Verg. *Aen.* x. 207 'centenaque arbore fluctum verberat'=*centum remis.*

facta minor, since from its great age some had evaporated and the wine no longer quite filled the bottles.

xlvii. *Part of your head you shave with a razor, part you cut with scissors, from part the hairs are pulled out. Who would think that it was all one head?*

xlviii. *Will the gentleman who took a purple cloak from Crispinus kindly return the same? Purple does not suit every one: if he must steal something, a white toga is less conspicuous.*

1. Crispinus was a well-known fop (*deliciae*), and his fashionable purple cloak, sneered at by Juvenal, was no doubt well known in the streets of Rome. Cp. Juv. i. 27 'Crispinus, Tyrias umero revocante lacernas'.

5. **quicumque**: in silver age Latin=*quivis*; cp. Juv. iii. 230 'est aliquid quocumque loco, quocumque recessu | unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae'.

8. The white toga, the ordinary dress of the Roman, would more easily escape detection than the startling purple of Crispinus.

xlix. *Domitian has given a feast to celebrate the close of the Sarmatian war. Instead of distributing a dole of food, he sat down with us himself at a regular dinner-party.*

3. **plebe deorum**: an expression of Ovid's, 'vos quoque plebs superum, Fauni Satyrique Laresque,' *Ibis*. 81.

5. **laurus**: i. e. triumphs, as in VII. vi. 10.

8. **cum duce**. So Statius, *Silv*. i. 6. 48 includes the presence of the emperor among the attractions of a banquet, 'nobiscum socius dapes inisti: | iam se, quisquis is est, inops beatus | convivam ducis esse gloriatur.'

10. **sportula**: here=an entertainment from which each guest took away in a basket his portion of food.

recta cena: the far more elaborate dinner-party, at which the guests ate their food on the spot.

l. *On an engraved cup presented to the poet by Istantius Rufus, made partly of gold, partly of silver.*

1. **Myos**. Cp. VIII. xxxiv. 1. The artist in embossed metal (τορευτική) who engraved the Battle of the Centaurs on the inside of the shield of Phidias' statue of Athene Promachos at Athens. Pliny describes him as being inferior only to Mentor. He executed a famous cup embossed with the capture of Troy, for which Parrhasius supplied the design.

Myronos. An older contemporary of Phidias and Polyclitus. His best known work of which copies survive is the Discobolus or Quoit-thrower. His statue of a cow was regarded in antiquity as his masterpiece, and its praises were sung in numerous epigrams, 'Myronem . . . bucula maxime nobilitavit celebratis versibus laudata,' Pliny, *N. H.* xxxiv. 57. One epigram describes Myron as having driven the cow out of the herd and fixed her for ever on a marble base:

οὐκ ἔπλασέν με Μύρων, ἐψεύσατο· βοσκομέναν δὲ
ἐξ ἀγέλας ἐλάσας δῆσε βάσει λιθίνᾳ.

For toreutic work of Myron's cp. VI. xcii 'caelatus tibi cum sit, Anniane, | serpens in patera Myronos arte, | Vaticana bibis.'

2. **Mentoris**. The most famous artist in embossed metal. Probably he lived at the end of the fifth century. Martial mentions a cup of his with a lizard represented upon it (III. xl), and Proper-

tius compares him with Mys, praising the latter for his delicate execution, the former for his design (III. ix. 13).

argumenta magis sunt Mentoris addita formae:
at Myos exiguum flectit acanthus iter.

Polyclitus, a younger contemporary of Phidias. He was an important factor in the development of Greek art, laying down rules for the proper proportions of the human body in sculpture. Among his best known works were a bronze Doryphorus, and a colossal chryselephantine Hera at Argos.

Three of the above artists are mentioned together in Juv. viii. 102:

et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis
Phidiacum vivebat ebur; nec non Polycliti
multus ubique labor; rarae sine Mentore mensae.

4. **nubila** is the emphatic word, 'not a cloud upon its surface that needs hate the assayer's flame.' The furnace would remove any cloud on the surface, but none exists.

5. **flavo metallo** is sometimes taken (e.g. by Friedländer) as an ablative of accompaniment, 'the true electrum (i.e. gold) shines together with a less golden metal (i.e. the compound called electrum),' as if the cup were made of *three* metals, i.e. gold, electrum (i.e. silver and gold mixed), and silver (*pustula*). But *vera electra* cannot possibly mean 'gold'. No doubt the Ablative is one of comparison after *minus*, and *electra* bears its regular meaning of 'amber', 'True amber shines not half so brightly as the golden metal here'; true amber is contrasted with gold, the amber of the goldsmith (*flavo metallo*). In this case the cup will be made of *two* metals only, gold and silver.

6. **felix pustula**, 'the rare frosting of its silver.' *pustulatum argentum* = 'blistered', i.e. 'refined silver', so *pustula* here.

7. **sic alligat orbem**: lit. 'so the moon binds, rounds off her circle', i.e. even so is the full moon. Cp. Calpurnius *Ecl.* vii. 34 of an amphitheatre, 'geminis medium se molibus alligat ovum.' Some have taken *orbem* of the world, 'so moonlight clasps the world.' This is poetical, but *orbem* must be the moon's circle.

9. Cp. Juv. i. 76 'stantem extra pocula caprum'.

14. **Palladius**, for Minerva invented the flute.

15. **gavisus**, 'spell-bound by.'

16. **languida**, the very sea cannot move for delight at the song. **non tacitum**: a meiosis, 'most melodious.'

17. **imbuat**: as often, 'be the first to put wine into.'

18. **domini**. Probably Martial receives the cup at Rufus' table, and calls to fill it, not one of Rufus' common slaves, but his favourite Cestus. Martial can hardly have had a large household himself at this time.

21-6. In drinking the health of a friend the Romans measured the size of the draught by the number of letters in the name of the person to whom they drank; one cyathus (= $\frac{1}{12}$ sextarius) was poured into the glass for each letter, cp. XI. xxxvi. 7:—

Quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus,
Gaius ut fiat Iulius et Proculus.

Cp. also IX. xciii. In these two cases it is clear that the number of letters in the Nominative was counted. The explanation of the present passage is to be found in the fact that Martial here counts the letters of the Vocative, 'Istanti Rufe,' not of the Nominative. The sense is:—'If my mistress Telethusa comes, as she has promised, I will drink to you (as Rufe) with four cyathi; if her coming is doubtful, I will drink to you by your longer name (Istanti) with seven cyathi; but if she fail me altogether, I will drink a cyathus for every letter in your name (Istanti Rufe), i. e. eleven cyathi in all.'

25. **trahar**, 'I will pass the time,' lit. 'I shall be prolonged', almost = *protrahar*.

lii. *I lent my beardless barber-slave to help Rufus with his toilet. It took so long that when he came back to me he had grown a beard.*

Cp. VII. lxxxiii.

3. **Drusorum**: probably Claudius and Nero, who bore the name before their accession, and probably also including Tiberius' brother, Nero Claudius Drusus, father of Germanicus and of the Emperor Claudius.

liii. *On a great lion from Numidia killed in the shows at Rome on the conclusion of the Sarmatian war.*

8. **marmore picta Nomas.** Numidia was famed for its yellow marble; cp. IX. lxxv. 7 'de marmore omni . . . Afra quod Nomas misit'.

12. **magna**: its death was noble, since Domitian was present.

14. **Cybeles iugo**: the team of lions by which Cybele was drawn.

15. **Herculeo astro**: the constellation of the Nemean lion.

16. **frater**: Hercules, son of Jupiter, and so Domitian's brother.

lv. *There are no patrons now and therefore no poets; it was different in Virgil's day, though I am not a Virgil.*

Juvenal makes the same complaint, vii. 94 'quis tibi Maecenas? quis nunc erit aut Proculeius | aut Fabius? quis Cotta iterum? quis Lentulus alter? | tunc par ingenio pretium'.

7, 8. Verg. *Ecl.* ix. 28, i. 13.

9. **Tuscus eques**: Maecenas. He always refused to become more than an *eques*.

12. Maecenas is said to have presented his favourite slave Alexis to Virgil, whose poetry was inspired by his love for Alexis; cp. VIII. lxxiii. 9:—

Non me Paeligni nec spernet Mantua vatem,
si qua Corinna mihi, si quis Alexis erit.

17. **excidit**, 'fell from his lips'; cp. Cic. *de Or.* i. 21. 94 'libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit', 'escaped me involuntarily.'

Before Alexis gave him inspiration he had only written the *Culex*, but afterwards he could write *Eclogues*, *Georgics* (Italiam), and *Aeneid*. *excidit* has been taken, e.g. by Paley, to mean 'slipped from his memory', i.e. as soon as he met Alexis the scenes and characters of the *Eclogues* were forgotten, and he turned to greater themes, the *Georgics* and *Aeneid*. This, however, can hardly be so, for in l. 20 he says that hitherto he had written only the *Culex*, and Alexis occurs as early as the second Eclogue and does not lead him to abandon that form of poetry.

attonito, 'love-struck.'

17, 18. **Galatea**: Verg. *Ecl.* i. 31. **Thestylis**: Verg. *Ecl.* ii. 10.

20. **Culicem**. Statius also ascribes to Virgil's early years a poem of this name; but the *Culex* which has come down to us is believed by recent critics to be the work of an imitator.

24. **Marsus**: i.e. 'I can't write epics like Virgil, but only epigrams like Marsus'. Cp. VII. xcix. 7.

lvi. *Great as are the gifts you give us, Caesar, we value them for yourself, not you for them.*

1. Domitian had at different times given three *congiaria* to the people; cp. VIII. xv. 4 'et ditant Latias tertia dona tribus'.

2. **victor et ipse tui**, 'by your own self surpassed.'

lvii. *Picens was sitting by his tomb when his teeth fell out; he at once picked them up and buried them; thus even though his heir should fail to gather his bones, Picens has performed this duty already.*

5. **quondam**: of the future, 'some day.' Cp. Verg. *Aen.* vi. 876 'nec Romula quondam | ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno'.

lviii. *Martial gives Artemidorus the name Sagaris (which occurs twice in Virgil) to recall sagum, a military cloak, for Artemidorus' cloaks are thick.*

lix. *Our friend here, though half-blind, is a first-rate thief at a dinner-party; his one eye is as good as any two; and, if all else fails, he will steal his own slippers from his own slave.*

2. **adtrita fronte**, 'shameless brow,' lit. 'from which the blushes of shame have long since been rubbed away'; cp. use of *perfrico frontem* XI. xxvii. 7 'aut cum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem'.

4. **piperata**: lit. 'peppered', so 'pungent', so 'sharp', 'crafty'.

14. **circuit**: from *circumeo*. Cp. Eng. 'circumvent'.

lx. *To the tall Claudia. 'You would be the same height as the Colossus, if you were only—shorter.'*

The colossal figure here referred to is unknown. As it was on the Palatine it cannot be the figure of Nero referred to in *Sp.* ii. 1.

lxi. *Charinus is jealous, not of my fame, but of the fortune it brings; what shall I call down on his head? The same fortune*

that befalls me, a carriage and pair and a house outside Rome, and the trouble they bring.

lxii. *Picens writes verses on the back of old paper, and then grumbles because Apollo turns his back on him.*

Only the stingiest or most voluminous writers would write on the back of the parchment: cp. Juvenal's complaint, i. 5–6 'summi plena iam margine libri | scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes', i. e. he covers every bit of the paper with his interminable tragedy. Pliny's uncle, a most prolific writer, left many *opisthographi*, Pliny, *Ep.* iii. 5. 17. The back of worthless books was used as scribbling paper; cp. IV. lxxxvi. 11 'inversa pueris arande charta'.

2. **averso deo**: cp. Prop. iv. 1. 73 'accersis lacrimas cantans, aversus Apollo'.

lxiv. *To get birthday presents, Clytus, you have eight birthdays a year. At this rate you must be very old. If you continue, I shall forget you ever had a birth at all.*

8, 9. A reminiscence of Ovid, *Met.* xiii. 796 'mollior et cygni plumis et lacte coacto'.

18. i. e. 'I shall ignore your existence'. Cp. IV. lxxxiii. 3 'despicis omnes, | nec quisquam liber nec tibi natus homo est'.

lxv. *On a triumphal arch erected on the spot where Domitian entered Rome in Jan.* 93.

This arch was erected after the temple of Fortuna Redux, so that the poem must have been written at least some months after Domitian's return.

5. **candida**: i. e. in white togas, worn on festal occasions.

7. **altera**: first the temple, then the arch.

10. In each chariot with its team of elephants stood a statue of the Emperor.

lxvi. *To Silius Italicus on the consulship of his elder son.*

At this time the consulship was held for four months only, and young Silius held it for the last four months of 93. Cp. X. x. 1.

3, 4. i. e. the *fasces*, the insignia of the consulship, return to the house of Silius on the consulship of his son (*nato consule*).

8. i. e. he still has one thing left to hope for, that the other son may also be consul, like his father and brother before him. This hope was never fulfilled owing to the death of the second son; cp. IX. lxxxvi.

tertius in sense belongs to *purpura* as well as to *consul*.

10. **genero**: i. e. Agrippa, who married Augustus' daughter Julia.

11. **pacificus**: standing epithet of Janus from his temple gates being closed in time of peace. Janus is said *ampliare* because the consular *fasti* were kept in his temple.

13. **sic**: i. e. by counting his single consulship with those of his two sons.

lxvii. *When asked to dinner, Caecilianus, why do you come so absurdly early? Why not come in time for breakfast?*

1. So Juvenal speaks of the deaf old man who cannot hear the slave, 'quot nuntiet horas,' x. 216. The slave was sent to report the time from the sundial (*solarium*) or the water-clock (*clepsydra*).

3. **distulerint vadimonia.** The first stage in a lawsuit at Rome was an appearance before the praetor, who assigned a day for trial, and took bonds for the appearance of both parties (*vadimonia*). At the end of the day's sitting the praetor 'enlarged the bailbonds' in cases which he had not had time to try, i. e. postponed the appearance of the parties to a future day; cp. Juv. iii. 213 'differt vadimonia praetor'.

raucae, a constant epithet for the pleader in the law-courts; here applied to the hours during which the cases were tried. Cp. IV. viii. 2 'exercet raucos tertia causidicos'.

4. **Floralicias feras**: beasts exhibited at the *ludi Florales*. At this festival the beasts were hares and goats, possibly as being prolific and graminivorous (Warde Fowler). The show would take place before midday.

7. **caldam**: to mix with his wine, but the oven is still cold. Martial had no cold water laid on (IX. xviii), and had to have it carried in. It had not yet arrived.

9. **moretur**, 'keep you waiting till its arrival.'

10. The *ientaculum* was taken immediately on rising, and was a very light breakfast. Cp. XIV. ccxxiii 'surgite; iam vendit pueris ientacula pistor | cristataeque sonant undique lucis aves'.

lxviii. *Your winter-gardens, Entellus, surpass the orchards of Alcinous. What will men devise next?*

1. **regis**: Alcinous.

2. **rus domus,** 'your country-house in town,' a piece of country in his palace at Rome, called a *rus in urbe* in XII. lvii. 21.

3. For similar conservatories cp. VIII. xiv. 1.

10. **autumnum**: i. e. grapes as in autumn.

lxix. *Vacerra, you only admire poets who are dead; it is not worth while dying to win your praise.*

In V. x Martial also speaks of the posthumous fame which is the lot of poets, and concludes:—

> Vos tamen o nostri ne festinate libelli:
> si post fata venit gloria, non propero.

lxx. *Nerva has the making of a great poet in him, but is held back by his modesty. Whoever knows his poetry, knows that Nerva is a second Tibullus.*

Pliny, *Ep.* v. 3. 5, includes Nerva, the future emperor, in a list of great men who have written poetry.

3. **Permessis**: a river rising in Mount Helicon. Verg. *Ecl.* vi. 64 'tum canit errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum | Aonas in montis ut duxerit una sororum'.

8. Nero too wrote poetry, which is probably ridiculed by Persius, *Sat.* i. 99.

lxxi. *For the last ten years your gifts, Postumianus, have annually decreased in value, till they have reached the lowest possible. This year go back to your original standard as you can't go any lower.*

For similar complaints of diminishing presents cp. X. lvii; XI. cv.

1. **argenti**: as always 'silver-plate'.

6. **Septiciana quidem.** Only a single pound came, and that too only Septicius' work. Septicius seems to have been a silversmith, whose work was not appreciated. Cp. IV. lxxxviii. 3 'ergo nec argenti sex scripula Septiciani | missa nec a querulo mappa cliente fuit'.

8. **rasa** = 'bare'.

lxxii. *My book, you are hastening with Arcanus to Narbonne. I wish I were you to go with such a friend to such a place.*

1. **murice cultus.** The roll was enclosed in a parchment covering (*membrana*), which was coloured either purple or bright yellow (*luteus*).

2. **pumicis.** Pumice stone was used to give a smooth surface to the edges of the roll.

5. **Narbo** was a colony of Caesar's, so called Colonia Iulia Paterna. Votienus, son of a famous orator of Narbo.

6. **leges . . . annuosque fasces**: i.e. to office in his native municipality.

lxxiii. *If I am to write poetry, love must fire my inspiration.*

2. **nivea simplicitate prior.** Cp. the character-sketch of Decianus in I. xxxix. 4 'vera simplicitate bonus'.

6. **Galli**: i.e. Cornelius Gallus, Virgil's friend and contemporary, prefect of Egypt under Augustus and a writer of elegiacs.

9. **Paeligni**: in whose city, Sulmo, Ovid was born.

10. **Corinna**, the feigned name of a lady beloved by Ovid, *Tr.* iv. 10. 60 'nomine non vero dicta Corinna mihi'.

Alexis: see note on VIII. lv. 12.

lxxv. *A huge Gaul, returning home late, fell and sprained his ankle. His one puny slave was too weak to lift him. At last four slaves bearing a pauper corpse came by. At his request they put down their corpse and took the Gaul up on the bier. Never did the gladiator's cry, 'Thou dead Gaul, begone!' seem more appropriate.*

2. **Lingonus**: one of the Gallic tribe living round Langres.

Tecta. The Via Tecta, a covered portico, ran between the Via Flaminia and the Tiber.

3. **offenso pollice**, 'catching his toe.'

16. The *retiarius* used to provoke the *mirmillo* (who wore a Gallic helmet) with this verse:—

Piscem peto, non te peto, quid me fugi' Galle,
mortue Galle.

Never, says Martial, was this phrase used more appropriately than to this corpse-like Gaul.

lxxvi. *You ask the truth, Gallicus, and a truth you shall have:—you don't like the truth when you hear it.*

lxxviii. *On the shows given by Stella to celebrate the close of the Sarmatian war.*

1. 'Such shows as the victory of gods over giants in the Phlegraean fields would crave.'

2. Cp. VIII. xxvi. 5 'vincit Erythraeos tua, Caesar, harena triumphos'.

5. Probably Stella had included in the shows a representation of the Hermus and Tagus running with gold.

7. **linea dives**: a cord hung with gifts and dangled within reach of the populace; cp. Stat. *Silv.* i. 6. 10 'iam bellaria (dessert) linea pluebant'.

9. **nomismata**: medals with obscene subjects stamped on them (*lasciva*) thrown among the crowds and entitling the finders to receive presents.

10. **tessera**: tickets similarly distributed and entitling the bearer to the carcasses of the animals exhibited in the shows. At the celebration of the triumph of the Emperor Probus over the Germans the circus was converted into a forest, which was filled with enormous numbers of wild birds and animals of all kinds. The populace were then admitted and allowed to take whatever could be caught. Nero once distributed at a certain festival a thousand birds to the spectators for each day that it lasted. The crush that ensued on such a distribution was evidently attended by considerable danger to life and limb; and in the scramble the birds themselves must have been so torn to pieces as to become useless for eating; hence tickets were used that the birds might be spared rough usage.

lxxix. *Fabulla is only young and beautiful because her friends are old and ugly.*

lxxx. *You restore the good old fashion, Domitian, in exhibiting contests of boxing in the arena. You do the same by your simple restoration of the casa Romuli.*

The *casa Romuli* was the thatched cottage on the Palatine in which Romulus was said to have lived.

4. **simpliciore**, 'unarmed.'

8. i. e. we are indebted to you for new buildings constructed, and old ones restored.

lxxxi. *Gellia swears by pearls and values nothing so highly.*

How the hand of Annaeus Serenus with its pearl-rings would have pleased her!

2. **bovem**: Osiris, husband of Isis (*iuvenca*).

11. We do not know what characteristic of Annaeus Serenus is here referred to. It cannot have been discreditable (e. g. a fondness for stealing pearls), for then Martial would not have used his real name. Possibly it was a fondness for wearing pearl-rings.

lxxxii. *Hear, Caesar, the petition of your poet, and be his preserver, just as you are the preserver of all the citizens.*

6. **cura prior**: for Domitian himself had written poetry before his accession.

8. The *corona civica* of oak-leaves had been decreed to the emperor as preserver of the citizens. Martial proposes to give him one of ivy-leaves, as preserver of poets. So Virgil says to Augustus, *Ecl.* viii. 12 'hanc sine tempora circum | inter victrices hederam tibi serpere laurus'.

BOOK IX

Epistula.

Martial sends the inscription for his bust to Avitus, who was desirous of placing it in his library. Though the library was used as a storeroom for books, not as a study, it was customary to adorn it with busts of famous authors.

1. **frater**: simply a term of affection.

2. **clarissimum virum**: i. e. a senator, a sort of courtesy title.

4. Toranius evidently lived away from Rome, hence his ignorance of Stertinius Avitus, and hence Martial's hint *para hospitium*.

i. *As long as the years continue, so long shall the glory of the Flavian family be known among men. Your unconquerable hand, Domitian, makes all it touches divine and immortal.*

1. Suetonius tells us that Domitian gave the names Germanicus and Domitianus to the months September and October respectively, since in one he was born, in the other he became emperor.

3. 'So long as the great day of the Germanic Kalends claims for itself the illustrious name of the captive Rhine.' The first of September was called the *Kalendae Germanicae* in honour of Domitian's victories. **adseret**: see note on VII. lxiii. 10.

5. **Tarpeia saxa patris.** A temple of Jupiter stood on the Capitoline hill where was the Tarpeian rock.

7. Julia, daughter of Titus, had been buried in the *templum gentis Flaviae*, erected by Domitian on the site of the house on the Quirinal where he was born. She too, apparently, had received divine honours.

iii. *You have given so much, Domitian, to the service of the gods, that, if you were to strike an account and demand a quid pro*

quo, there would be bankruptcy in Olympus. So don't press your claims.

5. **uncia**: i. e. Olympus will not have even one-twelfth with which to compound with its creditor, will not be able to pay 1*s.* 8*d.* in the pound.

7. Domitian rebuilt the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which had been destroyed by fire in the reign of Titus.

8. **Tarpeiae frondis**: cp. IX. xxxv. 10. Domitian founded the Capitoline games, at which the victor was crowned with a wreath of oak-leaves.

9. Domitian from this passage must have built two temples to Juno, one in place of that on the Capitol destroyed by fire in 69.

10. **Pallada**: cp. VIII. i. 4 'tu mihi, tu Pallas Caesariana, veni'.

11. **Alciden**: a temple of Hercules in the via Appia; cp. IX. ci.

Phoebum: perhaps an addition to the temple of Apollo on the Palatine.

Laconas, Castor and Pollux. Probably Domitian rebuilt their temple in the Forum which was destroyed by fire in Nero's time.

12. **Flavia templa**. Domitian built temples to Divus Titus and Divus Vespasianus between the Clivus Capitolinus and the Capitol, as well as the temple to the Gens Flavia on the Quirinal mentioned in IX. i. 7. **Latio . . . polo**: i. e. the Roman Pantheon.

vi. *I wished to congratulate you on your return from Libya, Afer; but you will never be at home to me. So, as I cannot say good morning to you, good-bye once and for all.*

4. **havere**. *Have*, the usual salutation on meeting, *vale* on separating.

viii. *Fabius left you no legacy, you say, Bithynicus, though you gave him* 6,000 *sesterces a year in presents. Why! he left you that* 6,000 *a year, for you need pay it no longer.*

Bithynicus had angled for a legacy by his presents to Fabius.

ix. *Cantharus, when you dine out, your manners are aggressive; remember, free speech is incompatible with free dinners.*

x. *You want to marry Priscus, Paula; wise woman! Priscus doesn't want to marry you; wise man!*

xi, xii, xiii. *To Earinus, named after the spring. Flavius Earinus was a favourite cupbearer of Domitian.*

xi. *Earinus, I should like to bring your beautiful name into beautiful verse; but it won't fit in without a licence, of which my strait-laced Muse disapproves.*

4. **quod nidos olet alitis superbae**. The meaning is 'your name has the fragrance of the rarest perfume'. Pliny, *N. H.* xii. 85, says that there was a belief among the ancients that cinnamon and casia were gathered from the nests of birds, and especially from that of the phoenix (*ales superba*). Cp. X. xvii. 6 'quidquid et in nidis unica servat avis'.

6. **Cybeles puer**: i. e. Atys.

12. **syllaba contumax**: Vocative, the ĕ in Eărĭnus.

15. **Ἄρες Ἄρες**: Homer, *Iliad* v. 31. It is worth notice that Virgil did use this licence, *Ecl.* vi. 44 'ut litus "Hўlā, Hўlă" omne sonaret'.

16. **nobis** may refer to Latin poets generally as contrasted with Greek; but there is more point in it if Martial describes himself as peculiarly strait-laced. **tam disertis**: ironically, i. e. 'I cannot claim to be so great a master of language'.

xii. 3–4. i. e. a name with which Venus may well paint and embroider the earth, when she covers it with the flowers of spring. Cp. Lucr. i. 7 'tibi (Veneri) suavis daedala tellus | summittit flores'.

6. **gemma Heliadum**: i. e. amber, to which the tears of the Heliades were turned. **pollice trita**: made fragrant by rubbing with the thumb.

7. It was supposed that the letter Y (V in Latin) was invented by Palamedes from observing the flight of cranes in that formation. This is the first letter of the word Ver = ἔαρ. Cp. XIII. lxxv 'turbabis versus nec littera tota volabit, | unam perdideris si Palamedis avem'.

xiv. *Your friend's love for you is cupboard-love; if I kept so good a table, he would be my friend.*

1. **quem cena paravit amicum.** Cp. Juv. x. 46 'Quirites, | defossa in loculos quos sportula fecit amicos'.

xv. *Chloe writes on the tombs of her seven husbands that she 'did this' for them. Quite true, she 'did for' all seven of them.*

2. **se fecisse.** *feci* was a technical word for 'I am guilty'. Cp. Juv. vi. 638 'Sed clamat Pontia "feci, | confiteor, puerisque meis aconita paravi, | quae deprensa patent; facinus tamen ipsa peregi"'.

We might say, to keep the point, 'Executed by Chloe'.

xvi. *The imperial cupbearer Earinus offers up his hair with a mirror to Aesculapius.* This occasion is fully described in Statius, *Silv.* iii. 4.

1. **consilium formae**: i. e. that which is consulted to show one's beauty. Put more fully in xvii. 6.

5. **censetur**, 'is made worthy by,' 'derives its value from'; see note on VIII. vi. 9.

The first cutting of the hair was an event of some importance to the Roman; the day was observed as a holiday and marked the entrance to manhood. Cp. Juv. iii. 186 'Ille metit barbam, crinem hic deponit amati,' where the observance of this custom is pleaded as an excuse for not admitting a client.

6. **nec**=*ne quidem.*

xvii. *On the same subject.*

1. **Latonae venerande nepos**=Aesculapius, son of Apollo, grandson of Latona.

4. **tuus**: Earinus came originally from Pergamum, Stat. *Silv.* iii. 4. 12 foll.

6. i. e. whenever Earinus looked into the mirror the reflection was always beautiful.

xviii. *Though the Marcian aqueduct is close by, my houses at Rome and in the country have no convenient water-supply. Grant me this, Caesar, and the water will be to me as the spring of Castaly.*

2. **rus minimum**, Martial's estate at Nomentum.

6. **Marcia**: an aqueduct built by Q. Marcius Rex in 144 B.C. Such a gift Statius had already received for his estate near Alba.

8. **Castalis**: because of the Emperor's poetical gifts. Cp. V. vi. 18, where he is called *dominus novem sororum.*

xix. *Ponticus gives good dinners and you praise his baths; but you wish to dine with him, not to bathe.*

xx. *This is the place, sacred as the birthplaces of Poseidon or Jove, where Domitian was born.*

6. **Rhodos.** It is difficult to decide what event is here referred to. It was at Rhodes that Poseidon was brought up by the Telchines. In this case the sense is 'this house gave a god to the world, as Rhodes gave Poseidon and Crete gave Jupiter to the sky'. But it may well be that Creta and Rhodos both refer to Jupiter; just as Martial confuses the Corybantes and the Curetes, so he may have confused them both with the Telchines, in which case Rhodos here refers to the birth of Jupiter. There is no definite tradition connecting Jupiter with Rhodes.

Creta. Jupiter was born in the Dictaean cave of Crete. On his birth the Curetes, a species of demi-gods, clashed their spears and shields together in order to drown the infant's cries and protect him from his father Cronus. Here as often the Curetes are confused with the Corybantes, the attendants of the Phrygian Cybele, since Cybele was identified with the Cretan Rhea, the mother of Jupiter.

xxii. *You may think I want wealth for the luxuries it brings. But it is not so; I want to give presents and to build.*

2. **crassa**='thick-headed'.

4. **innumera compede**: i. e. the chains of the slave gangs, who farmed the estate.

5. Cp. Juv. xi. 122 'latos nisi sustinet orbes | grande ebur et magno sublimis pardus hiatu, | dentibus ex illis quos mittit porta Syenes | et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus'.

8. Wine was strained through a cloth covered with snow to cool it.

10. **culto**: i. e. in full dress toga.

16. **aedificem.** The passion for building was strong among the luxurious Romans of the day. Cp. the whole of IX. xlvi 'Gellius aedificat semper', and Juvenal xiv. 86–95; and Hor. *Od.* iii. 1.

33–7 'Contracta pisces aequora sentiunt | iactis in altum molibus; huc frequens | caementa demittit redemptor | cum famulis dominusque terrae | fastidiosus'.

xxiii. *Carus, you have won the olive crown of Minerva and put it on Domitian's bust. May you win the Capitoline wreath of oak and do the same with that!*

2. **Palladium . . . decus**: the olive wreath, won by Carus for poetry at the festival, which Domitian used annually to celebrate in honour of his favourite goddess, Minerva, at his Alban villa,= *Albanae olivae*. I. 5.

5–6. 'I hope you will win the wreath of oak at the Capitoline contest. You will then place that too on Domitian's bust, but the oak will envy the olive which was there first.' **invictum caput**: i. e. Domitian's head. For the Capitoline contest see note on IX. xxxv. 10.

xxiv. *This bust of the Emperor surpasses the works of Phidias and must be a gift of the goddess Minerva.*

1. **Palatinos vultus**: the Emperor's features.

xxvi. *To send verse to you, Nerva, is to send honey to Hybla. Yet there is a place for what is of poorer quality. Don't wonder that I shrink before your criticism; even Nero when he wrote poetry was afraid of your verdict.*

2. To send cosmetics to Cosmos, a noted seller of perfumes (VII. xli)=to send coals to Newcastle or owls to Athens.

4. **Corsica mella**: Corsican honey was inferior. Cp. Diod. Sic. v. 14 φύεται δὲ κατὰ τὴν νῆσον ταύτην καὶ πύξος πλείστη καὶ διάφορος, δι' ἣν καὶ τὸ μέλι τὸ γιγνόμενον ἐν αὐτῇ παντελῶς γίνεται πικρόν; cp. XI. xlii. 3 'mella iubes Hyblaea tibi vel Hymettia nasci, | et thyma Cecropiae Corsica ponis api'.

xxviii. *On a portrait of the actor Latinus. 'An actor who might have acted before Cato, my life is not degraded by the parts that I play, for I am the servant of the divine Domitian, who is too strict a moralist.'*

3. **Catonem.** Contrast what Martial says of his own work, I. Epist. 15 'non intret Cato theatrum meum, aut si intraverit, spectet'.

4. **solvere**: cp. Hor. *Sat.* ii. 1. 86 'solventur risu tabulae'.

Curios Fabriciosque: cp. VII. lxviii. 4 'haec ego vel Curio Fabricioque legam', and note.

6. **feror**: I am reputed, i. e. I resemble other actors only by my art (and not by my morals).

9. **parasitum**: lit. a guest, so a hanger-on, contemptuous term for an actor.

xxix. *At last, you are dead, Philaenis, though not before your time. No more will your raucous voice be heard above all other*

noises. May the earth rest lightly on your bones—so lightly that the dogs may scratch them up.

3. **Sibylla**, says Ovid, was 1000 years old.

5. **catastae**: stages on which slaves were exposed for sale; cp. IX. lix. 5 'quos arcanae servant tabulata catastae'.

7. **matutini . . . magistri.** Work began at schools in Rome at daybreak or earlier; cp. IX. lxviii. 3, 4 'nondum cristati rupere silentia galli: | murmure iam saevo verberibusque tonas'.

cirrata=*capillati* (X. lxii. 2): i. e. boys with their hair still long.

9. **rhombo**: cp. XII. lvii. 17. 'The rhombus was a small piece of wood or metal attached to a string. By this string it was whirled in the air and made a rushing or roaring noise, which formed a kind of accompaniment to the magic chant. A similar instrument is found to-day among many savage tribes.' (See A. Lang, *Custom and Myth*, p. 29.)

11. Imitated from Anthol. Palat. xi. 226:—

Εἴη σοι κατὰ γῆς κούφη κόνις, οἰκτρὲ Νέαρχε,
ὄφρα σε ῥηιδίως ἐξερύσωσι κύνες.

xxx. *Nigrina brought home from Cappadocia the bones of her dead husband, Antistius Rusticus; when she gave them up to the tomb she felt robbed of her husband for the second time.*

Martial praises Nigrina's loyalty to her husband in IV. lxxv. She had paid his debts with her own property, and though other women may have died for their husbands,

tu melius: certo meruisti pignore vitae
ut tibi non esset morte probandus amor.

xxxi. *Velius offered up a goose, vowed to Mars for the Emperor's safety, when he found eight coins within it. He found silver where he expected blood. This surely was an omen that the steel must be laid aside and bloodshed cease.*

Probably written directly after the Sarmatian war, i. e. in Jan. 93. Perhaps the epigram is addressed to an effigy of this remarkable bird.

7. i. e. the coins were taken from the entrails and hung from the gaping mouth of the dead bird.

9. **litat**: gives favourable omens. Cp. X. lxxiii. 6 'non quacumque manu victima caesa litat'. The word is more commonly used of the priest, not of the victim.

xxxiv. *When Jupiter saw the Flavian temple, he said to the other gods, 'This is a better monument to me than the lying tomb you have erected in Crete. Better be Domitian's father than yours.'*

1. **busti**: a tomb in Crete said to be Jupiter's.

2. **Flavia templa**: see note on IX. i. 7.

6. **Arcas**: Mercury, who was born and brought up on Mount

Cyllene in Arcadia; cp. Verg. *Aen.* viii. 138 'quem candida Maia Cyllenae gelido conceptum vertice fudit'.

xxxv. *Philomusus, you generally earn your dinner by knowing (or inventing) the latest news from everywhere. To-day you shall dine with me, but mind! not an atom of news do I want to hear.*

3. **Pacorus**: generic name for a Parthian king.

7. i.e. whether there has been rain in Egypt, whence came an important part of the Roman corn-supply. **Phario Iove** = the weather in Egypt. In reality the corn in Egypt depends not on the rain but on the flood of the Nile.

8. **quota puppis**, 'how many corn-ships.'

9. **Iuleae olivae**: the olive-wreath awarded in the contest on the Alban mount, Alba having been founded by Iulus; cp. XIII. cix 'Iuleo monte'. For the contest see n. on IX. xxiii. 2.

10. **serta**: the prize in the contest of poets on the Capitoline hill founded by Domitian in 86 and repeated every four years.

xxxviii. *Agathinus, you are so good a juggler that you can perform your tricks under the most difficult conditions. In fact you would require some special skill to enable you to fail.*

1. 'Though you play the most perilous tricks with your shield,' i.e. the shield is often in danger of falling.

5. **Corycio nimbo**: i.e. sprinkled with saffron, for which Corycus in Cilicia was famous; cp. *Spect.* iii. 8 'et Cilices nimbis hic maduere suis'.

6. In a high wind the usual awnings over the theatre could not be used.

8. Thus the juggler is not inconvenienced by the slipperiness of the stage or the force of the wind.

xxxix. *On this day of Domitian's birth was born also Caesonia, wife of Rufus. Happy Rufus to have this double cause to bless the day!*

xlii. *If by your direction, Apollo, Caesar grants Stella his consulship, I will sacrifice a bullock to you. The victim is ready; make haste and earn it.*

2. **senibus . . . cycnis.** Swans were sacred to Apollo, but as they were supposed to be melodious only at the approach of death, it was only as *senes* that they were of interest to the God of Harmony.

3. **doctae . . . sorores**: the Muses.

4. **Delphis**: the Pythia.

6. **bis senos . . . fasces.** Cp. VIII. lxvi. 3, 4 and note.

8. **debitorque voti** = *damnatus voti.* Cp. Livy v. 25. 4. Camillus vows a part of the spoil to Apollo, if Veii falls; therefore on the fall of Veii he is *damnatus voti, reus voti*, or *debitor voti*, i.e. sentenced to perform his vow; when the vow is performed, he is *voti liberatus* (Livy v. 28. 1).

xliii. *To the statue of Hercules by Lysippus, now in the possession of Novius Vindex. Tired of living with the great, it now deigns to inhabit the house of Vindex.*

1. **Hic**: Hercules, who, finding the bare rock hard to sit on, uses his lion-skin as a cushion.

3. **quaeque tulit . . . sidera.** Hercules once took the place of Atlas and supported the heavens.

4. Hercules is represented at table with his club in one hand and a goblet in the other.

5. The statue is not a new one; nor does the honour of producing it belong to the chisel of any countryman of ours.

9. **iuraverat.** Hannibal, as a boy, swore a solemn oath of undying hatred of Rome.

11. Alarmed by the terrors which encircle the houses of the great, Hercules has sought a quieter home.

For the whole epigram cp. Statius, *Silv.* iv. 6. 32–109 'Hercules Epitrapezios Novi Vindicis', where the same subject is treated in the same way but at much greater length.

xliv. *On the same subject.* '*The statue is so fine that I can't believe that it is not the work of Phidias.*'

xlv. *Marcellinus, you have borne the rigours of a northern campaign and now are stationed near Prometheus' mountain in the Caucasus. When you look on this you will say,* '*He was more enduring than the rocks,*' *and you may well add,* '*A fit hero to create the human race!*'

5. **conclamata**: filled with Prometheus' cries.

xlvi. *Gellius is always building, in order that, when a friend tries to borrow money, he may say,* '*I am sorry, but I am building.*'

1. **aedificat**: see n. on IX. xxii. 16.

2. Gellius is ready to call any petty repairs 'building'.

xlviii. *You promised, Garricus, that I should succeed to a quarter of your wealth. But when I sent you a boar of the finest, not a fraction of it came my way. Can I believe that my legacy will reach me?*

3. 'Who would reject, i. e. refuse to believe in what he hopes for?' giving the reason why he believed Garricus.

8. **callida Roma**: i. e. the Roman gourmet. The emendation *pallida*, 'pale with indigestion,' is unnecessary.

12. **de nostro nobis**: emphatic, 'and yet the boar was my present.'

xlix. *The toga which Parthenius gave me, once my pride, has become old and worn. It in fact reminds one no longer of Parthenius but of Martial.*

1. This is the toga referred to in VIII. xxviii.

4. **eques.** Both Titus and Domitian conferred on Martial the *militum tribunatus* as well as the *ius trium liberorum.* The

militum tribunatus was one of the commands which could only be held by a knight (*militiae equestres*); and so the gift of the military tribunate raised Martial to the status of an *eques*.

7. **tremulo . . . tribuli** = 'an old beggar.' Martial calls the lower orders *tribus*. So here *tribulis* means one of the lower orders. **tremulo** = 'old and doddering'.

8. **quam possis niveam dicere iure tuo.** The toga was once *nivea* in the sense of snow-white; VIII. xxviii. 15 'primis nivibus aemula dona'; now it is *nivea* in the sense of snowy-cold, i.e. threadbare. Cp. IV. xxxiv 'Sordida cum tibi sit, verum tamen, Attale, dicit, | quisquis te niveam dicit habere togam'.

1. *You say I have no talent because my poems are short; yours are twelve books long; are you therefore a great poet?*

3. **bis senis**: just possibly with contemptuous reference to the voluminous works of Statius, the Neapolitan poet, for the pseudonym Gaurus appears to be taken from the mountain of that name close to Naples.

5. **Bruti puerum.** The sense is: 'my works are small but highly finished, vigorous, yours are large but rough, heavy.' It appears from Pliny *N. H.* 34. 82 that a sculptor, Strongylion, executed a statue, which so won the admiration of Brutus, Caesar's friend and murderer, that it was called *Bruti puer.* Cp. II. lxxvii. 3 'hac tu credideris longum ratione colosson | et puerum Bruti dixeris esse brevem', 'you would call the colossus too tall and the "Brutus' boy" too short.' What is meant by **Langona** is unknown.

6. **luteum**: lit. 'made of clay', then = 'dull, heavy'. Cp. Cic. *Verr.* ii. 4. 14, § 32 'luteum negotium esse, non dignum quod in suo argento Verres haberet', where the word is applied, as here, to a work of art

li. *Lucan, as you always hoped, you have reached the other world before your brother Tullus, and for the first time in your life you wish to be kept apart from him. Your example warns Castor to remain altogether in the underworld and so secure for his brother Pollux a lasting home among the stars.*

7–8. Cp. I. xxxvi. 3–6, where it is said of the two brothers that if their fate was like that of Castor and Pollux:

> nobilis haec esset pietatis rixa duobus,
> quod pro fratre mori vellet uterque prior,
> diceret infernas et qui prior isset ad umbras:
> 'Vive tuo, frater, tempore, vive meo.'

7. **si venit**: frequentative, 'if ever he comes,' the present form of *si venerat.*

lii. *Ovidius Quintus, your birthday is as dear to me as my own, or dearer; mine gave me life, but yours gave me you.*

3. Martial was born on March 1, X. xxiv. 1; XII. lx.

5. Cp. VIII. xlv. 2 and n. 'hanc lucem lactea gemma notet'.

liii. *Quintus, I wished to give you a small present on your*

birthday, but you forbade me. Very well; if I obey your orders, you must obey mine, and give me a present instead.

liv. *On this festival of the Caristia I would send you the customary birds if I had them; but I have none, and I send you chickens instead.*

This festival of the *cara cognatio* or Caristia came on Feb. 22, immediately after the *dies Parentales* or days of worshipping the dead. It was a 'reunion of the living members of the family after they had paid their duties to the dead' (Warde Fowler). See Ovid, *Fast.* ii. 617 foll. A sacred meal was held at which all family dissensions were forgotten, and the customary presents exchanged at it were birds.

1. The flesh of fieldfares fattened on olives became pale.

3. **crescente.** The bird-catcher advanced a limed twig towards the bird by adding successive joints to it (as with a fishing-rod) so that it seemed to grow out of his hand. Cp. XIV. ccxviii 'Non tantum calamis, sed cantu fallitur ales, | callida dum tacita crescit harundo manu'; Val. Flacc. vi. 260 'siquis avem summi deducat ab aere rami, | ante manu tacita cui plurima crevit harundo.'

9. **salutatus:** i.e. by the magpie. Cp. Juv. i. 116 'Quaeque salutato crepitat Concordia nido', i.e. the worshipper approaching salutes the stork's nest in the temple of Concord and the stork answers (*crepitat*).

12. i.e. 'if you accept these, I will often at this season send you chickens and so reckon you as a relation'.

lv. *I was about to send presents to Stella and Flaccus at the Caristia, when I thought of all the host of people with claims upon me. I should like to oblige my two friends, but I daren't offend all the rest, and I can't send presents to everyone. So I send none.*

3. **succurrit,** 'there comes into my mind'=*subit.*

lviii. *Nymph of the lake near Sassina, for whom Sabinus has built a temple, receive my books. Do I hear someone say that nymphs live under water and there my books ought to be?*

For the same idea cp. I. v:

Do tibi naumachiam, tu das epigrammata nobis:
vis, puto, cum libro, Marce, natare tuo.

5. **sollicitos:** i.e. the books anxiously await the verdict of the stern critic Sabinus.

6. **Pegasis.** The fountain of the Muses, Hippocrene, sprang forth where Pegasus' hoofs touched the ground.

lix. *Mamurra the mean spent the day turning over things in the shops, and yet in the end only bought a couple of cheap drinking-glasses, and hadn't even a slave to carry them home.*

1. **Saeptis:** a large enclosure in the Campus Martius, begun by Caesar and completed by Agrippa for the people to assemble in. Many of the best shops were here.

2. **vexat opes**, 'spurs on her wealth,' 'gives it no rest,' that it may become greater; as in II. xxx. 4 'cuius laxas arca flagellat opes'. Well illustrated by Pers. *Sat.* v. 149 'ut nummi, quos hic quincunce modesto | nutrieras, pergant avidos sudare deunces', 'that your money, which you had been nursing here at a modest five per cent., should grow till it sweats out an exorbitant eleven' (Conington).

5. **arcanae**, 'kept in the background.'

6. **mea turba**. The common herd, with whom Martial here classes himself, was not admitted to view the handsomest slaves.

8. **expositum alte**. The ivory support of the table was hung high on the wall.

9–10. i. e. he complains that the inlaid couch is not big enough for his dining-table of citrus-wood.

11. Corinthian bronzes had a peculiar odour of their own.

13. The crystal vases are disfigured by being mended by the insertion of a small piece of glass.

14. **signavit**, lit. 'sealed', i. e. 'marked for his own'.

18. i. e. large rattling earrings of pearl.

20. **pretium fecit**: i. e. 'set a price on'.

22. No self-respecting Roman would go shopping without one or more *pedisequi* to attend him and carry his purchases. One might contrast the point of the epigram with the action of the lady, satirized in Punch, who turns the shop upside down, buys a reel of cotton,—and has it sent!

lx. *I am sending Sabinus some flowers. Whence they came, I know not, but he will value them most if he thinks they came from my estate at Nomentum.*

lxi. *On the plane-tree planted by Julius Caesar at Cordova.*

3. Cp. XII. lxiii. 1–4 'Corduba ... | albi quae superas oves Galaesi | nullo murice nec cruore mendax, | sed tinctis gregibus colore vivo.

pallent. Cp. VIII. xliv. 10 n.

20. **sacrilegos**. As the tree was planted by Caesar, and so was sacred to Divus Julius, the fire that burnt it would be sacrilegious.

22. **Pompey**, Caesar's rival, was not *divus*, so any fire might safely burn his trees.

lxii. *Philaenis wears purple by night as well as by day. But no! she is not proud. It is the smell she likes, not the colour.*

Garments dyed with the genuine Tyrian purple had a distinctive smell. The last line is sarcastic; it is the colour really which pleases her.

lxiv. *Caesar has built a temple of Hercules on the Appian Way in which the god is represented with the Emperor's features; the lesser Hercules now does homage to the greater.*

2. **Latiae viae**: i. e. the Appian Way, as the earliest built Roman road. Cp. IX. ci. 2.

3. **Triviae . . . regna.** There was a temple to Diana Nemorensis, close to the Via Appia, at Aricia.

5. The real Hercules used to be worshipped; now he has become the less (*minor ipse*) and worships his greater rival, Domitian.

8. **illi.** To the real Hercules the worshipper offers up his less important requests, not caring whether they are granted or not (*securus*).

lxv. *Hercules, if you had borne the features of Domitian, as now in your new temple you do, you would never have been the slave of Eurystheus, nor undergone your labours; Juno would have loved you and the Nymphs have given you Hylas back again.*

1. **agnoscende.** Jupiter, the sovereign of the Latin Pantheon, cannot but acknowledge Hercules as his son, now that he wears Domitian's features.

9. **sine lege rogi.** *lege*='condition,' i. e. without the necessity of enduring a painful death.

10. **poena**: i. e. his painful death.

11. **dominae . . . superbae**, Omphale.

13. **Iuno.** It was Juno who sent the snakes to attack Hercules in his cradle and pursued him throughout his life with unrelenting hatred.

lxviii. *Hateful schoolmaster! why do you disturb my slumbers so early? I will pay you all you earn by talking, if you will only hold your tongue.*

3–4. Cp. IX. xxix. 7. Roman schools opened at or before daybreak. Cp. Juv. vii. 222 'dummodo non pereat, mediae quod noctis ab hora | sedisti . . . dummodo non pereat totidem olfecisse lucernas | quot stabant pueri'; whence it appears that each boy brought a lamp to school for the early morning hours.

3. Cp. XIV. ccxxiii 'Surgite: iam vendit pueris ientacula pistor, | cristataeque sonant undique lucis aves'.

5–6. Equestrian statues of great lawyers were common at Rome. Cp. Juv. vii. 124:

> Aemilio dabitur quantum licet, et ('and yet') melius nos
> egimus; huius enim stat currus aeneus, alti
> quadriiuges in vestibulis, atque ipse feroci
> bellatore sedens curvatum hastile minatur
> eminus et statua meditatur proelia lusca.

8. **parmae**: i. e. the gladiator armed with the *parma*.

lxx. *When Cicero cried 'O tempora! O mores!' he had good cause amid the turmoil of civil war. But when you say so, Caecilianus, it is your own 'mores' that make the times out of joint.*

1. Cic. *Catil.* i. 1. 2.

3. **gener atque socer**: Pompey and Caesar, for Pompey married Caesar's daughter, Julia.

lxxi. *When we behold a lion and a ram living together and eating the same food, we can't help thinking that the Nemean lion and the ram that bore the Golden Fleece did less to earn their places in the heavens.*

2. **mirum qua** : cp. in Greek *θαυμάσιον ὅσον.*

8. The lion and the ram were translated to the heavens as the constellations, Leo and Aries.

lxxii. *Liber, bearer of the name of Bacchus, you send me things to eat but nothing to drink. You surely know what the bearer of Bacchus' name ought to send.*

1. **Amyclaea.** Amyclae was the special haunt of the Dioscuri, of whom Pollux was the patron of boxers. Liber was a prize-fighter.

2. Though a Roman, he practised the Greek style of boxing. There were other styles, such as the Campanian and African.

lxxiii. *What is the use of a liberal education, when an ignorant cobbler lives on the fat of the land.*

1. **producere,** 'to stretch.'

2. **solum** : the sole of a shoe, cp. X. lxxii. 7 'pictorum sola basiate regum'.

4. **indignor,** 'I grudge the fact that you ever occupied a garret in your patron's house.'

7. **stulti** : Martial's parents were the opposite of worldly wise.

8. The son of a Roman gentleman, after leaving the *ludi magister,* completed his education by going first to the *grammaticus* to be taught literature, and then to the *rhetor* to be taught the art of speaking.

9–10. Imitated by Juvenal, vii. 26 'pertunde libellos, | frange miser calamos vigilataque proelia dele.

lxxiv. *The father of the dead Camonius would only keep the portrait of him as a child, and could not bear to see him represented as the youth he was when he died.*

On the same subject cp. IX. lxxvi.

3. **florentes** : i. e. as a *iuvenis,* contrasted with *pueri* (l. 1).

lxxv. *Tucca built a balneum of wood, and thermae of marble; but his magnificent thermae are so cold that, if he takes my advice, he will use the wood of his balneum to warm them.*

Balneum is simply a bath-house, i. e. a bath under cover. *Thermae* are much more elaborate buildings, containing, besides a bath, play-grounds, promenades, &c.

5. The bath being all of wood, Tucca might have gone a-sailing in it.

10. **subice.** The *thermae* would be warmed, as usual, from underneath.

lxxvi. On the same subject as lxxiv.

5. **purpura** : i. e. the dark colour of his early beard.

8. Camonius died in Cappadocia, cp. VI. lxxxv.

9–10. This poem will be a more lasting memorial of the boy than the picture itself.

lxxvii. *'What is the best kind of banquet', asks Priscus; and I answer, 'One without music'.*

As a rule, during dinner and after it, some entertainment was provided for the guests; poems were recited, or there was music or dancing, or some sort of variety entertainment; but Martial seems to have preferred conversation, uninterrupted by entertainments which repetition must have made tedious.

lxxviii. *Galla has got rid of her seven husbands, and has now married you, Picentinus, the poisoner; so, I suppose, she wishes to tread the same path as they.*

lxxix. *Formerly we used to hate the pride of the imperial household. Now we love them, because they reflect the character of the Emperor, their master.*

1. **famulos**: i.e. the imperial freedmen, who formed the Civil Service of the day.

3. **tuorum**, objective genitive, as *nostri* in l. 5.

4. Every one gives the first place in his affection to the imperial household.

lxxxi. *Some poet complains that my works are unpolished; but my readers like them, and I prefer that my feast should satisfy the diners rather than rival cooks.*

lxxxii. *A soothsayer prophesied that you would quickly come to grief. You have run through two million in less than a year. Surely the prophecy is fulfilled.*

1. **periturum**: i.e. 'die'. In l. 6 the same word means 'to come to grief financially'.

5. **bisque tuum deciens**: sc. *centena millia sestertium*, **tuum** qualifying the whole expression, as *plenum viciens* in I. xcix. 1.

lxxxiii. *One great merit of the shows you give us, Caesar, is that they are watched by people who would otherwise be reading their works to a weary audience.*

lxxxiv. *While I was safely writing poetry here, Norbanus, you were fighting for your Emperor in the North and hearing my works and their fame. So now I myself send you the works that I have written while you have been away.*

The rebellion of L. Antonius Saturninus contributed appreciably to Domitian's fear and hatred of the nobility of Rome (passions already aroused by his childlessness and need of money and which are the key to his later years). In the year 88 Saturninus induced two legions on the Upper Rhine to proclaim him Emperor, and asked the Germans across the Rhine for help. But this revolt was suppressed by the speedy arrival of Norbanus with the eighth

legion, before the German reinforcements could cross the newly-thawed Rhine. Severe punishment was inflicted on the accomplices of Saturninus in the Senate.

9. i. e. books IV–VIII.

10. **lector**: not here a reading-slave, but someone who had read his works.

lxxxv. *When Paulus feels unwell, he starves his clients, not himself. You may be unwell, Paulus, but my dinner is dead and gone.*

4. **porrexit . . . pedes**: colloquial phrase for being laid out in death, as in Catullus lxvii. 6 'porrecto sene'. Cp. Persius iii. 105 'calces extendere'.

lxxxvi. *When Silius Italicus was mourning for his son, Apollo said, 'Even Calliope, even Jupiter, whether king of Heaven or Emperor of Rome, even I myself am not exempt from such losses.'*

2. **Silius**: cp. VIII. lxvi for the sons of Silius Italicus. **non semel**: i. e. he was both an orator and a poet; cp. VII. lxiii. 5 'sacra cothurnati non attigit ante Maronis | implevit magni quam Ciceronis opus'.

6. **Calliopen**. Calliope was the mother of Orpheus, who was torn in pieces by the Thracian women.

7. **Tarpeium Palatinumque Tonantem**: i. e. Jupiter and Domitian. Domitian had lost his son, who died in childhood.

lxxxvii. *As I lie stupefied after drinking Opimian wine, you bring me something to seal. Wait till to-morrow, at present I can only seal up the wine-flask.*

Probably the witnessing of a slave's manumission was a mere pretence, as this would be quite harmless, and Lupercus really wanted him to sign something he would have refused to sign if sober.

6. **signa**. It was customary, by way of compliment, to ask one's friends to act as witnesses, when a slave was manumitted, a will signed, or a daughter married.

7. 'The only use for my seal at present is to seal up the flagon lest I drink more.'

lxxxviii. *Rufus, in hope of a legacy, you set traps to catch me and sent me gifts. But remember: you must feed your captive or you will lose him.*

For a similar metaphor, cp. VI. lxiii. 5 '"Munera magna tamen misit." Sed misit in hamo.'

lxxxix. *Stella, do you compel your wretched guest to write verses? 'Well, no one compels you to write good ones.'*

If the last four words are not the rough answer of Stella as in the text, they must be the half-humorous question of Martial, 'I suppose I may write bad ones, mayn't I?'

xc. *Flaccus, may you enjoy yourself in Cyprus, but be careful of the climate. If Venus sends you safe home again, many an offering shall she have at the festival of the Matronalia.*

3. **curva**, 'rippling.'

5. **pertundas.** The wine, to cool it, was poured over ice in the strainer.

12. **leonis**: i. e. about the end of July, when the sun entered the constellation, Leo.

13. **diva Paphi** = Venus.

15. **Martis . . . Kalendae**: the festival of the Matronalia, on which day lovers sent presents to their mistresses. Cp. V. lxxxiv. 10 'vestra . . . | Saturnalia, Martias Kalendas', i.e. 'the Saturnalia of you women'.

xci. *If Domitian and Jupiter asked me to dinner, one in heaven, the other in the palace, I should choose the earthly potentate for my host.*

2. **invitator**: called *vocator* in VII. lxxxvi. 11, i. e. the slave who issued the invitations.

5. 'Find someone else to be Jupiter's guest.'

xciii. *Pour me out six measures in which to drink the letters of Caesar's name; fasten ten roses in my hair for his name, Domitianus; then give me ten kisses for the name, Germanicus, he gained from his northern victories.*

See note on VIII. l. 21–26.

2. **quadrantem** = three cyathi, a fourth part of a sextarius.

6. **sacrae nobile gentis opus**: i. e. the temple of the Flavian race, mentioned in IX. i. 6. **ut sit qui** = 'that the man may be represented who . . .'.

xciv. *My doctor gives me nasty medicines and expects me to give him good wine. Why! a man must be mad, if he expects nice things in return for nasty.*

1. **Sardonica medicata . . . pocula virga.** Evidently, a drug, probably confused with *Santonica virga*, i.e. wormwood, a reading also found. Cp. Verg. *Ecl.* vii. 41 'immo ego Sardoniis videar tibi amarior herbis'.

2. **Hippocrates**: typical name for a doctor, called after the celebrated physician of Cos, the founder of the art of medicine.

3. Glaucus exchanged his golden armour for the bronze armour of Diomede. *Iliad* vi. 234 ἔνθ' αὖτε Γλαύκῳ Κρονίδης φρένας ἐξέλετο (*stupidus*) Ζεύς, | ὃς πρὸς Τυδεΐδην Διομήδεα τεύχε' ἄμειβε | χρύσεα χαλκείων, ἑκατόμβοι' ἐννεαβοίων.

5–6. 'He is mad to expect sweet for bitter; and he will only get it on condition that he mixes hellebore with it to cure his madness.' Helleborc, the traditional cure for madness; cp. Hor. *Sat.* ii. 3. 80 'huc propius me, | dum doceo insanire omnes, vos ordine adite. | danda est ellebori multo pars maxima avaris'.

xcvi. *The doctor, Herodes, stole a drinking ladle from his patient, and excused himself by asking, 'What can you want it for, as you know drinking is bad for you?'*

xcvii. *Someone is bursting with envy because I am fortunate and famous; then let him burst.*

5. **Caesar uterque**: Titus and Domitian.

6. **ius natorum.** 'The father of three children at Rome was (under the lex Pappia Poppaea of Augustus, A.D. 9) relieved of a certain portion of the public burdens, was not required to perform the duties of a iudex or a guardian, and was given preference in standing for magistracies' (Bury).

xcviii. *Though the season has been wet, the rain has not done as much harm to the wine merchants as it might have; they have laid down a good deal of the water with their wine to their own profit.*

Cp. a similar point in I. lvi 'continuis vexata madet vindemia nimbis: | non potes, ut cupias, vendere, copo, merum, 'the rain will get in to dilute your wine, though you wish to sell it unadulterated.'

xcix. *M. Antonius, the glory of Tolosa, loves my verse, so I send him my book, a poor gift no doubt, but welcome as coming, not from a shop, but from the author's hand.*

3. **Palladiae**, 'literary.' Pallas was the goddess of literature.

5. This is said with reference to Martial's poor circumstances which kept him tied in Rome. The book could afford the journey, but he couldn't.

c. *Though you pay twice as much as most patrons, and though my toga is worn and old, the services you ask are so oppressive, that it is not worth my while to buy a new one at such a price.*

1. **denaris ... tribus** = forty-eight asses. The ordinary sportula was 100 quadrantes = twenty-five asses.

ci. *Oh Appian Way, consecrated by the temple of Hercules at Aricia, listen while I tell you first of your deity's labours and then of the works of the greater Hercules, Domitian.*

1. Cp. lxiv. 1 'Herculis in magni voltus descendere Caesar | dignatus Latiae dat nova templa viae. **simili**: i.e. with the features of Domitian.

12. The temple was eight miles from Rome (IX. lxiv. 4 'octavum marmor'), so six from the Alban mount.

13. In the disorder which marked the close of the reign of Vitellius, A.D. 69, Domitian, then a youth of eighteen, sought safety with his uncle, Flavius Sabinus, who was besieged in the Capitol by the Vitellians. The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus was set on fire by the attacking party, and the adherents of Vespasian were driven out; Sabinus was put to death, but Domitian found a hiding-place in a porter's hut. So, though he played a less leading part than Martial gives us to suppose, Domitian first took up arms in defence

of his patron deity (*pro suo Iove*). **malis regnis** = the tyranny of Vitellius.

15. When Antonius Primus, shortly after the events narrated above, entered Rome with his army, Domitian was installed in the palace and received the name of Caesar, though the real power was not in his hands. After the arrival of Vespasian, Domitian ranked third only in the empire after his father, Vespasian, and his elder brother, Titus.

19. No doubt there is a reference here to the fact that Domitian refused to triumph when peace was concluded at the end of the Sarmatic war; cp. VIII. xv. 5, and note.

21. **mores populis dedit.** No doubt Martial is not only thinking of the severe edicts which Domitian as *censor perpetuus* issued for the prevention of vice at Rome, but at the same time flattering Domitian, as before, by praising the example of virtue which he set to his subjects.

22. **astra suis, caelo sidera.** The same thing from different points of view. 'He has conferred immortality on the members of his family and added new members to the circles of the gods.'

cii. *You give me back my I.O.U.'s for* 400,000 *sesterces; I had rather you lent me* 100. *The former sum is as good as mine already, for I could not possibly have repaid you.*

For an epigram on a similar subject, cp. VIII. xxxvii.

BOOK X

i. *If my book seems too long to you, read just a few epigrams and make it as short as you like, stopping at any point where an epigram concludes a page; there are many such points.*

1. **coronide**: the flourish at the end marking the conclusion of the book.

3. **terque quaterque** = 'often', as opposed to *bis terve*, i.e. 'seldom'.

4. **pagina** = 'column'. The papyrus roll was divided into columns, like the modern newspaper, by red lines ruled at right angles to the length of the roll and parallel to the stick on which the book was rolled. For the use of *pagina* in this sense, cp. II. lxxvii. 5, 6 'Marsi doctique Pedonis | saepe duplex unum pagina tractat opus'; i.e. a poem fills two columns.

ii. *Receive with favour, reader, the second edition of my tenth book. In you lie my hopes of immortality; for, though all else perish, I shall live in my works, so long as there is one reader left to me.*

The tenth book of epigrams was first published in A.D. 95, but

the second edition, the book as we now have it, in a revised and enlarged form, did not appear till A.D. 98.

1. 'I was too hasty in issuing the book and had to recall it.' The meaning is clear enough, though clumsily expressed. Lit. 'the fact that my work over the tenth book was too hurried in the first instance made it necessary for me to recall it, after it had left my hands'. A form of expression similar to *festinata cura* is found in XI. xxxvi. 1, 2 'Gaius hanc lucem gemma mihi Iulius alba | signat, io, votis redditus ecce meis'. It is the well-known idiom, *occisus Caesar* = 'the murder of Caesar'.

9. **marmora Messallae**: cp. VIII. iii. 5 'et cum rupta situ Messalae saxa iacebunt'; and Juv. x. 144 'saxis cinerum custodibus, ad quae | discutienda valent sterilis mala robora fici, | quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris'.

10. The mule-driver, as he drives out of Rome, laughs at the mutilated statue of Crispus in his chariot over his tomb by the side of the road. This Crispus is not the Vibius Crispus noticed by Juvenal, for he was only just dead; it is probably C. Passienus Crispus, of the time of Claudius. **dimidios** = 'mutilated', as in Juv. viii. 4 'Curios iam dimidios'.

iii. *There is an anonymous poet, who publishes libellous nonsense of his own and tries to make out that it is mine. But you will not believe it, Priscus, nor expect me to lower my reputation by writing such stuff. I would rather be silent than seek so unworthy a notoriety; for silence costs nothing.*

1. **vernaculorum.** The *verna*, or home-born slave, because he was brought up in the house, was inclined to be familiar.

3, 4. The sense is: 'poems which the buyer of broken Vatinian glasses would scorn to take in exchange for his sulphur matches,' i.e. so bad that the fellow would not waste his matches on them. The exchange of sulphur matches for broken glass was a trade frequently derided by Martial and Juvenal; cp., for instance, I. xli. 3 'transtiberinus ambulator, | qui pallentia sulphurata fractis | permutat vitreis'; and Juv. v. 48 'calicem ... iam | quassatum et rupto poscentem sulphura vitro'.

4. **Vatiniorum** = cups with four large nozzles, called after Vatinius, a buffoon of the time of Nero; cp. Juv. v. 46 'tu Beneventani sutoris (i.e. Vatinius) nomen habentem | siccabis calicem nasorum quattuor'. Martial explains the name thus: 'vilia sutoris calicem monumenta Vatini | accipe; sed nasus longior ille fuit,' XIV. xcvi.

7. **ut**, 'can it be that?'

8. 'Do you expect so celebrated a flute-player as Canus to aspire to play the bagpipes?'

iv. *What is the good of reading about the fabulous heroes of antiquity? My pages depict the scenes and characters of real life. But if you are afraid, Mamurra, to have your real character put before you, you may continue to prefer the fables to my epigrams.*

A similar complaint is made by Martial also in IV. xlix. Juvenal, in explaining his reasons for writing satire, complains of the nauseous repetition of the old mythological themes by poets of his day, both great and small, i. 4–13; he asks, in sarcastic tones, whether it is not better to write satire than epics, 'Heracleas | aut Diomedeas aut mugitum labyrinthi | et mare percussum puero fabrumque volantem,' i. 52.

1. **caligantem** = 'dim-sighted', so that he could not see what he was eating.

5. **puer** = Icarus.

8. Cp. VIII. iii. 20 'adgnoscat mores vita legatque suos'.

12. **Aetia Callimachi**: a poem by Callimachus of Cyrene on the origins (αἴτια) of various fables and rites; called by Propertius (ii. 34. 32) the *somnia Callimachi*, since in the introduction Callimachus declared that the legends were revealed to him in a dream. See Butler on Prop. ii. 34. 32.

v. *A curse on the man who anonymously publishes libels on the great, whom he ought to revere! May he suffer every torment in life, in death, and after death, until he acknowledge himself the author of his own filthy writings.*

1. **stolae.** The long robe worn by the noble ladies of Rome is here put for the ladies themselves; similarly *purpura* for the higher magistrates, as in VIII. viii. 4 'purpura te felix, te colat omnis honos'.

3. **pontis exul et clivi**: i.e. driven even from the ordinary stands of beggars on the bridges and hills on the main roads leading from Rome; cp. Juv. iv. 116 'caecus adulator dirusque a ponte satelles, | dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes | blandaque devexae iactaret basia raedae'. Cp. also II. xix. 3 'debet Aricino conviva recumbere clivo, | quem tua felicem, Zoile, cena facit'.

7. 'May even the arches be closed, so that he may not find the slightest refuge from rain and cold.' Arches, e.g. those under the aqueducts, formed the last refuge for the destitute beggar.

11. 'May he, as he lies dying, see the dogs squabbling already for his bones, and have to drive away the birds of prey by flapping his ragged cloak.'

16. **garruli . . . senis**: i.e. Tantalus, who, after dining with the gods, revealed their secrets.

17. **delasset**: cp. Hor. *Sat.* i. 1. 13 'cetera de genere hoc, adeo sunt multa, loquacem | delassare valent Fabium'.

vi. *Written in the spring of* A.D. 98 *in expectation of the arrival from the Rhine of the new Emperor, Trajan. He actually arrived, however, early in* A.D. 99.

1. **urna** = the urn of fate, i.e. fortune. The sense is 'Happy are those who have seen the new Emperor in the North; we must wait till he reaches Rome'.

5. **morae dulces**, 'the happy moments of expectation.'

vii. *O Rhine, mayest thou be freed for ever from the barbarian yoke and be exalted with the name of Roman, if thou wilt restore the Emperor to the Tiber.*

4, 5 refer to the wagons of the Germans crossing the frozen river in winter; cp. VII. lxxx. 8 note.

6. **cornibus aureis receptis.** 'Degraded by the incursions of the barbarians, mayest thou recover the full dignity of thy golden horns.' A river-god is always represented with horns. Cp. VII. vii. 3 n.

7. 'May both your banks be within the Roman Empire!' So long as the Rhine was the boundary of the Empire, only one bank could properly be called Roman.

viii. *Paula wishes to marry me, but I don't want to marry Paula. She is too old or rather not old enough.*

If she had been a little older she would have been worth marrying in the hope of surviving her and succeeding to her riches.

ix. *Why envy me my fame? After all, I am no better known than a race-horse.*

1. **undenis pedibus**: i. e. elegiacs; cp. Ovid, *Am.* i. 1. 27 'sex mihi surgat opus numeris, in quinque residat. **undenis syllabis** = hendecasyllables.

x. *What am I to do, when you, a consul, are not ashamed to take the bread out of my mouth by performing yourself the duties of a client? Yes, and you outdo all of us in obsequiousness and servility; and so we, poor ordinary clients, are left out in the cold.*

No gentleman of position at Rome should have condescended to perform the duties of a client; on the contrary, he should have been a patron himself. But that persons of high position did stoop to this undignified mode of making a little money, is shown also by Juvenal i. 99 'iubet a praecone vocari | ipsos Troiugenas, nam vexant limen et ipsi | nobiscum'. Martial's point is the same as Juvenal's in i. 117–20 'sed cum summus honor finito computet anno, | sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat, | quid facient comites quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est | et panis fumusque domi?' The poor clients, to whom the income derived from the sportula was necessary, suffered severely from the competition of the rich and noble, who could more easily dispense with that source of income.

1. **annum . . . intras.** Consuls were at this time no longer appointed for the whole year, but, when the distinction became largely an honorary one, they were appointed, first for six months, after Nero for four, and later even for two only. It was considered an honour to be appointed for the first months of the twelve, because these consuls gave their name to the year and had precedence over others of the same year (*consules minores*).

5. **respiciet** = 'give me even a glance', as in Juv. iii. 185 'quid das . . . | ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello?'

12. **purpura . . . togas** = full dress for the consul and the ordinary citizen respectively.

xii. *Though I lose the pleasure of your society, Domitius, I cannot grudge you a holiday. Go and get a good colour, but, remember, Rome will soon take it away again.*

1. **Aemiliae gentes**: the races living near the via Aemilia which ran from Ariminum to Placentia.

2. **Phaethontei**: because Phaethon was said to have fallen into the Padus.

7. **conbibe soles**: cp. Juv. xi. 203 'nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem | effugiatque togam'.

xiii. *You, Manius, are the cause of my resolve to return to my home in Spain. With you I would go anywhere. If you love me as I love you, wherever we go, we shall find together all the society which Rome can give.*

2. **pendula**: i.e. hanging on the side of the hills.

4. **praetextata**, 'youthful.' The *toga praetexta* was worn by boys, and put off at the age of fifteen or thereabouts.

10. **quocumque** is not a relative here but = *quolibet*; cp. Juv. iii. 230 'est aliquid quocumque loco, quocumque recessu | unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae'.

xiv. *In spite of the magnificent display of your riches, Cotta, your lady-love shuts the door in your face and leaves you to weep outside. You want me to tell you why you are so unlucky? No, you are well enough off, if that is all your sorrow; you are well rid of her.*

1. **cathedratalios**. Whatever the form of the word ought to be, the meaning is clearly 'luxurious'. The cathedra is an easy arm-chair, especially in favour with women; cp. III. lxiii. 7 'inter femineas tota qui luce cathedras | desidet'.

2. **Libys . . . eques** = a body-guard of African slaves.

3. 'You have a villa (lit. dining-room; part put for the whole), not only in Baiae, but in other such watering-places as well.' **cingant**: i.e. the villa is so large that it seems to enclose Baiae on all sides.

4. **Thetis**: i.e. the sea. 'You use such rich perfumes, that the sea is tainted with the odour and colour of them, when you bathe.'

5. 'You drink rare wines in costly glasses and do not mind breaking them.' Cp. IX. lxxiii. 5 'rumpis et ardenti madidus crystalla Falerno'.

xvi. *Aper shot his rich wife with an arrow and says it was in sport; Aper is a sportsman.*

xvii. *Take, Gaius, all the wealth of all the world. Freely I give it to you. So shall I rival you both in the quantity and*

in the quality of your gifts; for you promise everything and give nothing.

5. **Erythraea**: cp. note on VIII. xxvi. 5.

6. **unica . . . avis**: i.e. the phoenix. The fable was that cinnamon and casia were gathered from the nests of birds, and especially from that of the phoenix; cp. IX. xi. 4 'quod nidos olet alitis superbae'.

7. **aheno**: the vessel in which the purple dye was prepared. **cogit** = 'gathers'.

xviii. *Macer demands his yearly tribute of poetry at the Saturnalia, and I cannot refuse it; at this festival he has time at last to look at the reports of his road-surveyors. But if he reads my verse in place of these reports, what will become of the Appian Way, of which he has charge?*

6. **ista**: i. e. my verses.

xix. *Marius neglects all the duties of a patron, because he has not money enough to fulfil them. Yet he has plenty of clients. What fools there are in Rome!*

4. **togae**=*togati*, i. e. clients.

xx. *Go, my book, to my friend Pliny. But take care that you go at the proper time, not in the day-time, which he devotes to preparation for the law-courts, but at night, when restraint is thrown aside and even the most strait-laced critic would approve of my verses.*

A large part of this epigram is quoted by the younger Pliny in a letter which he wrote after the death of Martial (*Ep.* iii. 21). Pliny had provided Martial with money for the expenses of his journey to Spain; and it may be reasonably inferred that this poem was the occasion which brought forth the gift.

5–9. The Subura is properly the valley enclosed by the Quirinal, Viminal and Esquiline. The *trames* or *semita Suburani clivi*, as it is called in V. xxii. 5, is the road leading from the valley up the Esquiline by the Thermae Traiani. Close to these baths was one of the numerous reservoirs of Rome, the *lacus Orphei*, in the form of a semicircle (*theatri*). Somewhere on the stone steps surrounding it was a representation of Orpheus among the listening birds and beasts, and close by was the house of Pedo Albinovanus.

10. **Pedonis**. The house of Pedo Albinovanus, the epigrammatist, was decorated with eagles, but these were smaller (*minore pinna*) than the eagle which carried off Ganymede, as mentioned in l. 9.

17. **Arpinis . . . chartis**: i. e. the speeches of Cicero, who was born at Arpinum. Pliny desired to make a name for himself as an orator, and modelled his style on that of Cicero, whose fame he hoped to rival; cp. *Ep.* i. 5. 12 'est enim mihi cum Cicerone aemulatio nec sum contentus eloquentia saeculi nostri'. He practised in the centumviral court (*dum centum studet auribus*

virorum), where his fullness of diction and his old-fashioned way of conducting a case seem to have excited the amusement of the younger generation.

xxi. *Why do you write obscure poems, Sextus, which need an Apollo to interpret them? Seek the praise of the schoolmasters, if you like; I myself desire the praise of schoolmasters, not however as schoolmasters, but as real critics.*

1. **Modestus**: a commentator, the contemporary of Plutarch; Claranus was also a commentator of the time of Domitian.

4. **Cinna**: a friend of Catullus who wrote a learned but obscure poem called *Zmyrna*.

5–6. 'Let my poems win the praise of schoolmasters, but without the help of their comments': i. e. not as riddles which they take a delight in solving. The *grammatici* as teachers of literature helped to form the taste of the age.

xxiii. *Antonius has attained the age of seventy-five, and yet can look back upon his past life without any regrets. Surely that is to live twice over, to be able to enjoy the years that are gone.*

2. **Olympiadas**=periods of five years. Martial appears to have followed Ovid in using *Olympias* and *lustrum* as convertible terms; similarly in VII. xl. 6 and elsewhere.

xxiv. *To-day is my fifty-seventh birthday. Grant me yet another eighteen years, so that I may fulfil the three periods of life, and I will not ask another day.*

3. **et puellae.** The first of March was also the feast of the Matronalia, on which the men gave presents to the ladies. But on this occasion the ladies reversed the custom and gave birthday presents to Martial.

4–5. Martial here, no doubt, has expressed himself loosely, and simply means to indicate that he is observing his fifty-seventh birthday by offering fifty-seven cakes, not necessarily fifty of one sort, seven of another.

9. **tribus areis**: i. e. boyhood, manhood and old age. For *area* cp. Ovid *Fasti* iv. 10 'nunc teritur nostris area maior equis'.

10. **Elysiae . . . puellae**: Persephone.

11. **post hunc Nestora**='after so long a life'. The name, Nestor, proverbial for an old man, is here used of old age itself. Cp. Juvenal xii. 128 'vivat Pacuvius quaeso vel Nestora totum'.

xxv. *This epigram is on the same subject as* VIII. xxx. *A criminal is made to play the part of Mucius Scaevola in the amphitheatre; in* VIII. xxx. *Martial commends his bravery, but here he takes a different point of view, and says that he is not so brave as he looks; for he is offered one of two alternatives, either to play the part of Scaevola and burn his arm, or to be burnt alive in the* tunica molesta; *and he very naturally chooses the lesser of the two evils.*

1. **matutina.** The punishment of the criminal formed part of

the show in the amphitheatre, which took place before noon; cp. VIII. lxvii. 3 'cum modo distulerint raucae vadimonia quartae | et Floralicias lasset harena feras'.

4. **Abderitanae.** The people of Abdera, like the Boeotians, were notorious for their stupidity.

XXVI. *Varus, though you have died in Egypt, and I have not been able to perform the last rites of burial for you, my song shall make your name eternal. Can Egypt, which disappointed my hopes of your return, deny me that too?*

1. **Paraetonias.** Paraetonium was a town on the western border of Egypt; here the adjective simply means 'Egyptian'. **vite**=the centurion's staff, which was the sign of his office; cp. Juv. viii. 247 'nodosam post haec frangebat vertice vitem'; and xiv. 193 'vitem posce libello'.

4. **Lagei**: Egyptian, from Lagus, father of Ptolemy I.

XXVII. *Though you make display enough for anybody, Diodorus, nobody thinks you anybody.*

3. **tricenos . . . nummos.** If *nummos* here, as usual, = *sestertios*, the amount of the *sportula*, though unusually large, was not extravagantly so; for Diodorus is a rich *parvenu* who is trying to make as great a display as possible. The ordinary sum was 100 quadrantes = $6\frac{1}{4}$ sesterces. We hear in IX. c. of a *sportula* of *tres denarii* (= 12 sesterces), but that was apparently to be given in return for the unusually large services which the patron was demanding. For the *sportula maior* cp. also VIII. xlii.

4. **natum**: for this colloquial expression cp. VIII. lxiv. 18 'natum te, Clyte, nec semel putabo'.

XXVIII. *Janus, now that you inhabit a temple worthy of yourself, close your gates for ever and give us eternal peace.*

The old temple of Janus Geminus lay opposite to the Forum Romanum. It was a small building and was commonly used as a passage way (*pervius*). Domitian built a new temple to Janus Quadrifrons in the Transitorium or Forum Nervae, which Nerva completed.

2. For the *sollemnis votorum nuncupatio* at the New Year cp. VIII. iv n.

6. The four fora were the Forum Romanum, Forum Iulii, Forum Augusti, and Forum Nervae or Transitorium, cp. VII. lxv. 2 n.

8. The gates of the temple of Janus were closed in time of peace.

XXX. *On the villa of Apollinaris at Formiae. Alas, that so pleasant a place, which the master has built for himself, should only minister to the enjoyment of his slaves, because he himself is detained by business at Rome.*

2. **oppidum Martis**: i.e. Rome.

8. **Dardanisve Caieta**: named after the nurse of Aeneas;

cp. Verg. *Aen.* vii. 1 'tu quoque litoribus nostris, Aeneia nutrix, | aeternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti'.

9. **Marica**: the wife of Faunus and mother of Latinus. She had a grove and temple at Minturnae at the mouth of the Liris.

10. The story of Salmacis and Hermaphroditus is here transferred by Martial to the locality of the Lucrine lake.

15. **purpura**. The girl apparently fans herself with the purple robe which she is wearing.

16–20. The Roman villa was a straggling building, which looked more like a small town than a house; and in it were rooms of all sorts, adapted for all uses and for all seasons of the year. It was the fashion to have rooms almost projecting into the sea; and Pliny, *Ep.* ii. 17. 5 describes a dining-room in his Laurentine villa 'triclinium satis pulchrum, quod in litus excurrit, ac si quando africo mare inpulsum est, fractis iam et novissimis fluctibus leviter adluitur'; cp. also Pliny, *Ep.* ix. 7. 4, where he is speaking of two of his villas 'illa fluctus non sentit, haec frangit: ex illa possis despicere piscantes, ex hac ipse piscari hamumque de cubiculo ac paene etiam de lectulo ut e naucula iacere'.

20. 'The table in the room looking over the sea laughs at the storm from its safe position.'

21–24. Similarly, says Martial, in Domitian's villa at Baiae, IV. xxx. 3–7 'sacris piscibus hae natantur undae, | qui norunt dominum manumque lambunt | illam, qua nihil est in orbe maius. | quid quod nomen habent et ad magistri | vocem quisque sui venit citatus?'

23. The *nomenculator* was really a slave who stood by his master at the morning *salutatio* and announced the names of the callers.

28. The *ianitores* (door-keepers) and *vilici* (agents) were slaves who had been left to look after the villa in their master's absence.

xxxi. *You sold a slave to buy a costly mullet for your dinner, Calliodorus. You are as bad as a cannibal; you have dined off a man, not off a fish.*

The rage for buying huge mullet for enormous sums is justly ridiculed by Juvenal (iv. 15) who says 'mullum sex milibus emit (Crispinus), | aequantem sane paribus sestertia libris'. Suetonius (*Tib.* 34) mentions three mullet sold for 30,000 sesterces as one of the causes which led to the passing of Tiberius' sumptuary laws. In this passage of Martial the cost is less, but the point is that the price of the fish is equal to the price of a slave; cp. Juv. iv. 25 on the sale of the mullet mentioned above; 'hoc pretio squamae? potuit fortasse minoris | piscator quam piscis emi.'

xxxii. *This is a portrait of Marcus Antonius, as he was in the prime of manhood. If the painting could depict his character as finely as it does his features, there would be no greater work of art in the world.*

xxxiii. *Munatius Gallus, may Venus grant to your daughter*

ever to adorn the house of her father-in-law, if you will continue to deny that I am the author of the wretched poems wrongfully ascribed to me. My principle is to spare individuals but to castigate vice.

1. **Sabinis.** The Sabines were proverbial for old-fashioned simplicity; cp. I. lxii. 1 'casta nec antiquis cedens Laevina Sabinis', and Juv. x. 298 'sanctos licet horrida mores | tradiderit domus ac veteres imitata Sabinos'.

2. **Cecropium . . . senem**: i. e. Epicurus, as in VII. lxix. 3.

3. 'May holy Venus grant to you to maintain your union with an illustrious family by your daughter's unbroken married happiness.' The parents of a wedded pair were, as regards each other, *consoceri*.

10. Compare what Martial says, I. *Ep.* 3, that he writes epigrams 'salva infimarum quoque personarum reverentia'. Pliny praises the philosopher, Euphrates, in similar language, *Ep.* i. 10. 7 'insectatur vitia, non homines, nec castigat errantes, sed emendat'.

xxxiv. *Heaven grant you, Trajan, all you deserve, if you defend the rights of the client as you have defended those of the patron; you are well able to do so.*

Trajan, shortly after his accession, had forbidden clients and freedmen to bring accusations against their patrons. Pliny, describing the measure, says 'omnes accusatore domestico liberasti . . . illud, ut sic dixerim, servile bellum sustulisti. In quo non minus servis quam dominis praestitisti; nos enim securos, illos bonos fecisti,' *Paneg.* 42.

4. 'The patron (*ille*) will no longer be his freedmen's exile, i. e. be liable to be driven into banishment by the accusations of his freedmen.

5. **totum**, 'altogether,' used adverbially, see VIII. xxx. 6, note.

6. **liceat . . . probare**, sc. *tibi*. 'May you prove your ability to do so.'

xxxv. *Sulpicia, wife of Calenus, writes love-poems fit for the purest ears, and might give a lesson to Sappho. Had she been by Sappho's side, Phaon, though unmoved by Sappho, would have loved her; but Sulpicia would not desert her husband to be the wife of Jupiter, Bacchus, or Apollo.*

5. **adserit**='claims as the subject of her poetry'; cp. VII. lxiii. 10 n. **Colchidos**=Medea.

11. Her affection was ardent, but only for her husband, and she did not break the marriage-tie (*sanctior*). If she was a coquette (*nequior*), it was with her husband she coquetted.

13. **Egeriae.** There was a legend that Numa held nightly meetings with the nymph Egeria, who revealed to him the laws which he afterwards gave to Rome.

xxxvi. *You send to Rome, Munna, your poisonous Massilian wines at a price with which good Falernian or Setine wine might be content. That is why you have not been to Rome for so long; you are afraid of drinking your own wines.*

1–2. Wine was mellowed by being placed in rooms to which the smoke of the furnaces which heated the house had access; but this practice was so far carried to excess in Gaul that the wine never lost the flavour of the smoke; cp. III. lxxxii. 23 'cocta fumis musta Massilitanis'.

xxxvii. *Have you any messages for me to take to Spain, Maternus? Though why do you not yourself return with me thither, where everything is good and abundant, instead of preferring your Laurentine villa, where everything is dear and bad?*

1–2. From these lines it appears that Maternus had the *ius publice respondendi*, i. e. that he was one of those jurists to whom the emperor had granted authority to publish opinions on points of law. So great was the respect paid to these opinions, that Hadrian published a rescript giving to the opinions of the authorized jurisconsults, if unanimous, the force of law.

3. **municipi tuo**: i. e. Martial.

4. 'If you have any message (give it to me).'

5. **Laurentino.** Maternus had a villa at Laurentum, from which we are to imagine Martial as starting for Spain.

7–8. In Spain mullet are so plentiful that you may throw back again to their native rocks (*ad sua saxa*) any that weigh less than three pounds.

9. **summa**: since the best dish would be placed at the top of the table. The line means 'to make a mussel your *pièce de résistance*'.

11–12. The Spanish oysters are as good as those of Baiae, and so abundant that even the slaves may feed on them.

15–16. 'Your net, which with difficulty you have just hauled in with a heavy catch, may be used at once, while still wet from the sea, to catch a hare.'

17. 'Sport is so bad that the sportsman is on good terms with himself if he has caught a badger.'

19. **ad mare**: i. e. to your villa by the sea, where you can catch nothing, but have to supply your table from the market at Rome.

xxxix. *You were born, you say, Lesbia, when Brutus was consul. Was it not in the reign of Numa? or rather you must have been one of the primaeval race which Prometheus created out of clay.*

xli. *You divorced your husband, Proculeia, because he was praetor and the games would cost him so much. That was not a divorce, but a good stroke of business.*

2. **res sibi habere suas.** *Tuas res tibi habeto* was a legal formula in divorce.

3. **doloris**, 'resentment,' especially used of the feelings of an injured husband or wife.

4. **praetor.** Under the Empire the duty of exhibiting games, &c., at the great festivals of the State was transferred from the aediles to the praetor. Although the State contributed largely to the cost of the main festivals, sometimes as much as 300,000 or even 700,000 sesterces being paid out of the treasury, the praetor was bound to expend enormous sums out of his own pocket in order to avoid the appearance of meanness and to gain the credit of a successful exhibition. So Juvenal speaks of the praetor as *praeda caballorum* (xi. 195), the prey of the horses which cost him so much at the games in the circus. Cp. the complaint of the praetor IV. lxvii. 5 'scis me Scorpo Thalloque (famous charioteers) daturum, | atque utinam centum milia sola darem'.

5. **Megalensis purpura.** In B.C. 204, while Hannibal was invading Italy, the sacred stone representing the Magna Mater Idaea was brought to Rome from Pessinus in Phrygia, in accordance with a Sibylline oracle prophesying that the presence of the deity alone could drive the enemy out of Italy. The day of her introduction, April 4, was made a festival, *Megalesia*, though the cult always retained its foreign character. (Warde Fowler, *Roman Festivals*, pp. 69, 70.) The praetor headed the procession, dressed in the *tunica palmata* and the purple gold-embroidered *toga picta*. See Juv. x. 36, &c., and cp. VII. ii. 8 note.

6. **ut dares,** 'it would have cost 100,000 to give the show, and yet it would have been on the mean side,' *ut* expressing consequence.

7. **populare sacrum**: the *ludi plebeii* in November, a festival dating from B.C. 220, when the Circus Flaminius, in which they were held, was built.

xliii. *You are burying on your estate, Phileros, your seventh wife. No one has an estate more valuable than yours.*

The sense is 'You bury your wives on your estate and so acquire the fortunes which they leave behind them at their death'.

xliv. *Ovidius, at the call of friendship and at the risk of your life, you are sacrificing a pleasant existence to accompany your friend to Britain. You are an old man now, and time will not wait. So when you return, as I hope you will, remember that you owe a duty to yourself too as one of your own friends, and enjoy yourself.*

6. **omnis scribitur hora tibi.** Cp. V. xx. 11 'nunc vivit necuter sibi, bonosque | soles effugere atque abire sentit, | qui nobis pereunt et inputantur'. *Scribitur* is used in the same sense as *inputantur*; 'every hour that passes is scored up against us.'

9. **Sabinis**: i.e. your Sabine estate.

xlv. *You scorn as too rich the dainty morsels which my poems offer; if you have a taste only for what is bitter, you must go elsewhere to satisfy it.*

4. **ilia**: i.e. the most delicate portion of the animal.

6. **facit ad** = 'suits'; cp. Ovid, *Her.* xvi. 190 'ad talem formam non facit iste locus'.

xlvi. *You wish, Matho, to compose nothing that is not smart. It is better to write a few good things among some bad and some indifferent.*

1. **belle.** For the contrast between *belle* and *bene* cp. II. vii. 7 'nil bene cum facias, facias tamen omnia belle'. It was Matho who complained that Martial's poems were *inaequales*; and Martial then replied (VII. xc. 4) that a book to which the term *aequalis* could be applied must be one that had attained only the dead level of badness. A similar point of view is taken in I. xvi 'Sunt bona, sunt quaedam mediocria, sunt mala plura | quae legis hic: aliter non fit, Avite, liber'.

xlvii. *What is my ideal form of existence? A life of contented quiet, without worry or toil, without fear of death or desire for it.*

In a different mood Martial expresses a preference for the busy and social life of Rome, V. xx. 8 'sed gestatio, fabulae, libelli, | campus, porticus, umbra, Virgo, thermae, | haec essent loca semper, hi labores'.

3. **res non parta labore sed relicta.** So Socrates, in the *Republic* of Plato, 330, points out that those who have inherited their wealth are generally free from the vice of caring too much for it.

5. **toga rara.** The toga, which the clients were bound to wear when performing their duty to their patrons, and which was the dress of ceremony on all public occasions, typifies the busy constrained life of the ordinary Roman. In the country the toga was scarcely used, except when a man died and was laid out in it; cp. Juv. iii. 171 'pars magna Italiae est . . . in qua | nemo togam sumit nisi mortuus'. Martial expresses the same sense of relief from the burden of the toga in the phrase 'tunicata quies', X. li. 6.

6. **vires ingenuae.** Cp. III. xlvi. 6 'invalidum est nobis ingenuumque latus'; i.e. not the coarse exaggerated strength of a slave, but such a graceful strength as would befit a free-born Roman gentleman.

12. **velis** = *ut velis.*

xlviii. *A simple dinner-party.*

On the same subject see V. lxxviii and XI. lii.

1. **Phariae . . . iuvencae,** Isis. The priests announce the eighth hour, the appointed time for the second daily service of praise. Cp. Tibull. i. 3. 31 'bisque die resoluta comas tibi dicere laudes | insignis turba debeat in Pharia'.

2. The line probably refers to the relieving of the guard of praetorians on duty at the Palace. One company returns to barracks and another takes its place (*subit*). **Then iamque** = *iam*, unless the line is corrupt. Cp. VII. xlvii. 5–6 n.

3, 4. The sense is either that baths of different temperatures

were taken at different times of the day, or that the baths were differently heated at different hours and cooled off as the day wore on. **inmodico Nerone** seems to refer to some special temperature, such as was maintained in the *thermae Neronianae*, the proper name being used in a similar way to the name Nestor in X. xxiv. 11 'post hunc Nestora'.

6. By the end of the first century the old-fashioned arrangement of three tables forming three sides of a square had given way in favour of the *sigma* or *stibadium*; this was a couch, in the shape of a horseshoe, on which six or eight guests could recline round a central table; it received its name from the fact that its shape recalled the Greek capital letter, Sigma.

7. Martial now describes the dinner; 7–12, the *gustus* or *promulsis*; 13–17, the *fercula* or *cena* proper, consisting of a kid as the main dish with vegetables and two side dishes, a chicken and a ham; 18, the *mensae secundae* or dessert. The simplicity of the dinner is chiefly shown in the *fercula*; on a great occasion the number and size of dishes set on the table, as the *cena* proper, are almost incredible.

15. **structoris.** The *structor* was properly the slave who arranged the table, but he also very commonly performed the duties of the carver, *scissor* or *carptor*.

16. **rudes,** 'young.'

19. **Nomentana**: i. e. from Martial's own estate at Nomentum.

20. **prima.** Does this mean that the wine only dated from the second consulship of Frontinus? If so, it must have been almost too new to drink, as the second consulship of Frontinus appears to have been in the early months of 98, the year in which this book was published, as we have it now. Heinsius' conjecture, *trima*, is perhaps a desirable change. The wine would then be three years old and fit for drinking, because it matured early, perhaps even earlier than Athenaeus lays down; *ὁ δὲ Νουμεντανὸς ἀκμάζει ταχὺ καὶ ἀπὸ ἐτῶν πέντε πότιμός ἐστι*, Athen. i. 27 B.

21. **nec mane timenda libertas.** A reminiscence of the reign of terror under Domitian, when careless words, spoken after dinner under the influence of wine, might be noted by an informer and made the subject of a *delatio*.

23. **prasino . . . venetoque.** The horses and drivers in the circus were divided into four *factiones*, distinguished by colours, *russata* red, *alba* white, *prasina* green, and *veneta* blue; the populace showed extraordinary enthusiasm for the success of the colour which they favoured. Horse-racing was a subject on which one could, presumably, talk freely and without risk.

xlix. *While you, Cotta, drink the best of wines in the finest of glasses, you give us the worst and offer us golden cups to drink from. But who wants to drink such poison even from a golden cup?*

It is difficult to bring out in English the joke contained in

plumbea . . . auro. Plumbea, as in X. xciv. 4 'plumbea mala', literally means 'leaden', and is here used colloquially for 'inferior', 'worthless'.

In Juvenal (v. 24–37) there is a similar picture of a stingy patron giving bad wine to his less important guests. It was not an uncommon practice at Rome; Pliny relates an incident of this sort with disgust; cp. *Ep.* ii. 6. 2 'nam sibi et paucis opima quaedam, ceteris vilia et minuta ponebat. Vinum etiam parvulis lagunculis in tria genera discripserat, non ut potestas eligendi, sed ne ius esset recusandi, aliud sibi et nobis, aliud minoribus amicis (nam gradatim amicos habet), aliud suis nostrisque libertis'.

l. *Alas! let rejoicing give place to mourning. Scorpus, the hero of the Circus, is dead. As in the Circus, so in the race of life, he reached the fatal goal too quickly.*

Scorpus was a famous charioteer, to whose enormous winnings Martial refers, X. lxxiv. 5 'cum Scorpus una quindecim graves hora | ferventis auri victor auferat saccos'. In an epitaph, X. liii, Martial alludes to the extraordinary number of his victories, said to have been 2048.

7–8. 'Why was the goal, which your chariot used so rapidly to reach, so near at hand, too, for your life?'

li. *How lovely your villa at Anxur is, Faustinus, in the early summer; it is a pity that your engagements at Rome prevent you from enjoying it. How often you must say, 'Keep your own pleasures to yourself, Rome, so long as you will allow me to enjoy mine at Anxur'.*

1–2. At the spring equinox the Sun entered the constellation of Aries (*Phrixei agni*), and then passed through the constellation of Taurus to that of Gemini (*alternum Castora*). So the sense of these lines is 'Winter has gone, spring is well advanced, and summer is approaching'.

5. †**Ravennae**†. There is evidently some corruption in the text. Friedländer suggests that Martial may have written *recessus*, and compares X. lviii. 1 'Anxuris aequorei placidos, Frontine, recessus'. Or possibly *Ravenne* should be read as part of the name of Frontinus.

6. **o tunicata quies**: the official toga need not be worn in the country. Cp. note on X. xlvii. 5.

10. **fluminis**: i. e. the canal which approximately followed the course of the Via Appia to Rome.

11. **Marcelli**: i. e. the theatres of Marcellus and Pompey.

12. **triplices thermae** = the baths of Agrippa, Nero, and Titus. **fora iuncta quater**: see note on VII. lxv. 2.

15. **Quirino.** Faustinus seems to have lived on the Quirinal near the temple of Quirinus, as Martial did; cp. X. lviii. 10 'vicinosque tibi, sancte Quirine, lares'.

liii. *I am Scorpus, the pride of the Circus, dead before my time.*

Fate counted my victories and thought I must be old to have won so many.

For Scorpus see note on X. l. He died at the age of twenty-seven.

4. For similar language cp. *Anthol. Palat.* iii. 18 καὶ γὰρ ἀριθμήσασα (sc. Νίκη) πολυστεφέας σέο μόχθους | εὗρατο γηραλέων κρείσσονα ἡνιόχων, i. e. Victory counted his successes and found that he had outstripped the oldest charioteers.

liv. *You say you have valuable tables, Olus, but you never uncover them. If only I could keep mine covered, I might say the same too.*

lvi. *Rome has physicians who can cure most complaints, but who can relieve the exhaustion which I incur in doing service to you, my patron?*

lvii. *You used to send me a pound of silver-plate at the Saturnalia, Sextus; now it has dwindled down to half a pound of—pepper. Thank you, that pepper is too expensive for me.*

The sense is 'If your present is still of the same value as before, you pay more for pepper than I do'.

lviii. *While I was at Anxur, Frontinus, I had time to devote to literature with you; now at Nomentum or Rome my time is fully occupied with the barren duties of clientship. But there are other ways of showing affection than by fulfilling all the burdens of politeness; and though I am not zealous in performing my ceremonial duties, yet I have real affection for you.*

2. **propius** is used here almost adjectivally, = 'another Baiae nearer the city'. For a similar use of an adverb cp. III. lviii. 51 'Rus hoc vocari debet, an domus longe?'

3. **cancro fervente.** The sun entered the constellation of Cancer at the summer solstice. The grasshoppers in the summer do not frequent the shady woods, but the sunny fields.

9. **pascimus.** 'My land is so poor that I put more into it than it ever yields; I support it, it does not support me.' Cp. X. xcvi. 7 'pascitur hic, ibi pascit ager'.

14. **Et non officiosus,** 'even though I don't call as often as I ought.'

lix. *You pass over my longer epigrams and read only the short ones; but my readers must not pick out the plums and leave the rest.*

1. **lemmate.** *lemma* means the subject or theme of a poem, then the title, which indicates the subject, and lastly, as here, the poem itself.

6. The good diner eats plain solid food, like bread, as well as the more tasty, but less satisfying, dainties set before him.

lx. *Munna has so far had only two pupils, but now he has asked Caesar for the 'ius trium—discipulorum'.*

For the *ius trium liberorum* v. note on IX. xcvii. 6.

lxi. *Here lies Erotion, whom a cruel fate carried off in her sixth year. O thou, whosoever thou art, who shalt own this ground after me, pay the yearly tribute to her departed spirit. So mayest thou never have to mourn the loss of any of thy circle.*

Erotion (V. xxxiv and xxxvii) was the little daughter of a slave or freedman in Martial's household.

5. **turba**: i. e. thy whole household.

6. **iste**: i. e. of Erotion.

lxii. *Schoolmaster, spare your pupils till the hot summer is over; in the heat it is enough if they keep well.*

1. **ludi magister**: i. e. the master of the school to which Roman boys and girls went first for elementary instruction.

2. **capillati**. The boys' hair is still long; cp. IX. xxix. 7 'nec matutini cirrata caterva magistri'.

3. **delicatae**. The epithet is transferred from the pupils, to whom it properly belongs, to the schoolroom table.

4. **calculator . . . notarius**. With the *ludi magister* were associated the *calculator* or teacher of arithmetic, and the *notarius* or teacher of shorthand.

6. **albae** = 'cloudless'. **leone flammeo**: i. e. the constellation, Leo, which the sun entered in July (*fervens Iulius*).

8. **cirrata loris horridis Scythae pellis**, 'the skin of the Scythian (i. e. leather) thonged with hideous lashes.' The *scutica* was a leather strap with thongs at the end like a cat-o'-nine-tails. It was used for more serious offences, the *ferula* or cane for lighter. *Scythae*, because leather was largely imported from Scythia.

11. **Idus . . . in Octobres**. There is no evidence that the summer holidays lasted four months. In fact, to suppose so would take away the point of the epigram. Martial's request is only that the master should not press his pupils too hard during the heat. See Wilkins, *Roman Education*, p. 47.

lxv. *Don't call me 'brother', Charmenion. There is no connexion or resemblance between us. So call me 'brother' no more, or I may be tempted to call you—'sister'.*

11. 'My daughter, when I have one, will speak more clearly and loudly than you do.' **nobis** is a possessive dative here, = *nostra*. Possibly it is more in Martial's vein to read with Haupt and Friedländer 'ilia . . . loquuntur'.

15. 'You are too effeminate a person altogether for me to call you "brother"'.

lxvi. *Who had so hard a heart as to convert you, Theopompus,*

from a cupbearer into a cook? We shall hear next of Jupiter doing the same to Ganymede.

Martial has an epigram with a similar point in XII. lxiv 'Vincentem roseos facieque comaque ministros | Cinna cocum fecit. Cinna, gulosus homo es'.

4. **uncto** = 'greasy'.

lxix. *You set chaperones to watch your husband, Polla, but will not allow him to do the same to you. That is to reverse the positions of husband and wife.*

It was customary at Rome for a jealous husband to appoint male chaperons to watch his wife in order to ensure her fidelity; but it was unusual for a wife to treat her husband in this way. *Custos* is used originally in this sense in the well-known proverb 'quis custodiet ipsos | custodes?' Juv. vi. 347. Cp. also Tac. *Ann.* xi. 35 'Titium Proculum, custodem a Silio Messalinae datum'.

2. **ducere virum**: cp. note on VIII. xii.

lxx. *You blame me for idleness, Potitus, because I only produce one book a year; but my engagements are so many, that it is a wonder that I can find time even to write one.*

5. 'While it is still night I pay visits to friends, who don't even return my salutation.' The client had to rise before daybreak to attend the early morning *salutatio* at the patron's house. Cp. X. lxxxii. 2 'mane vel a media nocte togatus ero', and Juv. iii. 127 'nocte togatus currere'.

6. One of the most obvious duties of the client was to pay visits of congratulation to his patron on the occasion of any auspicious event. In this case, too, the duty is all on one side, viz. the client's.

7. **ad luciferam . . . Dianam**: i. e. the temple of Diana on the Aventine. 'I have to go right away to the other side of Rome to affix my seal, as witness, at the formal signing of some legal document,' e. g. a will, marriage contract, or manumission of a slave. The ceremony of sealing was often performed in a temple, and the documents deposited there for safety.

8. **prima . . . quinta**: cp. IV. viii. 1 'prima salutantes atque altera conterit hora'; and 3 'in quintam varios extendit Roma labores'.

9. **reduces**: in an active sense, 'the crowds that escort a magistrate home.'

10. Recitations often lasted a whole day, or even longer; cp. Juv. i. 4 'inpune diem consumpserit ingens | Telephus?' (i. e. the play of that name). Pliny tells us (*Ep.* iii. 18. 4) that the recitation of his Panegyric on Trajan took two days, and adds 'cumque modestia mea finem recitationi facere voluisset, ut adicerem tertium diem exegerunt (sc. amici)'.

13. The tenth hour was late for bathing; the eighth was the usual hour; see X. xlviii. 1–4. A client might be compelled to follow his

patron to the baths even as late as the tenth hour, and there at last at the end of his day's labours he would receive his *sportula*. For the distribution of the *sportula* at the baths, cp. III. vii. 1–3 'centum miselli iam valete quadrantes . . . quos dividebat balneator elixus'.

lxxi. *On the death of the parents of Rabirius, the architect of Domitian* (VII. lvi).

5. **lustra**: i. e. periods of five years. **tori**, 'married life.'

7. For a similar complaint cp. VII. xl. 7 'sed festinatis raptum tibi credidit annis'. Rabirius was going too far in lamenting the death of his parents as untimely; they had lived as long as could reasonably be hoped, and it was unnatural to expect a longer life for them. It is noteworthy that in epitaphs parents, who survived their children, spoke of themselves as *crudeles* or *impii*, as if they had run contrary to the principles of natural affection by outliving their sons.

lxxii. *Flattery, you have had your day and must now fly to the courts of Eastern monarchs; Trajan has restored Truth to the earth, and we must call him by the simpler names of former days.*

2. **adtritis**, 'shameless'; see note on VIII. lix. 2.

3. **dominum deumque**. Domitian had been the first to claim the title of *dominus deusque*; but Trajan must be addressed without flattery such as this, but as what he is, e. g. *imperator*, *senator*, &c.

11. **siccis . . . capillis**, 'with dry hair,' i. e. with hair in its natural state, undefiled by cosmetics. Martial represents Truth as a goddess simply clad and unadorned; and in the same way Lucian speaks of her as τὴν ἀκαλλώπιστον . . . τὴν γυμνήν, τὴν ὑποφεύγουσαν ἀεὶ καὶ διολισθάνουσαν, *Piscator*, § 16.

lxxiii. *On the gift of a toga from Marcus Antonius Primus, accompanied by a letter.*

2. **severa** = 'formal', an epithet which belongs in sense to *togae*, and not to *dona*.

3. It is a magnificent toga; not such a one as Fabricius, the representative of ancient simplicity, would wear, but fit for Apicius or Maecenas, who were regarded as types of later refinement and luxury. The luxury and gluttony of Apicius were proverbial. Martial (III. xxii) records that he poisoned himself when his fortune was reduced to 10,000,000 sesterces, which he regarded as insufficient for his support. For Maecenas' taste in dress cp. Juv. xii. 39 'vestem | purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam'.

7–8. 'It comes from your hands; and even though I had not valued your gift, I cannot but value my own name inscribed on it,' the toga having Martial's name embroidered on it. But possibly it means 'I value the gift, since both the giver and myself have the same name, Marcus'.

lxxiv. *Spare the weary client, Rome. Remember how hardly he*

earns a few pence, while a Scorpus wins a fortune in an hour. Not that I care for wealth; all I ask is—sleep.

4. **plumbeos**: as in X. xlix. 5 = 'worthless'.
5. **Scorpus**: see X. l. note.
8. **Apulos . . . campos**: famous for sheep-breeding.
11. **ex arce**: cp. IV. lxiv. 33 'pendulam Setiam'.

lxxvi. *Is it fair, Fortune, that a true-born Roman, like Maevius, whose only fault is that he is a poet, should shiver in rags, while the charioteer, Incitatus, blazes in purple?*

Possibly by Maevius Martial means himself.

3. **catastis**: cp. IX. xxix. 5. In imperial Rome there were many cases of foreigners who entered Rome as slaves and rose to the dignity of knighthood by means of sordid and disgraceful but, it must be added, profitable occupations. Cp. Juvenal vii. 14 'faciant equites Asiani | quamquam et Cappadoces faciant equitesque Bithyni, | altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo' (i.e. whom Galatia sends across the sea to be sold barefoot as slaves).
4. **verna**: i.e. born and bred in Rome.
6. **lingua . . . utraque**: i.e. Latin and Greek.
9. **Incitatus**: see XI. i. 16.

lxxvii. *The worst thing Carus ever did was to die of fever. He ought to have caught only a quartan fever, and survived to be left to the tender mercies of his physician.*

3. **fuisses** = *esse debuisti.* A quartan fever was a malarial fever between the attacks of which there was an interval of two clear days. It was never fatal, and so it was even welcomed, as a lesser evil, by invalids (Juv. iv. 57 'iam quartanam sperantibus aegris'). Carus ought to have survived to be tortured a little longer by his doctor. The inferior reading *illa* for *ille* in l. 4 gives a different sense; Carus, according to that, is a specialist on the quartan fever, and this particular fever should therefore have been reserved for him.
4. **servari**: as in *servabor dominae* VIII. l. 24.

lxxviii. *You are going to Salonae, Macer, as governor of Dalmatia, and a good and upright one you will be; I am off to Spain. But my pages shall still be full of your name; so may I win eternal fame, second only to Catullus in your judgment.*

6. **vacuo sinu**, 'with empty purse,' for he has extorted nothing.
8. **udo**, 'tearful.'

lxxix. *Otacilius does his best to rival his greater neighbour, Torquatus, but always comes off second-best. If he continues, he will burst himself in trying to make himself greater, like the frog in the fable.*

7. **vici . . . magister.** Rome was divided into 265 quarters or *vici*, and over each *vicus* Augustus set four *magistri vici*, chosen *e plebe cuiusque viciniae.*

lxxx. *Eros sighs when he sees the valuable treasures displayed in the shops, and weeps to think that he cannot buy them all. Others laugh at his tears, but have tears of their own to stifle.*

4. **Saepta**: see IX. lix. 1 note.

lxxxii. *If my discomfort brings you any profit, I am ready to bear any hardship in doing my duty as a client; but if you are not a penny the richer, spare me a labour, Gallus, so unprofitable to you and so hard for me.*

6. **ingenuasque cruces** = sufferings on the part of a free man (*ingenuus*) which should only belong to slaves; slaves only could be put to death by crucifixion.

lxxxiii. *You try to hide your bald scalp, Marinus, by combing your hair from your temples over the top of your head. But the wind blows it back, and with your hair sticking out at the sides in great curls, you look like a bald man standing between two good heads of hair. Admit your age, and do not look like three persons any longer, but like one; there is nothing uglier than an attempt to conceal baldness.*

This epigram is explained by comparison with V. xlix. There Labienus, like Marinus here, had a bald head with great tufts of hair at the sides, which so took in Martial that 'vidissem modo forte cum sedentem | solum te, Labiene, tres putavi'; and at the public distribution of food, in consequence of the same mistake, Labienus received thrice his share.

7–8. Either these are real persons, two beautiful *capillati*, Spendophorus and Telesphorus, sitting on each side of the bald Hermeros, son or slave of Cydas; or they are statues and Cydas the sculptor.

9. **senem fateri**: cp. Verg. *Aen.* ii. 591 'alma parens, confessa deam'.

lxxxv. *Ladon, tired of sailing on the Tiber, built himself a house on the banks of his beloved river. But the Tiber rose in flood, and Ladon only saved his house by sinking his discarded boat, and using it as a dam. Fancy being saved by sinking your ship!*

lxxxvi. *No lover loved lady so madly as Laurus loved the game of ball; but now that he has given up the game, he is as useless as a dummy.*

4. **prima pila.** Cp. II. xliii. 5 (I am clothed in a ragged toga) 'quae passa est furias et cornua tauri, | noluerit dici quam pila prima suam'. The *pila* was a straw figure, which was thrown to bulls and other wild animals in the amphitheatre in order to infuriate them; the explanation of *prima* is supposed to be that the first figure, which was thrown to the beasts, was likely to be most worried by them and so to become most dilapidated. Here the expression, *prima pila*, simply means 'good for nothing'. It is impossible in English to bring out satisfactorily the play on the two meanings of *pila*.

lxxxvii. *Let all Rome celebrate the birthday of the advocate, Restitutus, but not with the trivial presents of the Saturnalia. Let each one send a present suited to his character and occupation. So shall I send—poetry.*

9. **Agrippae tumidus negotiator**: i.e. the shopkeeper in the Saepta Iulia; cp. IX. lix. 1 note.

10. **Cadmi municipes**: i.e. 'of Tyrian purple', since Cadmus was of Phoenician origin. So Juvenal speaks of the Egyptian upstart, Crispinus, as selling *municipes siluros*, i.e. sprats which came from his native country, iv. 33; and again he calls Cretan wine-jars *municipes Iovis lagonas*, xiv. 271.

lxxxviii. This epigram, however punctuated, seems completely unintelligible. Whatever Cotta may have been doing, 'officiosus homo es' must mean 'how very polite you are!' implying some ulterior motive underlying his politeness.

lxxxix. *On a statue of Juno by Polyclitus.*

1. **tuūs**. The final syllable of *tuus* is lengthened before a following vowel also in VII. xliv. 1 'Maximus ille tuus, Ovidi, Caesonius hic est'. A vowel naturally short is sometimes lengthened by poets when the stress falls on it. Cp. Verg. *Aen.* ii. 563 'et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli'.

5. The statue is so beautiful that Jupiter would have fallen in love with it (*tuam Iunonem*), even if he had not loved the original (*suam Iunonem*), his wife and sister (*Iovis et soror et coniunx*, Verg. *Aen.* i. 46).

xcii. *Marrius, on returning to Spain, I commit to your charge the deities and shrines honoured on my estate at Nomentum. When you sacrifice, remind the gods that I too in spirit am present at the sacrifice; so may they grant to both of us whatever either asks.*

3. **barbari**: i.e. 'roughly cultivated'; cp. III. lviii. 5 'sed rure vero barbaroque laetatur'.

5. **vilici**. On Martial's small estate the *vilicus*, or bailiff, has been doing the duties of gardener as well.

8. **virginem deam**: i.e. Diana.

9. **sororis . . . castae**: i.e. Diana.

xciii. *If you reach Patavium before me, Clemens, take a new copy of my book to Sabina. Like a freshly picked rose, a new copy is preferable to one soiled by use.*

1. **Helicaonis**: Helicaon, son of Antenor, who founded Patavium.

3. **Atestinae**. Sabina was apparently the wife of Clemens, who lived at Ateste, a few miles south-west of Patavium. **nondum vulgata carmina**: i.e. the 1st edition of the tenth book of the epigrams.

4. **purpurea . . . toga**: i.e. the purple covering of parchment, *membrana*, in which the whole roll was enclosed when finished.

6. **mento sordida**: cp. I. lxvi. 7 'virginis chartae, | quae trita duro non inhorruit mento'. In rolling up the book, which had been unrolled for reading, the reader would grasp with his two hands the ends of the *umbilicus*, which he would then turn round and round to roll up the parchment, while at the same time he would press with his chin upon the parchment to keep it taut as he rolled it up.

xciv. *I have no first-class orchard at Nomentum, but I send you apples, the produce of my—greengrocer.*

1. **Massylus . . . serpens.** The reference is to the dragon that guarded the apples of the Hesperides; cp. XIII. xxxvii. 2 'aut haec Massyli poma draconis erant'. **Massylus** = African: cp. VIII. liii. 1.

2. **Alcinoi . . . ager**: the never-failing orchard of Alcinous; *τάων οὔ ποτε καρπὸς ἀπόλλυται οὐδ' ἀπολείπει | χείματος οὐδὲ θέρευς, ἐπετήσιος*, Hom. *Od.* vii. 117.

3, 4. 'My fruit at Nomentum is so poor that it is safe from thieves.' **plumbea**: as in X. xlix. 5.

xcvi. *You wonder, Avitus, why I yearn after my country, Spain. Because there everything is cheap and abundant, at Rome everything is expensive and scarce.*

2. **miraris.** The word is out of its proper place, and *senex* is in apposition to the subject of *loquar*, i.e. Martial himself, who had spent thirty-four years at Rome.

7. **pascitur hic, ibi pascit ager.** The sense is 'In Spain I live on the produce of my estate, at Rome my estate lives on me, i.e. costs me more than it pays me'. *pascitur* is used in the same sense in X. lviii. 9 'dura suburbani dum iugera pascimus agri'.

9. **hic pretiosa fames conturbatorque macellus.** Juvenal bears the same testimony; 'magno hospitium miserabile, magno | servorum ventres et frugi cenula magno,' iii. 166. For *conturbator*, cp. *conturbator aper*, VII. xxvii. 10 note.

13. **I, cole nunc reges.** The imperatives here denote a sarcastic order; the sense is 'What is the good of fawning on a patron for your living when you have a home which will supply you with all you want?' For similar imperatives cp. II. vi. 1, 17 'I nunc, edere me iube libellos'; and the famous passage in Juvenal, 'I demens et saevas curre per Alpes, | ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias,' x. 166.

reges, as usually, = *patroni*.

xcvii. *Numa made me his heir as he lay at the point of death. All was ready for the funeral when he recovered and disappointed my expectations.*

1. **Libitina**, the name of the goddess of funerals, is here used for the pyre itself. **arsura . . . papyro.** The papyrus was used, as we might use straw, to light the pyre and make a speedy blaze, which might catch the other and more solid materials of the pyre; cp. VIII. xliv. 14 'fartus papyro dum tibi torus crescit'.

3. **scrobe** = 'grave'. The ashes were collected, after the funeral pyre had been extinguished, and were put in an urn, which was buried in the tomb.

xcix. *If Socrates had been a Roman he would have looked just like the portrait of Rufus in his book. In fact Rufus is as ugly as Socrates.*

Friedländer supposes that Martial is referring to the portrait of the author, which formed the frontispiece of the Satires of Julius Rufus.

c. *Why do you mix your poems with mine? You cannot mix oil and vinegar, and you will never win a race if you have a wooden leg, however good the other may be.*

A plagiarist had taken some of Martial's epigrams and, inserting among them a few of his own poems, had hoped to be recognized as the author of the whole book. Martial makes a similar complaint in I. liii, where he points out that the very badness of the plagiarist's own verses will expose the fraud of which he has been guilty.

2. **litigante . . . libro,** 'my book itself offers vehement opposition to your proceedings.' For *litigare* in this sense cp. XI. xxxv. 1–3 'ignotos mihi cum voces trecentos, | quare non veniam vocatus ad te | miraris quererisque litigasque'.

5. **Ladae.** Ladas was a famous winner at the Olympian games.

ci. *If Gabba, the jester of Augustus, could return from the grave, he would cut a poor figure by the side of Capitolinus.*

For Gabba, see I. xli. 16 'qui Gabbam salibus tuis et ipsum | posses vincere Tettium Caballum'. Capitolinus was a jester of Trajan's court.

ciii. *Fellow-countrymen of Bilbilis, do you exult in the fame which your poet has won for himself and for you? for you owe me as much as Verona owes Catullus. Welcome me, and I come; but if you are cruel, I can return to Rome again.*

1. **Augusta**: since Bilbilis was a Roman colony.

5. **tenui,** 'elegant'; cp. VI. lxiv. 17 'tenues Athenae'.

12. **aspera.** Perhaps this is a hint that he expected to find enemies at Bilbilis, such as are referred to in the Preface to Book XII.

civ. *Go, my book, on your long journey to Bilbilis. Remember me to my old friends, and remind Flavus to procure me a pleasant home there. Be off; for the captain calls and the boat will not wait for you.*

2. **faventis undae**: a descriptive genitive with *mare*; = 'when the water is favourable for a voyage'.

3. **tuisque ventis**: cp. X. xx. 12 'tempore non tuo'.

7. **quinto . . . essedo** may be taken literally 'after four changes of vehicle'; or it may simply be a loose expression for 'on the

fifth day', i.e. 'when you have harnessed your carriage for the fifth time'.

16. **magister**: i.e. the captain of the ship.

17. **aura portum laxavit.** An adverse wind would close the port to a ship which wished to come out, and so when the wind changed and became favourable it might be said to open the port (*laxare portum*).

BOOK XI

i. *Go, my book, to Parthenius if you like; he will have no time to read you, so you may then try some one else with more leisure. I know more than one who, when he has finished his racing-gossip, will find time to read you.*

2. **Sidone**: a purple wrapper (*membrana*).

3. **Parthenius,** favourite and chamberlain (*camerarius*) of Domitian, was murdered a year after this by the Praetorians.

5. **libellos.** Though Parthenius was not the official (*a libellis*) whose duty it was to attend to petitions, no doubt as an influential person he would have many presented to him.

9. **porticum Quirini**: the temple of Quirinus near Martial's house. Cp. X. lviii. 10 'vicinosque tibi, sancte Quirine, lares'.

11, 12. i.e. neither the portico of Pompeius nor that of Europe ('Europes tepidae buxeta' II. xiv. 15) nor that of the Argonautae ('si quid Phillyrides praestet et Aesonides' II. xiv. 6).

16. **Scorpo**: see on X. l.

Incitato: a charioteer mentioned in X. lxxvi. 9.

ii. *Away with austerity and primness. My verses are more suited for the Saturnalia.*

2. **filia Fabricii**: a typical character of the good old days of Roman simplicity. On account of her poverty the senate presented her with a dowry at the public charge, so that she brought to her husband *gloriam domesticam, pecuniam publicam.*

3. **personati**: lit. wearing a mask (*persona*), so 'affected, assumed'.

4. i.e. all the respectability we keep only for the public eye.

6. Nerva had succeeded in Oct. 96, and this book was published in December 96.

7. **salebrosum.** *salebra* (*salio*) is a jolting or uneven place in a road; cp. Prop. iii. 16. 15, of a night journey, 'luna ministrat iter; demonstrant astra salebras.' So in a writer 'harshness, unevenness'.

Santra: a learned and presumably dull writer of Cicero's time.

iii. *My poems are read not only in Rome but all over Europe, yet with little result to my purse. Ah, what poems should I have written if fate had given another Maecenas to Rome as it has given another Augustus!*

1. **Pimpleis** = a Muse, Pimpla being a town in Pieria.
4. **teritur centurione**: cp. IX. lxxxiv. 5 'me tibi Vindelicis Raetus narrabat in oris'.
6. **sacculus**: cp. Catullus xiii. 8 in the same condition, 'nam tui Catulli | plenus sacculus est aranearum.'
8. **Pieria tuba**: the Muses' trumpet; also mentioned in X. lxiv. 4 'Pieria caneret cum fera bella tuba'.
9. **Augustum**: Nerva.
9, 10. 'If they had given a Maecenas, now that they have given another Augustus.'
10. Cp. VIII. lv. 5 'sint Maecenates, non derunt, Flacce, Marones'.

iv. *Ye Gods of Rome, preserve Nerva and the senate, and may the latter be like the Emperor!*

1. **heres**: Aeneas, who preferred to carry off the gods rather than any of the wealth of Laomedon's city, Troy.
3. **scriptus auro.** Probably Nerva had caused some picture of Jupiter to be painted in the Capitoline temple.
aeterno nunc primum: i. e. never to be burnt down again, as it had been under Sulla, Vitellius, and Titus.
4. **filia tota**: Minerva, who had no mother, but sprang wholly (*tota*) from the head of Jove.
5. On Jan. 1, 97, Nerva entered on the consulship for the third time. **purpureis**: probably applied to the list of consuls from the clothing they wore; but it may refer to the names being inscribed in purple letters.
8. Cp. Claudian's line 'regis ad exemplar totus componitur orbis'.

v. *Caesar, you have as great reverence for right as Numa had, and you are rich, which makes it harder. If they could live again, all the great republican heroes and moralists of the past would be for you; Cato himself would be a Caesarian.*

3. **opibus non tradere mores**, 'not to give up virtue because you are rich.'
5. **si redeant, colet**, 'were they to return, they would and will honour you.'
7. **invictus pro libertate**, 'unconquerable in the cause of liberty.'
11. **privato cum Caesare**: i. e. with Caesar content to be a private individual under you. **Magnus**: Pompey.

vi. *It is the Saturnalia, so away with care. Fill up the cup, for I can write nothing sober.*

1. **unctis**, 'sumptuous, luxurious.' **falciferi senis**: Saturn.

2. Gambling, at other times forbidden, was allowed during the Saturnalia; cp. IV. xiv. 7 'dum blanda vagus alea December | incertis sonat hinc et hinc fritillis'; XIV. i. 2 'dumque decent nostrum pillea sumpta Iovem, | nec timet aedilem moto spectare fritillo . . . verna'.

4. The *pilleum* was a felt cap and an emblem of liberty, and as such was worn both by manumitted slaves and by revellers at the Saturnalia.

9. **dimidios**: half water, half wine, and so stronger than usual.

10. **Pythagoras**, a favourite of Nero, who once went through the ceremony of marriage with him. Tacitus, *Ann.* xv. 37, records it with disgust, 'inditum imperatori flammeum,' &c.

11. **sed**, as usual, 'yes, and . . .' as in l. 14.

13. i.e. 'the inspiration of many poets will come to my lips'.

14. **basia**: as in Catullus v. 7–9:—

> Da mi basia mille, deinde centum,
> dein mille altera, dein secunda centum,
> deinde usque altera mille, deinde centum.

16. **Passerem**: i.e. a poem as good as that of Catullus on Lesbia's sparrow.

ix. *On a portrait of Scaevus Memor, a tragic poet and brother of Turnus, the satirist of the next epigram. He must have gained the prize at one of the Capitoline contests* (clarus fronde Iovis); see IX. xxiii. 5; xxxv. 10 n.

2. **spirat**: applied to painting in VII. lxxxiv. 2 'spirat et arguta picta tabella manu'.

Apellea: the art of painting; cp. *Phidiaca arte.*

x. *Turnus, the great satiric poet, refused to attempt tragedy since it was his brother Memor's province.*

For an opposite course of action cp. XII. xciv. 'scribebamus epos; coepisti scribere', &c.

xi. *Set before me the simple drinking vessels of the ancient time. Jewelled cups are only fit for the extravagance of a Sardanapalus.*

On the same subject see XII. lxxiv.

1. **toreumata**: glasses ornamented with reliefs.

2. **secura**, 'free from anxiety,' since breaking such cheap glasses would not matter; cp. XII. lxxiv. 8 'et casum tremulae non timuere manus'.

3. **tonso**: the opposite of the luxurious *capillatus*; cp. II. lvii. 5 'quem grex togatus sequitur et capillatus'.

5. **Mentora**: i.e. the silver-work of Mentor; cp. X. xxiv. 11 'post hunc Nestora' = aetatem.

6. **Sardanapallus**: a type of reckless extravagance.

xii. *The upstart wants the 'ius trium liberorum'; let him have it and more, provided he doesn't claim ancestors.*

2. Cp. IV. lxxxiii. 4, addressing the proud Naevolus, 'despicis omnes, | nec quisquam liber nec tibi natus homo est.'

xiii. *Traveller, pass not lightly by this tomb; in it lies buried Paris, the delight and regret of Rome and the Roman stage.*

Paris was an actor of mimes put to death by Domitian.

3. Paris came from Alexandria, whose inhabitants were famed for wit.

6. **Veneres Cupidinesque**: cp. Catullus iii. 1 'lugete, o Veneres Cupidinesque', 'weep for my mistress' sparrow.'

xiv. *Do not bury the little farmer in the ground; any earth would be too heavy for his frail body.*

Cp. the pathetic lines on a dead child, V. xxxiv. 9 'mollia non rigidus caespes tegat ossa nec illi, | terra, gravis fueris: non fuit illa tibi'.

xvii. *My book does not all require the conviviality of the evening for its perusal; some of it can be read in the sober morning.*

xviii. *Lupus, you have given me a small farm near the city, but it is so small that my window-box contains more of the country. You have made a mistake of one letter in your present; you give me a farm; what I want is good fare.*

7. **corona**: probably a flower-bed in the shape of a crown.

9. **Cosmi folium**: one of the leaves from which the perfumer Cosmus made his famous scent, *foliatum*; cp. XI. xxvii. 9 'libram foliati poscat'.

16. **ridere**: i. e. a fig has no room to split open like a laughing mouth.

21. i. e. there is not room even for a broken statue of Priapus.

24. **picata**: the nut is pitched just as the cask would be.

xxiv. *To think that I should be writing less of what all the world wants to hear, just to swell the number of your wretched clients! But I have to do it unless I want to dine at home.*

From XII. xxxvi. 6 it appears that Labullus was not satisfactory as a patron, only the best of a bad lot, 'non es, crede mihi, bonus. Quid ergo? | Vt verum loquar, optimus malorum es.'

9. **hoc verum est**, 'this is a fact,' viz. that on your account good verse is being unwritten. It would perhaps be more natural to remove the parenthesis, and put marks of interrogation after *perit* and *verum est*. Then the phrase = 'is this right, fair?'—a common meaning of *verum*, e. g. Hor. *Ep.* i. 7. 98.

xxxi. *Into how many dishes can Caecilius cut up a pumpkin?*

1. **Atreus cucurbitarum**: as fatal to pumpkins as Atreus to the children of Thyestes, and disguising the material of his dishes equally well.

5. **prima cena, altera, tertia** are the three courses of the *fercula*, the middle and main division of the Roman dinner.

15. **experitur artes**, 'tries his skill.'

xxxii. *You claim to be poor because you have nothing; but it is those who have a little that are really poor.*

1. **tritus**, 'haunted by.'
cimice: cp. Catull. xxiii. 1 'Furi, cui neque servus est neque arca | nec cimex neque araneus neque ignis'.
6. **populo**: here used for *plebs* as opposed to *eques* and *senator*, just as in VIII. xv. 3 'dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus'.

xxxiii. *The Green has won even more races since Domitian's death than before; so it was not the Emperor's favour that gave victory, but the Green won on its own merits.*

1. **Nero**: i.e. Domitian, called by Juvenal, iv. 38, 'calvus Nero,' Nero—only bald.'

xxxiv. *Close by Aper's dirty old house are Maro's splendid gardens; so Aper will sup well even if he lives uncomfortably.*

xxxv. *You ask to supper a host of people whom I don't know, Fabullus, and grumble that I don't come. I like to sup in company, not alone in a crowd.*

xxxvi. *Let us celebrate Julius Proculus' recovery from sickness. To have nearly lost him makes him the more precious.*

1. **Gaius redditus** is the familiar idiom, *occisus Caesar* = 'the death of Caesar', cp. X. ii. 1, 2.
alba: see note on VIII. xlv. 2.
7. i.e. 'let us drink the letters of his names with corresponding numbers of cyathi to each cup.' See note on VIII. l. 21.

xxxvii. *Why wear so heavy a ring, Zoilus? It suited your leg as a slave, but does not suit your finger now you are a gentleman.*

3. **fuerat**: a common trick with Martial=*fuit*. Cp. XI. xxxix. 12.

xxxviii. *A mule-driver has just fetched a large price because he is deaf, and so unable to overhear the conversation of those he drives.*

So in XII. xxiv he is delighted with a carriage (*covinnus*) in which he can drive himself with a friend without employing a groom; *o iucunda, covinne, solitudo.*

xxxix. *Charidemus, guide of my childhood, though I have grown up, you still try to treat me as a child. Remember that I am now a man, and do not want a Cato for my freedman.*

4. i.e. his lips are rough and stubbly.
6. **dispensator**: my treasurer.

xli. *On a swineherd who, climbing an oak to shake down acorns for his hogs, was killed by the breaking of a branch.*

3. **fluentem**: the yielding foliage = *fluxam.*

4. i. e. he followed the acorns, just as Hylas followed his pitcher in Juv. i. 164 'aut multum quaesitus Hylas urnamque secutus'.

vicit: i. e. was too much for the branches, they could not bear his weight, as in I. lxxxii. 6 'victa est pondere cum suo repente'.

7. **Lygde.** Here Martial addresses his own swineherd and says, 'Don't you break your neck. Let my neighbour's herd fatten his pigs in this dangerous way if he likes; it will be enough if you simply keep my pigs safe and lose none (*adnumerare*).' For *adnumerare* cp. II. viii. 4 'dum properat (librarius) versus adnumerare tibi'.

xlii. *You ask for living verse, but the themes you give me are dead.*

4. Corsican thyme made notoriously bad honey; cp. IX. xxvi. 4 'Hyblaeis apibus Corsica mella dabit'.

xliv. *You are old and rich, and therefore your only disinterested friends are those you made when you were young and poor.*

A similar thought occurs in VIII. xxvii:—

Munera qui tibi dat locupleti, Gaure, senique,
si sapis et sentis, hoc tibi ait 'Morere'.

xlviii. *Virgil and Cicero could wish no worthier possessor than Silius for the grave of the one and the house of the other.*

Silius Italicus had bought the piece of ground at Naples in which lay the tomb of Virgil. He also possessed one of Cicero's villas.

Cp. Pliny *Ep.* iii. 7 on Silius, '(imagines) quas non habebat modo verum etiam venerabatur, Vergili ante omnes, cuius natalem religiosius quam suum celebrabat, Neapoli maxime, ubi monumentum eius adire ut templum solebat'.

xlix. *You are always extracting money from me, Phyllis, in one way or another. I refuse you nothing, therefore don't refuse me.*

3. i. e. her lying maid declares with tears that the mirror has been left behind, and of course Martial has to buy another.

5. i. e. there is a chance of buying stolen silk particularly cheap.

7. **cariosa**: because of its age.

8. **expiet**: may ward off the ill effects of bad dreams; cp. VII. liv. 3 'iam prior ad faecem, sed et haec vindemia venit, | exorat noctes dum mihi saga tuas'.

10. Phyllis pretends some rich friend has invited herself to supper and Martial must provide a worthy meal.

l. *On the same subject as* xlviii, q.v.

lii. *An invitation to dinner.*

2. **conditio**, 'engagement.'

3. **octavam**: the hour of bathing; cp. X. xlviii. 1–4.

8. Rue and sliced eggs are found in the *gustatio* in X. xlviii. 11 'secta coronabunt rutatos ova lacertos'.

10. i. e. smoked cheeses, which were especially made and sold in the Velabrum at Rome.

17. **Gigantas . . . Rura,** 'your epics on the Giants or your poems on country life.'

liii. *On a beautiful young British woman who might well be taken for a Greek or Roman.* '*May she be blest in her children!*'

1. **caeruleis:** because of the woad with which they dyed themselves. Cp. Caes. *B. G.* v. 14 'omnes vero se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem'.

3. So he says of a Spaniard in XII. xxi. 3 'Palatia dicent, | audierint si te vel semel, esse suam'.

6. i.e. though still young, she is the mother of boys and girls.

liv. *You were once a runaway slave, no wonder you are also a thief who steals spices at funerals.*

5. i.e. they imitated his feet which first learnt to go wrong.

lv. *The legacy-hunter, Lupus, is always declaring he wishes you were a father, Urbicus; yet nothing is really further from his wishes. So when you die treat him as though you had a son, and leave him nothing.*

Cp. Juv. v. 140 'iucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor amicum'.

3. 'The art of the legacy-hunter is to seem to wish what you would really dislike; he hopes you will not do what he asks you to do.'

lvi. *You are a Stoic, Chaeremon, and ask my admiration because you praise death; but your philosophical life is so uncomfortable that death would be a release. To be miserable and endure it—that is the true courage.*

1. Nero had a Stoic teacher named Chaeremon, hence the choice of the name here.

8. Straw collected by gleaners was sold to the poorest for bedding.

9. The Gallic tribe of Leucones were celebrated for their wool, which was used to stuff cushions.

lvii. *We offer food and wine to Jove, though he has ambrosia of his own; so, Severus, I send my invitation to you in verse, though your own verse is better than mine. In fact you are a poet, and so should appreciate my humble efforts.*

Cp. IX. xxvi:—

Audet facundo qui carmina mittere Nervae,
pallida donabit glaucina, Cosme, tibi, &c.

If this Severus is the son of Silius Italicus, the poem must have been written a considerable time before this book was published, for Severus died in 94, IX. lxxxvi. We find several poems in bk. xii addressed to people who had been dead some time, e.g. XII. xi to Parthenius, who was murdered in 97.

lix. *Charinus never takes off his rings, even in bed. The reason,*

I suppose, is that he has no case for them. (Of course the real reason is that Charinus is vulgarly ostentatious.)

lxiv. *Faustus, I don't know what is in all your love-letters, but I do know the answer which they don't give you.*

lxv. *You entertain the world at your birthday-feast, Justinus; you ask me the day after. Therefore for me the day after shall be your birthday.*

The point is obscure.

lxvii. *You refuse, Matho, to give me anything till after your death, so you can judge for what I pray.*

lxviii. *You ask small things from the great and are refused. Take courage and ask for greater things, and you will feel less the shame of the refusal.*

For a similar point cp. VI. x. 4 'sed milia nobis nulla dedit: pudet, ah, pauca rogasse Iovem'.

lxix. *The best of hounds to my master, Dexter, I died, not of old age, but by a boar of the hugest. What nobler death could have been mine?*

1. **amphitheatrales magistros**: the men who contracted for the shows in the amphitheatre.

4. **Erigone**, daughter of Icarius, hung herself for grief at her father's death, and was placed among the stars with her hound Maera.

5. The hound Laelaps, bred in Crete, was given by Diana to Procris, and by her to Cephalus. When Aurora took Cephalus up to the sky, his hound went with him.

8. i.e. Odysseus' dog Argus.

lxxvi. *You demand my small debt, Paetus, because you have lost a much larger sum through Bucco. This is making me pay for another's fault.*

lxxix. *Though it is the tenth hour, we have only got one mile on our journey. The fault is not mine, but that of your slow mules, Paetus.*

lxxx. *You ask me to meet Julius Martialis at Baiae; Baiae is good, but Julius is better, and to have them both together is the height of good fortune.*

lxxxii. *Philostratus, returning home from a banquet at Sinuessa, nearly killed himself by falling down some steps. If he had drunk the waters of Sinuessa rather than its wine he would have done better.*

Sinuessa: cp. XI. vii. 12 'in Sinuessano velle sedere lacu'. It was at these waters that the notorious Tigellinus was put to death; Tac. *Hist.* i. 72.

3. **Elpenora.** Elpenor, awaking suddenly, fell off Circe's house and broke his neck; Hom. *Od.* x. 559:—

ἀλλὰ καταντικρὺ τέγεος πέσεν· ἐκ δέ οἱ αὐχὴν
ἀστραγάλων ἐάγη, ψυχὴ δ' Ἄϊδόσδε κατῆλθεν.

lxxxiii. *Sosibianus lets his house for nothing to rich childless people; yet no lodger pays so heavily for his lodging as they do.*

i. e. Sosibianus hopes to be repaid by mention in their wills.

lxxxiv. *The mutilations of the barber Antiochus are worse than those of Cybele's votaries. Sooner than face him Prometheus would call for his tormenting eagle, and Pentheus would flee to the mother who murdered him. Of all animals the goat alone shows sense, for he wears a beard and avoids the razor of Antiochus.*

4. **enthea turba**: the frenzied crowd of Cybele's priests, who in their madness often mutilated themselves; cp. V. xli. 3 '(Attis) quem sectus ululat matris entheae Gallus'. See Lucan i. 565.

modos: kinds of music, strains.

5. **Alcon**: a surgeon well known in Rome.

11. **fugiet, sonent**, 'if only they sound, he will fly.' Cp. *Aen.* vi. 30 'tu quoque magnam | partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes'; Juv. i. 155 'pone Tigellinum: taeda lucebis in illa'.

17. **cor**, 'sense,' as in *vaecors*.

lxxxvi. *The doctor orders you nice things to ease your cough; yet you still cough. This is greediness, Parthenopaeus.*

For a similar point cp. II. xl. 8 'o stulti, febrem creditis esse? Gula est'.

lxxxix. *You send me fresh roses; I would sooner have faded ones, if only you have worn them.*

2. **vexatas**: i. e. which you have worn, and so made of value for me.

xci. *Epitaph on the seven-year-old Canace.* '*Do not weep for her, traveller. Death was a relief from a horrible disease. It settled on her lips lest their pleadings should make the Fates relent.*'

9. 'If the fates were bound to come so untimely they ought to have come by another, i. e. by a less cruel way.'

xcii. *Zoilus is not so much a vicious man as vice itself.*

xciii. *The poet Theodorus has had his house burnt down; where were ye, Muses, that the poet was not burnt as well?*

xcvi. *Do not, German slave, push away a free Roman boy from the fountain. This is an aqueduct of victorious Rome, not the conquered Rhine.*

xcviii. *On the universal custom of kissing at Rome.*

Martial makes a similar complaint in XII. lix:—

Tantum dat tibi Roma basiorum
post annos modo quindecim reverso
quantum Lesbia non dedit Catullo.

5. **triste**, 'offensive.'

15. Probably the praetors by now had six lictors instead of the two which attended them under the Republic.

ci. *Thais is so thin you can hardly see her.*

cii. *Lydia, your face is beautiful till you begin to speak; then it is portentous.*

2. **carnem,** 'her complexion'; **faciem,** 'her expression.'

7. It was the duty of the *aediles* to record all prodigies, such as the speaking of statues.

cv. *On a diminished gift at the Saturnalia.* '*You have only sent me a quarter of the gift you used to. Come, Garricus, at least pay ten shillings in the pound.*'

Martial humorously imagines Garricus' present to be a debt, and since it has been reduced by 75 per cent., pretends to urge him at least to pay him 50 per cent.

cvi. *You are busy, Maximus, so read only this brief greeting; or better still, read not even so much as this.*

4. **hos quattuor:** i. e. the four lines composing this epigram.

cvii. *You return my book with the pages cut to the very end; so you must have read it. I too have read your five books in the same way.*

1. **cornua:** the ends of the *umbilicus*, see Introduction, p. xxi.

cviii. *Reader, you ask for more; some money then for my debts and expenses. You refuse? Then no more verse.*

3. **diaria:** provisions for the slaves served out to them either every day or, more commonly, every month.

BOOK XII

Epistula.

1–6. The sense is:—'I have been silent for three years and must explain why. I should not have been excused even in the midst of the busy life at Rome. How much less then in the solitude of the province to which I retired for study.'

2. 'From which defence (*quo*) my idleness could not have been excused even among the occupations of Rome.' **non ... quoque** = *ne ... quidem*; cp. XI. lxviii. 1 'sed non dant haec quoque magni'.

3. **occupationes:** especially the duties of a client.

8. **quaero,** 'I miss' = *desidero.*

10. **dictavit auditor:** i. e. 'I owed my inspiration to my audience'.

subtilitatem, 'finesse.'

11. **materiarum ingenium**, 'the inspiring quality of the topics.' At every turn Roman life presented some inspiring subject for Martial's genius. The subject has an inspiration of its own.

12. i. e. 'where the study of life is so pleasant that it is not regarded as study'.

13. 'Of those things which I gave up because they palled, I now regret the loss.'

15. Martial means that in a small place just one or two enemies are as bad as many, count for much.

20. **imperavi**, 'I resumed as a task what was once a pleasure.'

21. **paucissimis diebus.** Probably Martial composed a few poems to welcome Priscus, and subsequently (perhaps after his death) the book was expanded by the addition of miscellaneous poems of various dates. See Introduction.

22. **adventoria sua**, 'with the welcome they demanded.' An *adventoria* or *adventitia cena* was a special feast given in honour of some one arriving from abroad, and here applied metaphorically to this book of epigrams.

23. **quae tantum**, &c., 'which are free from danger only with a judge like yourself,' i. e. are sure of a fair and kindly hearing from you and you only.

25. **nitore seposito**, 'with the glamour removed'; i. e. the poems must be judged on their own merits without the glamour which Priscus' friendship for Martial might throw round them.

26. **Hispaniensis** is a Roman living in Spain, **Hispanus** a native Spaniard. Cp. Vell. Paterc. ii. 51 on the rise of Cornelius Balbus, 'illis incrementis fecit viam, quibus non Hispaniensis natus, sed Hispanus, in triumphum et pontificatum adsurgeret fieretque ex privato consularis.' Martial is afraid lest his book may reach Rome full of Spanish or provincial characteristics. Rather he hopes that Rome will recognize it as the work of a Roman living in Spain.

i. *Give an hour to my book, Priscus, in the intervals of hunting; it will not be wholly wasted.*

Either Martial refers to a day when Priscus is not hunting, or is thinking of quiet intervals during the day's sport, in which case we are reminded of Pliny's 'ad retia sedebam : erat in proximo non venabulum aut lancea, sed stilus et pugillares . . . experieris non Dianam magis montibus quam Minervam inerrare', *Ep.* i. 6.

4. In winter the hours would be shorter than in summer, since the period of daylight was always divided into the same number of hours. Martial means, 'The hour you give to my book will not be a very long one, and even so will not be wholly wasted.'

ii. *Go, my book, from Spain to Rome this time. Enter the temple of the Muses, or rather go to my friend Stella. He will give you to all the world to read, and all will recognize you as my work.*

1. **populos**: i. e. the provinces, as in X. vii. 8 'populis suis et urbi'. The expression is inaccurate but clear, 'My former books

went from Rome to the provinces, this one goes from Spain to Rome.'

4. **potens** is no doubt a conscious reminiscence of Virgil's 'potens armis atque ubere glaebae'.

The expression *quae dat patrios manes* is possible, though not easy, as a rendering of 'which is the land of my ancestors'. If emendation is needed we can adopt Mr. Housman's 'dat patrios amnes quos mihi terra potens', referring to the Tagus and Salo. In support of this it may be mentioned that some MSS. have *quod* which may come from *quos*, and that *manes* and *amnes* are often confused.

7. The *templum divi Augusti* on the slope of the Palatine facing the Capitol was often known as the *templum novum*. Against this Tiberius had built a library dedicated to the Muses. This library had been removed from the temple by Domitian, but restored to it by Trajan.

9. **prima**: i. e. the fauces or NE. end of the Suburra.

10. **consulis**: Stella, who entered on his office in Oct. 101.

12. **Iantheae aquae**. Stella had called a spring in his house *Ianthea aqua* after his wife Violentilla, the Greek form of whose name was Ianthis; see on VII. l.

17. **titulus**: a small ticket, written in scarlet (*coccum*) or vermilion (*minium*), attached to the roll, and giving the title and author's name. It is also called *index*; cp. III. ii. 11 'et cocco rubeat superbus index'.

iii. *Terentius Priscus, you are my Maecenas, and my pages shall tell your goodness to the world. You give me the necessary leisure for writing.*

2. A reminiscence of Hor. *Od.* i. 1. 1 'atavis edite regibus'.

6. **ingenuae pigritiae**: the σχολή of a free man as opposed to the busy slavery of a client.

iv. *Here is a selection from my tenth and eleventh books, Caesar. It may lead you to read the books in their complete form.*

2. The subject of *rasit* must be the idea of labour conveyed in *longior labor*, his original effort. 'Fresh work has filed my books down to a smaller compass.'

v. *A fragment.*

2. **iam non pulverulenta**. The poems will not get dusty on their road from Pyrgi to Rome since it is December, when the Sacred Way will not have dust on it.

vi. *Nerva has brought back happiness and security to Rome. Blessed be your goodness, Nerva, which you showed even under the terror of Domitian's reign.*

2. **toto**: adjectival in form but adverbial in meaning, 'fully enjoy.' Cp. VIII. xxx. 6 note. There is an allusion to Nerva's poetical ability; cp. VIII. lxx. 7–8.

8. **hilaris Cato**: 'a Cato grown cheerful'.

9. i.e. now patrons can afford to be generous without attracting the notice and envy of the emperor.

vii. *If Ligeia has no more years than she has hairs on her head, she must be very young.*

viii. *When Rome contemplated the warlike character and powers of Trajan, she said to all her foes, 'Come, and I will show you a true Caesar.'*

ix. *Thanks, Trajan, for your governor Palma: in him we have a second Trajan.*

1. **nostros**: a hint of Trajan's Spanish birth.

2. **Pax peregrina**, 'peace in this distant province,' = *peregrini pacati.*

x. *Africanus has a hundred millions, but still hunts legacies. No one is ever satisfied with what he has.*

xi. *Greet, my Muse, the poet Parthenius. Ask him if he has leisure to put my little book before the emperor and to tell him that all Rome is reading it.*

Since Parthenius was murdered in 97, this poem is considerably earlier than the publication of bk. xii. Very possibly the *brevem libellum* is the selection from x and xi which Parthenius is asked to put before Nerva. Cp. XII. iv.

xii. *What you promise in your cups at night you forget in the morning. I wish you would drink in the morning too.*

xiii. *Rich patrons repay our services with kicks, not with halfpence. This is a cheap way of settling a debt.*

1. **habent**, 'consider anger a kind of profit.'

xiv. *Hare-hunting on horseback is dangerous, Priscus. It is less dangerous, after all, to hunt the boar on foot.*

The danger, in Martial's view, consisted in the necessary riding.

3. **satisfecit**, 'has made amends to' by his own death.

8. i.e. whose death we should grudge less. So VII. xlvii. 7 'non tulit invidiam taciti regnator Averni'.

10. **tutior est virtus**: the courage to face a boar really involves less danger.

xv. *The imperial treasures have been given to the temple of Jupiter, where every one may see them. There are jewelled goblets fit for Ganymede to hand to Jove. In enriching the god the Emperor has enriched us too.*

3. **virentis auri.** The golden cups were set with Scythian emeralds, and so had a green tinge on their gold. Cp. XIV. cix 'gemmatum Scythicis ut luceat ignibus aurum | aspice'.

5. **gravesque lusus.** *lusus*, if it is correct, must mean 'the instruments of his self-indulgence'. But this is unexampled, and there is much to be said for the suggestion *luxus*.

xvii. *You ask why your fever doesn't get well, Laetinus. It eats and drinks and lives so luxuriously with you that it is loath to leave you.*

6. **niveam,** 'cooled by snow.'

xviii. *While you, Juvenal, are stewing at Rome, I am living a comfortable rustic life in Spain, and making up for all the sleep I have lost during the last thirty years.*

Martial returned to Spain in 98, and this book was published in 101, so we can only conclude from this epigram that Juvenal was in Rome at some time between 98 and December 101. It is not certain however that the Juvenal here addressed is the poet.

3. **collem Dianae**: the Aventine.

5. **sudatrix toga.** The heavy toga was, as a rule, worn only on ceremonial occasions, such as visits to a patron, and we have frequent references to the burden of wearing it. Cp. X. xlvii 'vitam quae faciant beatiorem, . . . haec sunt, . . . toga rara'.

ventilat, 'fans,' so 'flaps round'.

6. **maior Caelius et minor**: the Caelian hill proper and Caeliolus (a portion of the Caelius), on which stood many of the finest houses in Rome.

11. **Boterdum Plateamque**: places near Bilbilis.

12. Cp. IV. lv. 9 'nostrae nomina duriora terrae'.

16. Martial similarly complains of insufficient sleep in X. lxxiv. 12 'quid concupiscam quaeris ergo? dormire'. Clients had to be at their patrons' houses before daybreak for the *salutatio*. So X. lxx. 5 'non resalutantis video nocturnus amicos, | gratulor et multis'.

18. **rupta . . . cathedra**: he clothes himself in the *stragulum* or chair cover.

25. In the country the slaves wore their hair short, and were not *capillati*.

levis, 'clean-shaven.'

xix. *Aemilius takes a light meal at the baths that he may be able to say he is dining out.*

People could get food and drink at the baths, cp. XII. lxx. A similar point is made in V. xlvii:—

> Numquam se cenasse domi Philo iurat, et hoc est:
> non cenat, quotiens nemo vocavit eum.

xxi. *Marcella, though you are a Spaniard, your taste is worthy of a Roman lady. You soften my regret for Rome by bringing it to my door in Spain.*

3. **Palatia dicent.** Cp. XI. liii. 3 'Romanam credere matres | Italides possunt, Atthides esse suam'.

7. **ridebit**: i.e. nor will the best of those of foreign birth in Rome readily mock at one who ought to be a Roman. **peregrini gloria partus** = the pride of the foreign colony in Rome.

Martial enumerates three ranks of society in Rome that cannot vie with Marcella,—the Subura, the Capitol, the foreign quarter. This meaning of *gloria* however is difficult, and it is proposed to put a full stop at *ridebit* instead of a semicolon at *tibi*, and to take *gloria* as vocative, referring to Marcella and in apposition to *tu* (l. 9), with a comma at *nurum*. Then the sense will be 'Subura and Capitoline hill will neither vie with you nor even laugh at you. You, Marcella, the pride of those born in other countries, who ought to be a Roman, make my exile easier'.

9. **dominae**: a frequent epithet of Rome. Cp. I. iii. 3 'nescis dominae fastidia Romae'.

10. The same point occurs in X. xiii. 10 'in quocumque loco Roma duobus erit'.

xxiii. *You can buy new teeth and hair, Laelia, but what you can't buy is a new eye to replace your blind one.*

An imitation of an epigram in the Greek anthology:—

Ἠγόρασας πλοκάμους, φῦκος, μέλι, κηρόν, ὀδόντας·
τῆς αὐτῆς δαπάνης ὄψιν ἂν ἠγόρασας.

xxiv. *I have now got a carriage which doesn't need a coachman, and so I can talk freely to a friend without being overheard.*

5. **in buccam venerit**: cp. Cic. *ad Att.* i. 12. 4.

9. **conscius**, 'the sharer of my secrets.'

xxv. *You will only lend me money on the security of my land, Telesinus. Very well, then my land and not myself must help you when an informer attacks you or you want a companion in exile.*

5. **Carus**: an informer who procured the condemnation of Herennius Senecio for writing Helvidius Priscus' life. Pliny, *Ep.* i. 5. 3 '(Regulus) lacerat Herennium Senecionem, tam intemperanter quidem, ut dixerit ei Mettius Carus "quid tibi cum meis mortuis?"'

adsit, 'appear in court.'

xxvii. *You drink five times as much as I do, Cinna, and then do you complain that I do not give you as good wine as I give myself?*

This is the patron's answer to the more familiar complaint of the client that his host drinks better wine than himself. Cp. Plin. *Ep.* ii. 6. 2 'sibi et paucis opima quaedam, ceteris vilia et minuta ponebat. vinum etiam in tria genera discripserat, . . . aliud sibi et nobis, aliud minoribus amicis (nam gradatim amicos habet), aliud suis nostrisque libertis'.

xxviii. *Hermogenes steals napkins wherever he goes. He never takes one with him to supper, but never comes away without one.*

1. **Castrice** fills a gap in the MSS.

2. **Massa**, probably Baebius Massa, proconsul of Baetica in 93, condemned for extortion. Cp. Juv. i. 33 'magni delator amici, | . . . quem Massa timet, quem munere palpat | Carus.

6. i.e. Hermogenes absorbs napkins as the rainbow sucks up water.

7. Handkerchiefs were waved to beg discharge or quarter for a gladiator; both these can be expressed by *missio*.

9. A napkin was used for starting races in the Circus; cp. Juv. xi. 193 'Megalesiacae spectacula mappae'.

14. An ivory leg to a chair or couch would as a rule be wrapped up.

16. **vela**: canopies to keep off the sun in the amphitheatre or theatre.

19. The shaven-headed priests of Isis wore linen; cp. Juv. vi. 533 'qui grege linigero circumdatus et grege calvo | plangentis populi currit derisor Anubis'.

xxix. *You blame me that I do not court the favour of the great as you do. But look at the difference in the rewards we should gain. You aim at securing a province or a consulship, I should get—a dinner. Is it worth my while?*

Under the Empire, though the consulship lost most of its real power, yet it was eagerly sought for as a mark of the Emperor's favour, and thus became a kind of social distinction. In order to increase the number of those to whom the distinction could be given, the duration of the consulship was gradually reduced to two months instead of twelve, allowing the appointment of twelve consuls in each year.

Martial's friend is anxious to be one of the *consules maiores*, the first in each year, who gave their name to it and were recorded *purpureis fastis* (l. 5).

5. Cp. XI. iv. 5 'et qui purpureis iam tertia nomina fastis, | Iane, refers Nervae'.

6. i.e. the two senatorial provinces of Africa and Cappadocia.

9. Cp. Juv. iii. 149 'si toga sordidula est et rupta calceus alter | pelle patet.

14. **Viginti nummis**, 'What, a dinner at 20 sesterces a head? No! thank you!'

15. 'I prefer hunger rather than that, while you get a province, I should only get a dinner.'

xxx. *Aper is sober and temperate; good qualities in a slave but not in a friend.*

xxxi. *This little property of mine is the gift of Marcella to me; I would not exchange it for the gardens of Alcinous.*

For Marcella see xxi.

6. **similes**, 'white as itself.'
9. **Nausicaā**, scanned as in Greek.

xxxii. *I saw you flitting, Vacerra, with all your goods ana chattels. A pretty sight it was; why don't you go on the road at once?*

1. **Iuliarum Kalendarum**, 'quarter-day,' when rents were due.
3. 'All that was not seized for your arrears of rent.'
8. **non recenti**, 'faded.'
9. **Irus**: the famous beggar in the Odyssey. 'The Irus of your day.'
10. 'You might think the hill of Aricia was moving,' i.e. the beggars on the hill, who congregated there to beg from the inmates of carriages as they climbed the hill. Cp. Juv. iv. 117 'dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes | blandaque devexae iactaret basia raedae'.
12. **virenti**, 'covered with verdigris.'
22. **Summemmianae**: a corruption of Summoenianae. The Summoenium (i.e. quarter near the walls) was a haunt of bad characters.
23. **vilicos**, 'rent-collectors.'
25. **ponti**: cp. X. v. 3 note 'pontis exul et clivi'. Juv. xiv. 134 'invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit'.

xxxiv. *Thirty-four years have I been your friend, Julius,—years both sweet and bitter, but sweet on the whole. But if one would avoid all unhappiness in life, it is best not to make too close a friend of any one.*

5. So the Thracians marked each day of life with a white or black pebble, and at a man's death counted them up to decide whether his life was fortunate or the reverse, see VIII. xlv. 2 note.

xxxvi. *Stingy though you are, Labullus, you may be the best of a bad lot of patrons in these days. But in the good old times you would have been last among good patrons. These are the men you should aim at surpassing.*

4. **ducere**, 'to last over,' lit. to spend, the coin being personified as though it were the man who lives through the months.
8, 9. Well-known and liberal patrons of Nero's time; cp. Juv. v. 108–13, contrasting ancient and modern liberality:

> nemo petit, modicis quae mittebantur amicis
> a Seneca, quae Piso bonus, quae Cotta solebat
> largiri; namque et titulis et fascibus olim
> maior habebatur donandi gloria. solum
> poscimus ut cenes civiliter. hoc face et esto,
> esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.

12. **Tigris** and **Passerinus** were two famous racehorses; cp. VII. vii. 10 'utrumne currat Passerinus an Tigris.

xxxvii. *You turn up your nose too much. I don't object to a little of that quality, but too much of it becomes a disease.*

xxxix. *A play on the epithet* bellus *invariably applied to Sabellus.*

xli. *Tucca is not only greedy but wants a reputation for greediness as well.*

xlv. *You are bald and wear a leather wig, Phoebus, so he spoke wittily who said to you 'Your top's as well shod as your toes'.*

xlvi. *You are a mixture of contradictory qualities; I can live neither with you nor without you.*

Cp. Goldsmith on Garrick:

Our Garrick's a salad; for in him we see
Oil, vinegar, sugar and saltness agree.

xlvii. *Gallus and Lupercus can, at any rate, sell their poems, so there is some method in their madness.*

Most poets are mad, but these do make money by their madness. It was a common custom for people who desired a literary reputation to pass off poems which they had bought from some hack as their own.

xlviii. *I don't mind your grand dinner, if you have no ulterior motive in giving it. But if you are aiming at the wealth with which you credit me, good-bye. Anyhow, I don't much care for such luxury. It is all gone in a moment, or leaves nothing behind but indigestion. I prefer to take pot-luck with my friends and to return their favours.*

1. **tamquam vilia**: i.e. as if they were not luxuries but the ordinary fare you would find at my or your table.

2. **mea vota**, 'my one desire.'

3. **fortunatum**, 'blest with worldly goods.' There seems to have been an idea in Rome that Martial was rich, which perhaps crops up in VII. xxxi.

7. **spongea**: a sponge on the end of a stick (*virga*), used for cleaning up the table; cp. XIV. cxliv 'haec tibi sorte datur tergendis spongea mensis | utilis, expresso cum levis imbre tumet.

8. **iuncta testa viae**: a dustbin placed outside the house.

10. **sulphureus color**: the pallor of next day's indigestion.
carnifices pedes, 'torturing feet,' i.e. gout.

11. **Albana**: such a dinner as Domitian gave at his country-house on the Alban mount.

12. **Capitolinae**, the *epulum Iovis* on the Capitol.
pontificum dapes: cp. Hor. *Od.* ii. 14. 28 'mero . . . pontificum potiore cenis'.

13. i.e. if the god himself entertained me on these terms, his banquet would lose all its flavour.

14. **Vaticani**: a bad wine; cp. I. xviii. 1 'quid te, Tucca, iuvat vetulo miscere Falerno | in Vaticanis condita musta cadis?'

16. **capiant**, 'ensnare,' as does the *captator*.

1. *Your house is magnificent. It has everything except what is necessary—rooms to dine and sleep in.*

2. **non unius balnea**, 'baths for many.'

7 **atria longa patent**, so Virgil of Priam's palace, *Aen.* ii. 483 'atria longa patescunt'.

li. *Do you wonder that Fabullinus is so often taken in? Why, all good men are greenhorns.*

lii. *Here lies Rufus, whose love for you, Sempronia, is still hot in death.*

1–2. i.e. Rufus was a poet as well as an orator.

5. **narraris fabula**. For *fabula* cp. Horace, *Epod.* xi. 8 'heu me, per urbem | fabula quanta fui'. It is not clear in what relation Sempronia stood to Rufus. Either Rufus was the lover for whom Sempronia temporarily deserted her husband, or he was the husband whom she abandoned, but to whom she subsequently returned (l. 7). In either case Rufus remained throughout faithful to his love.

9. **ridet et audit**. There is here a curious inversion of the natural order of things, *ridet et audit* for *audit et ridet*. The suggestion, *ridens* for *ridet et*, or the proposed transposition of the two words, are both equally unnecessary; for there is no real difficulty. Instead of preserving the natural order of time, the poet puts first the word on which he wishes to lay most emphasis. The idiom is common enough; cp. Verg. *Aen.* ii. 353 'moriamur et in media arma ruamus'. **Iliacos amores**: i.e. a love-story like that on which the fate of Troy hung.

10. The sense seems to be 'In the eyes of Menelaus the story of your love acquits Paris of blame', i.e. Menelaus can no longer blame Paris after he has heard the story of Sempronia and her lover.

13. **non aliena**. Proserpine was herself carried off by Pluto, so that she naturally has a kindly feeling for those who have had the same experience.

liii. *You plead your son's greed, Paternus, as an excuse for your own miserliness. But you are responsible for that vice in him; for the son takes after his father.*

4. **draco**: the serpent that guarded the golden fleece.

8–9. 'You will not find any one but a fool to accept your explanation.'

10. The point of the epigram is that the son has learnt the lesson of greed from his father. In his fourteenth Satire Juvenal illustrates this truth in different ways; 'plurima sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra, | . . . quae monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes,' xiv. 1, 3.

lvi. *The only reason for your repeated illnesses is your desire*

for presents on your recovery. O Polycharmus, be ill once and for all.

lvii. *The noises of Rome make life there unbearable.*

3. **nec quiescendi | in urbe locus est pauperi.** The third Satire of Juvenal gives a full and descriptive account of the discomforts of a poor man's life at Rome; 'magnis opibus dormitur in urbe,' iii. 235.

5. **ludi magistri**: see note on IX. lxviii.

pistores: cp. XIV. ccxxiii 'surgite: iam vendit pueris ientacula pistor | cristataeque sonant undique lucis aves'.

8. **Neroniana . . . massa.** The expression may simply mean 'Nero's coins', because his coinage retained a certain notoriety from the depreciation which he introduced. But another explanation is possible; Nero seems to have introduced certain modifications in the head of the Emperor on the smaller Roman coins; and the types which he introduced became stereotyped, so that the epithet, 'Neronian,' might be applied to any coins, issued in subsequent reigns, which retained the peculiarities which Nero invented for the purpose of distinguishing common coins of similar weight and size.

9. **palucis**, 'gold-dust' or 'gold as it was when taken from the mine.'

10. The *saxum* is the stone or anvil on which the goldworker rested the plate of metal which he was hammering; it had become worn and smooth (*tritum*) from the constant blows of the hammer. The *fustis* was his mallet, which also had grown bright with use (*nitenti*).

11. **Bellona** was originally an ancient Sabellian war goddess, but her worship was contaminated after the Sullan age by the admixture of Asiatic rites, so that at this time her cult was rather similar to that of Cybele. **turba entheata**: cp. XI. lxxxiv. 4 'cum furit ad Phrygios enthea turba modos'.

12. **fasciato naufragus loquax trunco.** Many editors imagine the sailor as carrying on his back a picture of the wreck, painted on a fragment of the ship-wrecked vessel (*truncus*) and carefully wrapt up in bandages of linen (*fasciatus*) to protect it from harm. This was a custom common at Rome; cp. Persius i. 88 'men moveat? quippe et cantet si naufragus, assem | protulerim? cantas cum fracta te in trabe pictum | ex umero portas? So Juvenal xiv. 301 'mersa rate naufragus assem | dum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur'. Sometimes these pictures were hung on the walls of temples: cp. Juv. xii. 27; Hor. *Od.* i. 5. 13. But the word *trunco* is impossible in this sense; it is more simple and natural to imagine that the sailor has swathed his body in bandages, as if injured, in order to excite compassion.

13. For the Jews as beggars cp. Juv. vi. 542 'cophino faenoque relicto | arcanam Iudaea tremens mendicat in aurem'.

14. **sulphuratae mercis**: cp. note on X. iii. 3.

16. Witches were believed to have the power of drawing the moon from the sky by incantations, and the spell, it was thought, could be broken by making noises with trumpets and by clashing pots and pans, so that the incantations might be drowned in the uproar. Cp. Juv. vi. 441 (where he is speaking of a talkative woman) 'tot pariter pelves ac tintinnabula dicas | pulsari. iam nemo tubas, nemo aera fatiget; | una laboranti poterit succurrere Lunae'.

17. 'When the tortured moon writhes beneath the charms of the sorceress.' **secta** in the same sense as in IX. xcii. 9 'podagra cheragraque secatur | Gaius et mallet verbera mille pati'. **Colcho** is used with allusion to the Colchian Medea, the queen of witches. **rhombo** = the witch's magic wheel; cp. IX. xxix. 9 note, 'quae nunc Thessalico lunam deducere rhombo | . . . sciet?' The belief that witchcraft could draw down the moon from the sky was common in antiquity; cp. Verg. *Ecl.* viii. 69 'carmina vel caelo possunt deducere Lunam; Prop. i. 1. 19 'deductae fallacia lunae'; and Aristoph. *Nub.* 749 *γυναῖκα φαρμακίδ' εἰ πριάμενος Θετταλὴν | καθέλοιμι νύκτωρ τὴν σελήνην*, κ.τ.λ.

19. **Petilianis . . . in regnis**: i.e. in the palatial residence, which once belonged to Petilius; perhaps Q. Petilius Cerialis *consul suffectus* in 70 and 74 A.D.

20. **plana . . . domus**, 'the ground floor.'

22. **autumnus**, 'vintage.'

24. **et in profundo somnus.** Pliny describes a room in his villa built to secure the greatest quiet, *Ep.* ii. 17. 22 'iunctum est cubiculum noctis et somni. Non illud voces servulorum, non maris murmur, non tempestatum motus, non fulgurum lumen ac ne diem quidem sentit, nisi fenestris apertis.' He goes on to tell us how this stillness was obtained, 'tam alti abditique secreti illa ratio, quod interiacens andron (i. e. passage) parietem cubiculi hortique distinguit atque ita omnem sonum media inanitate consumit.' On the other hand, Martial's bedroom abuts on the street, and all Rome is at his bedside, 'ad cubile est Roma.'

lx. *Forgive me, my birthday, if I celebrate you with greater simplicity here in Spain than formerly at Rome, and if I refuse to make myself a slave to my guests and to perform such offices as a client would refuse to perform at his patron's bidding.*

6. **vivere**: as commonly, = 'to live and be happy'. Cp. VIII. xliv. 1.

7. **pallere.** This and the following infinitives are summed up in l. 13 'quae ratio est haec sponte sua perferre patique?'

12. At a dinner-party shoes were taken off (cp. XII. lxxxvii), and the marble floors would be very cold to the bare feet.

lxii. *Saturn, attend with favour the rich feast, which the father of Terentius Priscus is preparing in honour of his son's return to Spain.*

3. **regale**, 'tyrannical.'

4. In the golden age of the world, *Saturnia regna*, the earth was not pierced to its core in the search for gold, but kept her riches to herself (*sibi dives*). Cp. Butler, *Satire upon the Weakness and Misery of Man*, Works iii. 73, Bell's Edition: 'For men ne'er digged so deep into | the bowels of the Earth below | for metals that are found to dwell | near neighbour of the pit of hell.'

8. For the return of Priscus see XII. *Ep.* 19, &c.

11. **nomismata**: the metal tokens or tickets which were given to the guests to be used in the drawing of lots for presents at the Saturnalia and on other special occasions; cp. VIII. lxxviii. 9 'nunc veniunt subitis lasciva nomismata nimbis'.

14. **et pater et frugi**, 'both a father (with a family to save money for) and a thrifty man is doing you this honour.'

lxiii. *Corduba, restrain your poet from reciting my verses as his own. If he were a good poet I might retaliate in kind by reciting his as mine. But a bad poet is unassailable, at least by the laws of tit for tat.*

1. **uncto**, 'rich.' For the oil of Corduba cp. VII. xxviii. 3. The oil from the Samnite town of Venafrum was generally considered the best in the world.

2. **absoluta**, 'perfect.' **Histria**: a country E. of the Adriatic, famous for its oil.

3. **albi . . . Galaesi.** The river Galaesus, by which Tarentum stood, was famous for the purity of the fleeces of the sheep that fed on its banks. *albi* here is used in an active sense = 'making white'; cp. 'tepidum trigonem', XII. lxxxii. 3. Round Corduba on the Baetis the fleece attained a natural golden tint; cp. IX. lxi. 3 'vellera nativo pallent ubi flava metallo | et linit Hesperium brattea viva pecus'.

7. **gratis**: cp. I. xxix 'fama refert nostros te, Fidentine, libellos | non aliter populo quam recitare tuos. | si mea vis dici, gratis tibi carmina mittam: | si dici tua vis, hoc eme, ne mea sint'. Martial's complaint is the same in both cases; the poet recites Martial's poems as his own and gains credit without expense to himself; he ought at least, according to Martial, to buy the real author's silence; 'aliena quisquis recitat et petit famam, | non emere librum, sed silentium debet,' I. lxvi. 13.

11. If a blind man destroys another's eyesight, he cannot be punished on the principle of 'an eye for an eye'.

lxvi. *Amoenus, you wish to sell the house which you bought for* 100,000 *sesterces, and have filled it with magnificent furniture. You ask* 200,000 *sesterces for it now. Why, the furniture is worth that alone.* '*But the house is to be sold unfurnished.*' *Then it is abominably dear.*

Amoenus had filled the house with magnificent furniture, which was not for sale, in order to make the house look more valuable than it really was without the furniture.

1. **bis quinquagenis.** The price of the house, 100,000 sesterces, shows that it can only have been of a moderate size, as houses went at Rome.

4. The fact that it is an insignificant house is concealed by the richness of its contents.

5. **prima**, 'first-rate'; cp. I. li. 1 'non facit ad saevos cervix, nisi prima, leones'.

7. **Delphica**: a side-board made in imitation of the Delphic tripod. **non simplex** means either ornamented, = *non pura*, or numerous, = *non una*, as in XII. l. 2 'non unius balnea'.

10. Martial pretends to be taken in and to believe that the furniture must after all be intended to go with the house.

lxvii. *An epigram perhaps addressed to Silius Italicus, the devoted admirer of Virgil; cp. notes on XI. xlviii and l. Martial hopes that Silius may live long to observe the festivals of Mercury and Diana, as he already does that of the birthday of Virgil.*

1. On May 15 the temple of Mercury was dedicated, B.C. 259.

2. On August 13 the temple of Diana on the Aventine was dedicated. **redit Diana**: the festival of Diana returns year by year.

3. The 15th October was Virgil's birthday.

lxviii. *Want of sleep drove me from Rome; but if clients wake me in the morning here, I must return to Rome again.*

1. **matutine cliens, urbis mihi causa relictae.** The sense is clear, though carelessly expressed; the rigours of client service, especially the early rising which was involved, were among the causes which urged Martial to return from Rome to Spain.

2–4. 'If you were wise you would visit at some gorgeous house, where you might expect to reap some return for your attendance; you will get nothing from me. I am not even a lawyer, to whom you might come for advice, but only a lazy old poet.'

6. **et hic**: i.e. here in Spain as well as there in Rome.

lxix. *Your friends, Paulus, are as false as your antiques.*

Paulus must be a rich man, who has followed the prevailing custom (cp. VII. xix and VIII. vi) of collecting antiques; he is probably also *orbus*, and therefore cannot trust the friends who gather round him.

2. **archetypos**: cp. VIII. vi. 1, and VII. xi. 3 'o quam me nimium probas amasque | qui vis archetypas habere nugas!' Many of the so-called antiques at Rome were undoubtedly not genuine; so *archetypus*, which primarily means 'original', is here used to mean 'spurious'. So Paulus' friends look genuine enough, but are false.

lxx. *As a poor man, Aper used to declaim against the custom of drinking at the baths; now that he is rich, he never leaves the baths sober. Have riches made him thirsty? or were the grapes sour when he was poor?*

2. The practice of stealing clothes at the baths was so common that they had to be watched while the bather was in the water.

4. **udorum**, 'the bathers.'

9. **diatreta.** Marquardt, *Prl.* 733, says that these were egg-shaped glasses, the outside of which was decorated with pierced work. They had no stand to support them and could not be set down full, but had to be drained at a single draught. The sense of the line is:—'Aper cannot resist the temptation of the wine offered in these attractive glasses by five beautiful slaves, who fill them again and again.'

10. 'Aper was not thirsty in the baths when he was poor, at least, so he said.'

lxxii. *As attorney, you sold the vegetable products which you received in payment of your services; now turned farmer, you buy what your land is too poor to produce.*

1. Pannychus had bought an estate near the tombs which lined the main roads as they entered Rome; and it was so small that it was almost hidden among the tombs (*latentis*).

busta cannot refer to the *Gallica busta* which, according to Livy xxii. 14. 11, were *in media urbe.*

3. **tua praedia.** The lawsuits in which he engaged are called his estate, because the fees, which he received for conducting them, were paid in kind, as was frequently the case with lawyers at Rome; cp. IV. xlvi *passim*, and Juvenal vii. 119 'quod vocis pretium? siccus petasunculus et vas | pelamydum aut veteres, Maurorum epimenia, bulbi, | aut vinum Tiberi devectum, quinque lagonae. | si quater egisti, si contigit aureus unus, | inde cadunt partes ex foedere pragmaticorum'. The *pragmaticus* corresponded to the solicitor of the present day and prepared the case for the barrister, *causidicus*; Quintilian xii. 3. 4 'tela agentibus sumministrant'. But the two professions were not separated by a sharp dividing line, as in England to-day.

lxxiii. *You leave me a legacy, Catullus, so you say. I can't believe it till I read it in your will after your death.*

A polite invitation to Catullus to die at once and so to satisfy Martial's expectation of a legacy.

lxxiv. *Pardon my audacity if I send you a present of cheap wine-glasses. You may find others more ornamental, but none more useful than these.*

2. **circo . . . Flaminio** = the ninth region of Rome, north-west of the Capitol, extending along the Tiber and including the Campus Martius and the Saepta, where were the shops most frequented by Rome (IX. lix. 1).

3. **hi magis audaces**, sc. *calices.* Common glasses were called *audaces* because they could be freely and boldly handled; they were so cheap that, if broken, they could be replaced without serious

expense. Cp. XIV. xciv 'nos sumus audacis plebeia toreumata vitri, | nostra neque ardenti gemma feritur aqua'.

4. **gemmis**, 'glass,' as in XI. xi. 5 'te potare decet gemma qui Mentora frangis | in scaphium moechae, Sardanapalle, tuae'.

7. **securo**: cp. XI. xi. 2 'secura pocula trade manu'.

10. If a Roman discovered that a guest whose health he had drunk was really unworthy of that honour, he would break the glass from which he had drunk. Cp. *Anthol. Gr. T.* iii. p. 115, ed. Jacobs, Ἐχθές μοι συνέπινε γυνή, περὶ ἧς λόγος ἔρρει | οὐχ ὑγιής· παῖδες, θραύσατε τὰς κύλικας.

lxxvi. *The vintage and the harvest have been so good, corn and wine are so cheap, that the poor farmer makes no money though he has plenty to eat and drink.*

lxxviii. *Bithynicus suspects Martial of having written epigrams attacking him; he will not believe Martial's assurances that he has not done so until he denies it on oath. Martial, in this epigram, pretends to be in the position of a debtor to Bithynicus. A debtor could either deny his debt on oath or pay up. So Martial says, 'I will not swear; I will pay up my debt (of an epigram) and pay you out at the same time by writing just such an epigram about you as you are afraid of.'*

lxxx. *Callimachus praises every one indiscriminately that he may deprive the really praiseworthy of their due. But if he finds no fault anywhere, where can he find any merit?*

lxxxi. *Has Umber grown more generous as he grows rich?*

The point here is that Martial treats *aliculam* as if it were the diminutive of *alica*, which of course it is not. We might paraphrase it by 'cockles' and 'a cock'. Both presents, Martial wishes to hint, are insignificant.

lxxxii. *Menogenes will do anything to get an invitation to dinner.*

3. **tepidum . . . trigonem.** *tepidum* is here used in an active sense, 'warming.' Apparently in this game, which was played by three persons, the catches made by each player were counted, and the game was won by the player who made the highest score. It seems that Menogenes keeps the score of the game, and by adding some of his own catches to the number of those made by the player from whom he wishes to earn a dinner, secures the victory for him.

5. If his victim is an elderly man and prefers the less vigorous game with the *follis*, Menogenes is ready to save the old gentleman's bones by picking up the ball for him; even though he himself has finished his bath and dressed again (l. 6), still he will not mind making himself dusty by this task.

10. **Achilleas . . . comas.** So in an epigram on a similar subject, II. xiv. 4, the dinner-hunter 'laudat Achilleos, sed sine fine, pedes.'

For the hair of Achilles cp. V. xlviii. 5 'talis deprensus Achilles | deposuit gaudens, matre dolente, comas'.

11. For the drinking that went on in the baths cp. XII. lxx. 5 'frangendos calices effundendumque Falernum | clamabat biberet quod modo lotus eques'. Menogenes would be content with the dregs of the bottle, while his patron drank the best part himself.

lxxxvii. *Twice has Cotta lost his shoes at a dinner-party, so he has resolved not to risk the loss again and now comes barefoot.*

On reclining at dinner, the guest took off his shoes and gave them into the charge of one of his own slaves, *pedisequi*, who attended him and stood behind him during the dinner. Perhaps the point of the epigram is that Cotta saves a little money by appearing in the dining-room barefoot, and excuses this irregularity by saying that he only loses his shoes if he brings them with him.

2. **ad pedes vernam.** It was usual to have several *pedisequi*, but Cotta is too poor or too miserly to have more than one, who has to do the duties of a number (*facit turbam*), and by an appearance of bustling activity to disguise the fact that he is Cotta's only attendant.

lxxxviii. *I know that Tongilianus is a critic and turns up his nose at everything. Is that the reason why his face is all nose?*

For a similar epigram cp. XII. xxxvii.

1. **habet nasum.** In l. 1 these words mean that Tongilianus is a fastidious critical person, whom nothing will satisfy; but in l. 2 the same words are applied literally to him in respect of his facial peculiarities.

non ego. 'I know, Tongilianus is a critic and I am not.' There is another reading, *non nego*, which explains itself. *Non ego* seems to offer more point than *non nego*, which is little more than a bare repetition of *scio*.

lxxxix. *Why is your head all tied up, Charinus? Have you ear-ache? No, you are bald.*

xc. *Maro offered vows for the recovery of his aged friend; but now that the doctor has declared his patient out of danger, Maro offers vows for his own release from those vows.*

Maro is presumably a *captator*, who really desires his friend's death that he may succeed to his money.

1. **sed clare.** These words may be taken in either of two senses. (1) Maro prays aloud in order that the bystanders may overhear and report his words to his sick friend, who will be still further conciliated in this way. Or (2) Maro prays aloud for the recovery of his friend, but adds a prayer under his breath for his decease. Such a practice is mentioned by Horace, *Ep.* i. 16. 60 '"Iane pater" clare, clare cum dixit "Apollo", | labra movet metuens audiri "Pulcra Laverna, | da mihi fallere, da iusto sanctoque

videri"'. Cp. also I. xxxix. 5 'si quis erit recti custos, mirator honesti | et nihil arcano qui roget ore deos'.

xcii. *You ask me, Priscus, what I should be like if I suddenly became rich; I might as well ask you what you would be like if you were to be turned into a lion.*

Martial affects to treat the chance of his becoming rich as so remote as to be an actual impossibility.

xciv. *I gave up writing epic poetry because you began to write it, and I did not wish to rival you. So too I have forsworn in your interest tragedy, lyric poetry, satire, elegiacs in turn; and now you wish to drive me from the field of epigrammatic poetry. No, choose some kind of poetry which you do not wish to write, and leave that to me.*

1. For similar acts of renunciation cp. VIII. xviii and XI. x.

3. **Thalia** is, properly speaking, the Muse of epigrammatic poetry, but is here used without that signification, = 'my Muse, my poetic genius'.

4. **syrma**: the long trailing robe of the tragic Muse.

5. **Calabris . . . Camenis**, i. e. Horace; cp. VIII. xviii. 5 'Calabri Flacci'. Notice that in the use of the word *Calaber*, Martial is slightly inaccurate, as the birthplace of Horace was not in Calabria, but in Apulia.

xcviii. *Baetica, welcome your new governor, Instantius. He knows that he has a hard task in succeeding Macer; but to realize a difficulty is the best way to overcome it.*

2. Cp. note on XII. lxiii. 3.

4. **Albula** is an old name for the Tiber; **rector aquarum**, 'king of rivers.' The sense is, then, that the Tiber opens the way for the sailor journeying across the sea to Baetica, i. e. offers the starting-point for his voyage. Virgil also calls the Tiber *Albula*, *Aen.* viii. 332 'amisit verum vetus Albula nomen'; and Ovid, *Fasti* ii. 389 'Albula, quem Tiberim mersus Tiberinus in undis reddidit', i. e. the river's name was changed from Albula to Tiber from the drowning of Tiberinus in its waters.

7. **Macro.** The Macer here spoken of as proconsul of Baetica in 101 is probably the same as Baebius Macer, who was consul in 103 or 104, and *praefectus urbi* in the last days of Trajan. The Macer who is spoken of in X. lxxviii as going as *propraetor* to Dalmatia and as *curator viae Appiae* in X. xviii seems to have been a different person (Friedländer).

BOOK XIII

Xenia.

The last two books of Martial's poems, XIII (Xenia) and XIV (Apophoreta), consist of distichs written as labels or mottoes for presents sent to friends at the Saturnalia, or for the gifts for which the guests at a dinner-party drew lots. Though numbered as the last two books they were composed first of his extant works, and were probably published together at the Saturnalia of 84 or 85. The Xenia are for the most part mottoes for presents, which consisted of things for eating and drinking.

ii. *However critical you may be, you cannot pick more holes in my epigrams than I do myself. Do not, then, waste time on them, but attack those who think much of themselves. My poems are a mere nothing, but yet not quite nothing if you approach them in the right spirit.*

1. **nasutus**, 'critical,' 'fastidious.' Martial (I. iii. 5) says that Rome is the most critical place in the world; 'maiores nusquam rhonci: iuvenesque senesque | et pueri nasum rhinocerotis habent.' Cp. also for *sis denique nasus* XII. lxxxviii. 1 'sed iam | nil praeter nasum Tongilianus habet'.

3. **Latinum**: cp. I. iv. 5 'derisoremque Latinum'. Latinus was an actor of mimes in the time of Domitian, a favourite of the emperor, much dreaded as an informer; cp. Juv. i. 36.

10. **nec matutina . . . fronte.** Martial constantly tells us his epigrams were not to be read in cold blood in the morning but in the evening, 'seras ad lucernas | cum regnat rosa, cum madent capilli,' X. xx. 18, 20. Cp. also IV. viii. 11 'gressu timet ire licenti | ad matutinum nostra Thalia Iovem'.

iii. *For four or even for two sesterces you may buy this book of mottoes for your presents; if you have as little money to spare as I you may send it instead of a present.*

4. **Tryphon** was Martial's publisher. Cp. IV. lxxii. 1 'exigis ut donem nostros tibi, Quinte, libellos. | non habeo sed habet bybliopola Tryphon'. The relations between author and publisher at Rome are not very clear. It seems as if Martial surrendered all rights in his book to his publisher in return for a lump sum of money, and had no further interest in the sale, which seems to have been profitable to the publisher; cp. XIV. cxciv, where Martial says of Lucan 'sunt quidam qui me dicant non esse poetam: | sed qui me vendit bybliopola putat'. The price of the *Xenia* seems very low; four sesterces would be about 1o*d*. In I. cxvii. 16, 17 Martial tells us that an elegant copy of his first book, *rasum pumice purpuraque cultum*, could be had for five denarii (= 4*s*. 2*d*.).

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Apollinaris. Domitius Apollinaris, a critic, in whose judgment and fairness Martial placed the greatest confidence ('nil exactius eruditiusque est, | sed nec candidius benigniusque', IV. lxxxvi. 4; cp. also VII. xxvi). He owned a villa at Formiae, which his business engagements at Rome rarely allowed him to enjoy (X. xxx. 29). He is mentioned by Pliny, *Ep.* ix. 13. 13 as *consul designatus* in the year A.D. 97.

Auctus. Pompeius Auctus, a lawyer, 'iure madens varioque togae limatus in usu' (VII. li. 5), and a devoted admirer of Martial's epigrams, which he knew so well that he could recite them all perfectly by heart; 'non lector meus hic . . . sed liber est' (VII. li. 6).

Avitus. Stertinius Avitus, who, according to the *Epistula* of Lib. IX, wished to place a bust of Martial in his library, was consul in A.D. 92. Martial speaks of him as *clarissimum virum*, i.e. as senator, for this appellation was already coming into use as the courtesy title of a senator at the end of the first century.

Caesonius. Caesonius Maximus, a friend of Seneca, who was banished to Sicily by Nero in 65 for supposed complicity in the conspiracy of Piso (VII. xliv, xlv, and Tac. *Ann.* xv. 71). He was accompanied into exile by his friend, Q. Ovidius (*v. sub* **Ovidius**). He had been consul.

Cerialis. Julius Cerialis, a friend of Martial, who admired and imitated Virgil and wrote Epic and Bucolic poetry (XI. lii).

Claudia. Claudia Rufina, a lady much admired by Martial, who, though of British descent, possessed such wit and beauty that she might have passed for a Roman at Rome or an Athenian at Athens (XI. liii).

Crispinus. Crispinus was a man of base descent, who came originally from Egypt, *verna Canopi* (Juv. i. 26), but migrated to Rome as a seller of salt fish. Subsequently he rose to be a favourite at Domitian's court, and was raised to the equestrian order. Perhaps even he became the colleague of Cornelius Fuscus as one of the two *praefecti praetorio*. Juvenal alludes to him as *princeps equitum* (iv. 32, and J. D. Duff's note on the passage). Juvenal selects him as a type of the insolent upstart, but he is treated with more respect by Martial as a member of Domitian's circle, and is requested by the poet to recommend him to the Emperor's notice (VII. xcix).

Entellus. Entellus, a freedman of Domitian, who rose to great favour with his master. He held the important office *a libellis*, but joined with Parthenius and Stephanus in the conspiracy which led to the assassination of Domitian and the accession of Nerva in 96. Martial praises his greenhouses, VIII. lxviii.

Etruscus. Claudius Etruscus, father and son. The father arrived in Rome from Smyrna as a slave. He became attached to the household of the Emperor Tiberius by whom he was early emancipated. He made up for the baseness of his birth by marriage with a lady of high position at Rome; 'sic quicquid patrio cessatum a sanguine, mater (i.e. mother of the younger Etruscus) reddidit' (Stat. *Silv.* iii. 3. 119). He rose to high position, and probably succeeded Pallas under Nero, A.D. 56, in the important post *a rationibus*. Under Domitian he once fell into disgrace, and endured a short and honourable banishment; returning subsequently to Rome he died in 93, after nearly attaining the age of ninety. His career is noteworthy, not only for his rise to power from an insignificant beginning, but also for the unusual success with which he accommodated himself to his changing masters. He saw the reigns of ten Emperors; 'tu totiens mutata ducum iuga rite tulisti | integer, inque omni felix tua cumba profundo' (Stat. *Silv.* iii. 3. 83).

His son, the younger Claudius Etruscus, accompanied his father into banishment, and helped to reconcile Domitian to him (Martial VI. lxxxiii). Both Martial (VII. xl) and Statius (*Silv.* iii. 3) addressed consolations to him on the death of his father, and wrote in praise of baths which he built (VI. xlii, and *Silv.* i. 5).

Faustinus, a well-to-do friend and patron of Martial, who often addresses poems to him and invites his criticism. He seems to have owned many villas and to have lived a busy life at Rome, but nothing is known of him outside Martial's epigrams.

Flaccus, another friend of Martial, whose name constantly recurs in the epigrams, but who is not otherwise known.

Frontinus. Sextus Julius Frontinus, a patron of Martial and a man of considerable importance, of whom Tacitus says in the *Agricola* 17 that he was *vir magnus quantum licebat*, as great as a man was allowed to be under Domitian. Twice consul (X. xlviii. 20 'bis Frontino consule') he had a distinguished career from 70 onwards both as a soldier and as an administrator. He served with credit in Britain and on the Rhine. He was also an author, and wrote a treatise on the science of war. He was *curator aquarum* in 97, and has left us a valuable book, *de aquis urbis*, on the water supply of Rome. He died in 103 or 104, and refused to allow a monument to be erected in his honour, saying 'inpensa monumenti supervacua est: memoria nostri durabit si vita meruimus'.

Gallus. Munatius Gallus, a friend of Martial, by whom he is described as 'simplicior priscis . . . Sabinis, | Cecropium superas qui bonitate senem' (X. xxxiii. 1). Perhaps he was the father of the Gallus who is mentioned in inscriptions as *legatus Aug. propr.* of Numidia.

Ianthis, *v. sub* **Violentilla.**

Latinus, the celebrated actor of mimes, for whose portrait Martial has written an inscription (IX. xxviii), 'dulce decus scaenae, ludorum fama, Latinus | ille ego sum, plausus deliciaeque tuae, | qui

spectatorem potui fecisse Catonem, | solvere qui Curios Fabriciosque graves.' He was a favourite of Domitian and feared also as an informer (Juv. i. 36).

Licinus, originally a slave of Julius Caesar, rose to power and riches under Augustus. As procurator at Lyons he was notorious for a peculiar extortion; he compelled the provincials to make fourteen instead of twelve payments a year of certain tributes paid monthly; for he claimed that two more payments were due after December, which according to its name must be, as he argued, only the tenth month of the year. His magnificent tomb on the Via Salaria was famous (VIII. iii. 6), and provoked the following epigram: 'marmoreo Licinus tumulo iacet et Cato parvo, | Pompeius nullo. Quis putet esse deos?' Meyer, *Anthol. Lat.* i. 77.

Lucan. M. Annaeus Lucanus, the poet, author of the *Pharsalia*, whom Martial puts second only to Virgil, 'Latiae plectra secunda lyrae' (VII. xxiii. 2). He was the nephew of the philosopher Seneca. He fell into disfavour with Nero, who was jealous of his literary reputation, and at the same time disapproved of the republican tendency of his great poem. Subsequently he joined the conspiracy of Piso, and after its failure was forced to put himself to death in 65, at the age of twenty-six. His widow, Polla Argentaria, showed great fidelity and devotion to him even after his death (VII. xxi, xxii, xxiii). He was one of the great men who arose from the provinces at this time; 'duosque Senecas unicumque Lucanum | facunda loquitur Corduba' (I. lxi. 7).

Macer is more than once praised by Martial for his *probitas* (V. xxviii. 5; X. lxxviii). He was *curator Appiae viae*, and might be tempted, Martial says, to neglect his own work in order to read the poet's epigrams (X. xviii. 6). Afterwards he became *legatus Aug. propr.* of Dalmatia (X. lxxviii).

Martialis. Julius Martialis, one of Martial's most intimate friends, 'O mihi post nullos, Iuli, memorande sodales, | si quid longa fides canaque iura valent' (I. xv. 1). Their friendship endured all the years which Martial spent at Rome, 'triginta mihi quattuorque messes | tecum, si memini, fuere, Iuli' (XII. xxxiv. 1). He had a small house on the Janiculum, and a library in it; Martial has epigrams celebrating both, IV. lxiv and VII. xvii.

Marcella, a Spanish lady who, like Martial, lived at Bilbilis, was a patroness of the poet, and gave him a small estate in his native place when he returned to Spain (XII. xxxi). Her wit was such, Martial says, that she might never have been a provincial in origin, but might have equalled, or surpassed, the best of the Roman ladies (XII. xxi). Arguing from the fact that Martial speaks of her as *domina* (XII. xxxi. 7), some have actually supposed that she was Martial's wife; but though a wife was often called *domina*, the word was also used as a title of respect in addressing a lady, and Martial's tone in these epigrams certainly suggests that he was addressing a patroness, not a wife.

Maternus, a jurisconsult, 'iuris et aequarum cultor sanctissime

legum' (X. xxxvii. 1), a fellow-countryman (*municeps*) and an old friend (*vetus sodalis*) of Martial. He owned a villa at Laurentum, where Martial visited him.

Melior. Atedius Melior, *nitidus Melior*, as Martial calls him (IV. liv. 7 'divitior Crispo, Thrasea constantior ipso, | lautior et nitido sis Meliore licet'). Martial praises him for his devotion to the memory of his friend Blaesus (VIII. xxxviii), and both Martial (VI. xxviii, xxix) and Statius (*Silvae*, ii. 1) write to console him for the loss of his favourite freedman, Glaucias.

Memor. Scaevus Memor, a tragic poet, 'Romani fama cothurni' (XI. ix. 1), won the prize at the Capitoline contest, *clarus fronde Iovis*. He was the brother of the satiric poet Turnus (XI. x. 2).

Messalla. M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, one of the great administrators of the reign of Augustus, was born in B.C. 69 and died in A.D. 9. He was consul in B.C. 31 and was appointed *praefectus urbi* by Augustus in B.C. 25, but resigned after holding the post for six days only. He was awarded a triumph for suppressing a revolt in Aquitania circ. B.C. 27. He was a patron of poets, notably Tibullus, and himself an orator and translator of Greek prose and verse. His tomb was famous (VIII. iii. 5; X. ii. 9).

Nepos, a friend of Martial and one of his select party of six guests (X. xlviii. 5). He was the possessor of some fine wine, which Martial delicately hints that he would like to taste, suggesting that he might lay down other wine of a less age to await his daughter's coming of age (VI. xxvii).

Nigrina, the wife of Antistius Rusticus, 'inter Latias gloria prima nurus' (IV. lxv. 2). Martial compares her with Evadne and Alcestis for her devotion to her husband; she seems to have put her whole fortune at his disposal. In IX. xxx there is a pathetic picture of her devoted grief for her husband, who died abroad in Cappadocia. She stands out in bold contrast to the majority of the women mentioned by Martial.

Norbanus. L. Appius Norbanus Maximus by his prompt action repressed the revolt of Saturninus in Raetia against Domitian (A.D. 88). While still on campaign he had time to listen to Martial's poems, and the poet sent him a copy of all he had written during his friend's six years' absence (IX. lxxxiv).

Ovidius. Quintus Ovidius, friend of Martial and his neighbour at Nomentum, perhaps a client of Seneca. Martial praises his devotion to his friends on two occasions; he accompanied his friend, Caesonius Maximus, when he was banished by Nero to Sicily, thus surpassing even Pylades (VII. xliv and xlv); and as an old man he sacrificed his personal comfort to accompany a friend to Britain (X. xliv).

Paris, the great actor of mimes, and the darling of the Roman populace, for whom Martial composed the well-known epitaph (XI. xiii). Domitian had him murdered on the Via Flaminia because he suspected him of an intrigue with his wife Domitia. It is to this Paris, and his influence at court, that

Juvenal alludes in the lines (vii. 87–92) which are said to have been the cause of his banishment. There was a famous actor, Paris, also under Nero, and subsequently other prominent actors seem to have adopted the name.

Parthenius, a favourite freedman of Domitian, and afterwards his chamberlain. With Entellus and Stephanus he played a leading part in the assassination of Domitian and the elevation of Nerva to the throne. Under Nerva he at first retained his power at court, but it was not long before the Emperor was compelled against his will to order his execution (97 A.D.). He was a patron of Martial, and presented him with a famous toga, of which Martial twice writes (VIII. xxviii and IX. xlix). He appears also himself to have dabbled in poetry, 'libros non legit ille sed libellos; | nec Musis vacat, aut suis vacaret' (XI. i. 6).

Pedo. Albinovanus Pedo, a poet of the Augustan age, author of a Theseid and an epic on contemporary history, *sidereus Pedo* (Ovid, *Pont.* iv. 16. 6). Martial wishes to place himself on a level with him; 'sit locus et nostris aliqua tibi parte libellis, | qua Pedo, qua Marsus quaque Catullus erit' (V. v. 6). He served as a commander of cavalry under Germanicus on the Rhine A.D. 15.

Polla. Polla Argentaria, widow of the poet Lucan (VII. xxi and *v. sub* **Lucan**), and patroness of Martial, for he calls her *regina* (X. lxiv. 1).

Primus. M. Antonius Primus, originally from Tolosa ('Palladiae non infitianda Tolosae | gloria,' IX. xcix. 3). Under Nero he was banished from Rome, but he was recalled by Galba. In the civil war which led to the overthrow of Vitellius he played a leading part; he defeated the Vitellian army at the second battle of Bedriacum, and entered Rome at the head of the Flavian army. He was a patron of Martial, who, in X. lxxiii, acknowledges the gift of a toga from him. Martial (X. xxiii) congratulates him because, at the age of seventy-five, he could look back on his past life without self-reproach; 'hoc est | vivere bis, vita posse priore frui'.

Priscus. Terentius Priscus, a friend and fellow-countryman of Martial. He returned to Spain in December 101, after a six years' absence in Rome, and was welcomed by Martial in the twelfth book, which is dedicated to him. Martial calls him his Maecenas, and says of him, 'tu facis ingenium, tu, si quid posse videmur; | tu das ingenuae ius mihi pigritiae' (XII. iii. 5). In XII. xiv Martial warns him of the dangers of riding to hounds, and urges him to indulge in the safer sport of hunting the wild boar on foot.

Pudens. Aulus Pudens, a centurion and a great friend of Martial. From a comparison of I. xxxi and V. xlviii it appears likely that he had risen to the primipilate by A.D. 89. In VI. lviii. 10 Martial expresses a hope that he will be raised to the equestrian order, but, as no mention is made of his receiving such an honour, Martial's hope was probably disappointed. He came from Sassina, married Claudia Peregrina, and served a long time in Pannonia (VI. lviii).

Rabirius, the architect of Domitian's palace (VII. lvi).

Regulus. Of M. Aquilius Regulus we have two portraits taken from different points of view. Martial, as his client, has nothing bad to say of him; he praises him both as an advocate and as a man; 'cum tibi sit sophiae par fama et cura deorum, | ingenio pietas nec minor ipsa suo' (I. cxi. 1). He was, at any rate, a successful pleader and a rich man, as his numerous estates prove (VII. xxxi. 9–11). Pliny's account is less partial; it is true that he approves of him, because, as an orator, he followed the old-fashioned rules of speaking instead of imitating more modern examples (*Ep.* vi. 2); but he was an informer, who had reason for being alarmed about his personal safety on the death of Domitian; he was an inveterate legacy-hunter (*Ep.* ii. 20); and his extravagant mourning for his son aroused Pliny's contempt (*Ep.* iv. 2); 'est enim locuples factiosus, curatur a multis, timetur a pluribus, quod plerumque fortius amore est' (*Ep.* i. 5. 15).

Restitutus, an eloquent advocate, whose birthday Martial celebrates in X. lxxxvii. Perhaps Claudius Restitutus, 'vir exercitatus et vigilans et quamlibet subitis paratus' (Pliny, *Ep.* iii. 9. 16).

Rufus. Canius Rufus, the poet of Gades; 'gaudent iocosae Canio suo Gades' (I. lxi. 9). As an author he was very versatile, and could write history, tragedy, or anything (III. xx. 1–9). He was of a cheerful turn of mind; 'vis scire quid agat Canius tuus? Ridet' (III. xx. 21); and an excellent companion, so that, though Ulysses evaded the Sirens, Martial would be surprised, 'illud mirarer, | si fabulantem Canium reliquisset' (III. lxiv. 5). He is one of Martial's selected six guests in X. xlviii. 5. He married the accomplished Theophila (VII. lxix).

Rufus. Istantius Rufus, a friend of Martial, 'quo nec sincerior alter habetur | pectore nec nivea simplicitate prior' (VIII. lxxiii. 1). He presented Martial with the famous cup (VIII. l.). He was perhaps the Istantius who was proconsul of Baetica (XII. xcviii. 5).

Sabinus. Caesius Sabinus, friend and patron of Martial, from Sassina, where he built a temple in honour of the nymph of the lake there (IX. lviii). Martial sends the seventh book to him, confident that he will recommend it to all Rome; 'uni mitteris, omnibus legeris' (VII. xcvii. 13).

Seneca. L. Annaeus Seneca, the famous philosopher. He was a Spaniard from Corduba; 'duosque Senecas unicumque Lucanum | facunda loquitur Corduba' (I. lxi. 7). Under Claudius he was exiled from Rome, but was recalled by Agrippina to be tutor of Nero. During the *quinquennium Neronis* he was, with Burrus, Nero's chief adviser, and to these two is largely due the credit of the good government of the first five years of Nero's reign. Seneca's wealth became proverbial. He was involved in the conspiracy of Piso in 65, and on its failure was compelled to put himself to death.

Serenus. Annaeus Serenus, a friend of Seneca (VII. xlv. 2) and *praefectus vigilum*, died before Seneca shortly after 62.

Silius. Silius Italicus, the poet, author of the epic Punica, for whom Martial expected everlasting fame ('perpetui Sili', VI. lxiv. 10),

while Pliny says of him, 'scribebat carmina maiore cura quam ingenio' (*Ep.* iii. 7. 5). He was a devoted admirer and imitator of Virgil, 'cuius natalem religiosius quam suum celebrabat, Neapoli maxime, ubi monimentum eius adire ut templum solebat' (Pliny, *Ep.* iii. 7. 8). Martial even compares him with Virgil; 'Silius et vatem, non minor ipse, colit' (XI. l. 4). He did not devote himself to poetry till late in life; he was also an orator, and after being consul in 68 and subsequently proconsul of Asia, 'emeritos Musis et Phoebo tradidit annos' (VII. lxiii. 11). He suffered from an incurable tumour, and eventually, at the age of 75, put an end to his life by voluntary starvation (Pliny, *Ep.* iii. 7).

Stella. L. Arruntius Stella, of Patavium, a great patron both of Martial and of Statius. He was himself a poet; 'multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas | invenies' (V. xi. 3); Martial compares his poem on a dove to the 'Passer' of Catullus; 'tanto Stella meus tuo Catullo | quanto passere maior est columba' (I. vii. 4). He married Violentilla, was *consul suffectus* in 101, and gave a great show in honour of the end of the Sarmatic war (VIII. lxxviii).

Sura. Licinius Sura, 'doctorum . . . celeberrime . . . virorum, | cuius prisca gravis lingua reduxit avos,' whose narrow escape from death is celebrated by Martial (VII. xlvii). He came from Hispania Tarraconensis; at Rome he was three times consul, and held many important administrative offices both under Nerva and Trajan. Nerva was influenced by him in selecting Trajan as his successor.

Tryphon, Martial's publisher (IV. lxxii. 2; XIII. iii. 4) and Quintilian's.

Varus was, like Aulus Pudens, a centurion and a friend of Martial. He served and died in Egypt, 'Paraetonias Latia modo vite per urbes | nobilis et centum dux memorande viris' (X. xxvi. 1).

Vibius. Vibius Maximus, *praefectus cohortis* in Dalmatia A.D. 93 and prefect of Egypt 104. He wrote a universal history. Perhaps he is the Maximus who, according to Martial, had so many houses in Rome that he could not be said to live anywhere (VII. lxxiii).

Violentilla, wife of Stella, whom Martial celebrates under the name of Ianthis (*viola* = ἴον), 'pulcherrima forma Italidum' (Stat. *Silv.* i. 2. 273). Both Martial (VI. xxi) and Statius (*Silv.* i. 2) celebrate her marriage with Stella.

Zoilus, a fictitious name under which Martial satirizes the rich and vulgar upstart of his day. Zoilus pretends sickness in order to display his purple bed-clothes to his friends (II. xvi); wears rings large and heavy enough to remind him of the fetters which he wore as a slave (III. xxix and XI. xxxvii); he changes his dress eleven times at one dinner (V. lxxix); he provides at a dinner-party better fare for himself than for his guests, and falls into a drunken sleep and snores, while his guests sit in silence till he awakes (III. lxxxii).

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